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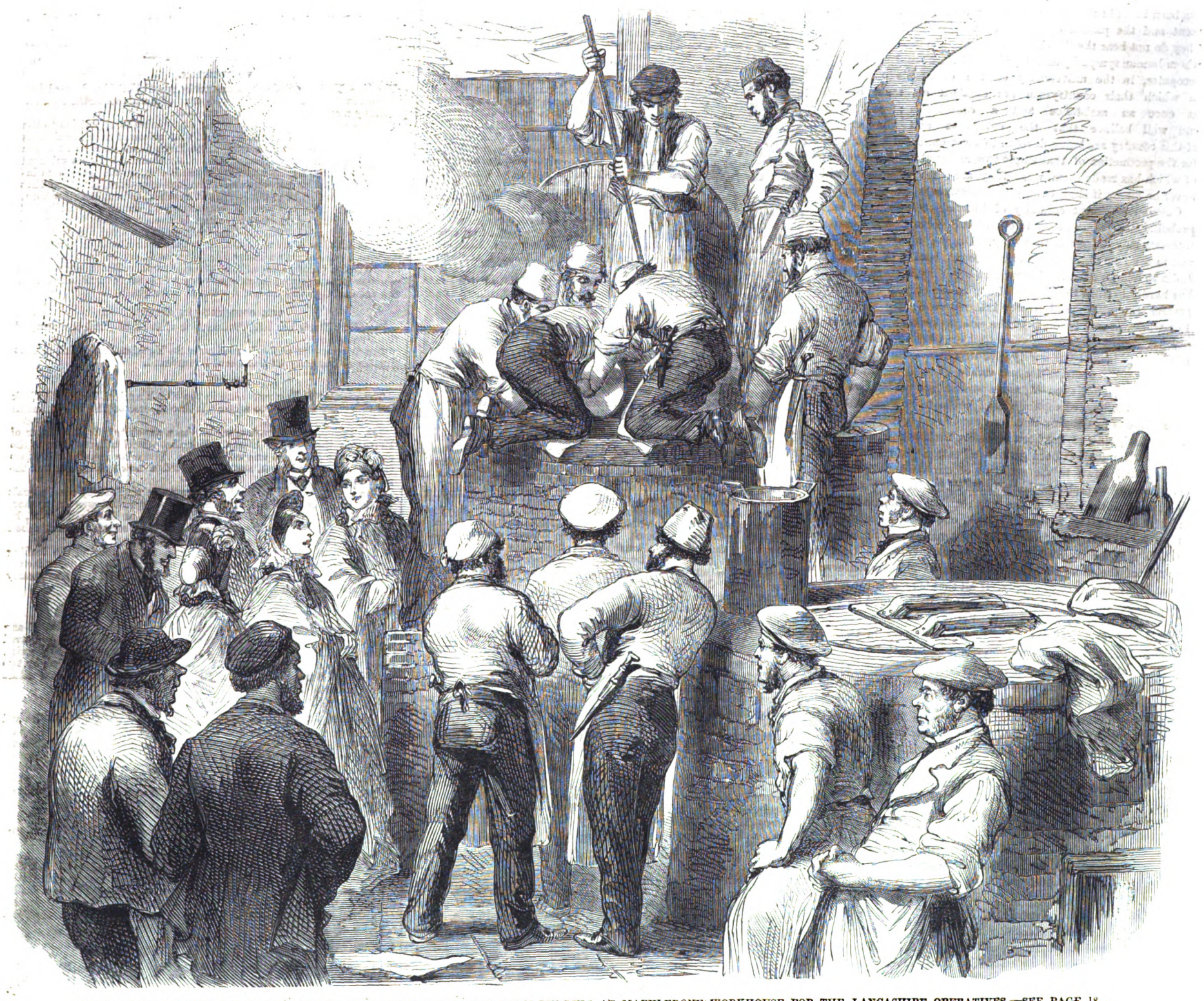
THE COMING YEAR.

THE changes and chances of modern life almost defy augury. Events rather flash upon than come upon us, and he is a bold man who could sit down calmly to predict the probabilities of a single year. A word, meant to be unkind and unkindly taken, from one Monarch to the representative of another at a New-Year's reception has brought on a great war, and changed the destinies of a continent and a nation. An election of a Chief Magistrate in a model republic has brought on a civil war and transformed a nation of prosperous traders into almost savage soldiers, and a free Constitution into a despotism as deep and as high as any that the world ever saw. A King, during his absence on a yachting excursion, hears news of his deposition from his throne, and is relegated to that band of ex-Sovereigns who are expiating their faults of misgovernment in genteel exile in various parts of Europe. Monarchs, governmental systems, and all the paraphernalia which goes to make up the outer life of the world, are uncanny things upon which to reckon in an estimate of the hopes and fears of a coming year. At this moment, if one looks abroad one beholds America in the crisis of an internecine struggle too terrible to dwell upon; Mexico suffering from internal divisions, and resisting an invader whose tenacity of purpose in war is proverbial; Japan in a state of revolution; China struggling with an organised and long-standing rebellion; Russia in the agonies of a transition state from serfdom to freedom; Prussia on the eve of a constitutional contest between the King and the people; Austria in her normal condition of national bankruptcy; the new kingdom of Italy agitated, and scarcely well-governed; and Greece in a condition of change, the issue of which for good or for evil is not yet clearly discernible. France, still ostensibly the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, perhaps exhibits no special outward sign of weakness or of coming trouble; but there are not wanting those who assert that the stately Imperial edifice which towers so proudly amongst the palaces of the world is, after all, built upon sand; and its stability is about comparable



MEMBERS OF THE UNITED COOKS' SOCIETY PREPARING A MONSTER PLUM-PUDDING AT MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE FOR THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.—SEE PAGE 18.

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to that of a house of cards. Financially and socially hollow and baseless, it cannot, say the seers, abide. However this may be, at least it is apparent to very commonplace observers that a system which is founded on the genius and the management of one man alone, a man whose place cannot be supplied, who has realised that which was only a boastful trope in the case of Louis XIV., and has literally unified the State with himself, has about it no elements of stability and endurance; and the present Emperor may well be considered to embody another well-known saying, for, of a surety, after him will be a deluge—of some kind. It may not be too much to assume in speculating on the prospects of the year which has just opened upon us, that most nations have enough upon their hands to occupy if not to distract them during the ensuing twelve months. To some of them it may be a year of lustration, and in some cases of settlement of much that is disturbing in their body politic; but it is difficult if not impossible to trace any signs of millennial tranquillity, or that the year 1863, as it dawns, gives promise of that state of universal brotherhood which, in the minds of some of our loud-talking, unattached statesmen, is typified by the spectacle of all mankind clothed in peaceful robes, the material of which must inevitably be calico.

But, turning to a very obvious, and to us the most important consideration, what is to be predicated of England for the coming year. In what condition is this country to face the eventualities, the responsibilities, and, it may be, the difficulties of another brief cycle of three hundred and sixty-five days. It is true that we have had to encounter—still have to encounter—a commercial and social embarrassment which, brought on by circumstances over which we had no control, has struck hard at a material element in the national prosperity. A darkness which can be felt has descended on an industry which has gradually interwoven itself with our social and financial frame, and a shock to which vibrates painfully through the whole system. If, however, it has entailed much personal suffering and caused much commercial loss, it has proved not a few things which we gladly take to the credit of our national character and our national stability. As regards the former, it has proved that distress and sorrow hard to bear have begotten no fierce discontent, and no deep-mouthed objurgations on the institutions under which we live. Those who are suffering know and feel that they are the victims of a natural and not of a factitious law, that no narrow and class legislation operates now to their detriment, and that affliction has been brought upon them by other means than misgovernment and the partial operation of unjust fiscal regulations. They do not bear the ills that have come upon them as men to whom human sympathy and hope in the future are denied; they recognise, in the universality of the charitable movement in which their countrymen are engaged on their behalf, at once an assistance and a consolation; and they can well believe that the enterprise and the capital of this country are being devoted to the creation of a new field for the production of that staple raw material the deprivation of which has made them what they are; but what they will never be again, if skill, energy, and forethought can prevent it.

Out of the present calamity of Lancashire it is more than probable that future safety to one of our great manufacturing interests may be made to spring. Despite many difficulties, and in the face of some prejudice, the cultivation of cotton in India to a large extent is becoming a certainty. Happily, there has hardly been in the history of our Indian empire a period of greater tranquillity and greater internal prosperity than now. For whatever can be done in the production of cotton in that country the time is eminently favourable. Obstacles such as want of means of transit will surely give way before the pressure of a great English demand for an article of first manufacturing importance; and, even if some statements which we have heard of the limited capabilities of India to produce cotton be true, there is no denying that a source of supply which is by no means insignificant has been opened. Besides this, an impetus to its cultivation has been given to all cotton-growing countries, from Brazil down to the smallest of our West India islands; and it is not improbable that a trade which has hitherto been a monopoly in the hands of the Southern States of America will ramify all over the world. At least one thing is certain, and that is, that hopes of cotton from America within a period which may be counted by years must have faded from the minds of the most sanguine and the most bigoted believer in that as a sole source of supply. If all that is reported in relation to the expectation of import of cotton be founded on fact, it is not too much to venture to predict that the early spring will witness a revival of the busy hum of industry in those vast manufactories which are now so silent and desolate.

It is at least a favourable start for a new year when the nation is in a position to show a satisfactory balance-sheet at the end of that which has passed. The condition of the revenue, as it appears by the annual statement, is calculated at once to surprise and gratify. There is ample evidence here to establish that though we have had to witness, and in some sense to struggle with, a great commercial and social calamity, it has happily been more local than national. In the main, we have to congratulate ourselves on much that approaches even to prosperity as indicated by that financial barometer, the revenue returns. There is no lamentation in the haunts of the Exchequer, and no wailing in the purlieus of the Treasury. The national accounts are square, and a great deal more; the Ministerial pursebearer looks 1863 boldly in the face.

Then we have a prospect that the programme of the Government for the ensuing Session will be based chiefly on a principle of reduction of public expenditure. There are hopes that Mr. Gladstone may be able to announce that his estimates for the year are within that bound of millions which in his last Budget he laid down as the circle of safety. If next year witnesses only the first check in that onward career of expenditure which of late years has made prudent men shudder it ought to be marked by the whitest of stones. Three or four millions less in the estimates would not come amiss; but if, as we hear, there is to be a reduction of ten, why, let the taxpayer sing pœans, and believe that the time of his deliverance is at hand—if he can.

In the political atmosphere no storm seems brewing, and we are not without hope that there will be a disposition on the part of all sections of politicians in Parliament to resist any temptation to waste the time of the Legislature in mere party struggles, it being well understood, in the country at least, that the difference between those statesmen who for convenience call themselves by certain names is about that which exists betwixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, and that there is but one national policy to be carried out, which cannot be influenced by the individuality of Palmerston or Derby. Some social questions must be considered and satisfactorily settled, the national finances regulated and disbursed on the most rigidly economical scale, and peace with all the world preserved; and whoever carries out this simple policy honestly and effectively is welcome to rule over us.

On the whole, with a consciousness of the stability of our institutions, of the soundness of our commercial principles, of the energy, patience, and strength of purpose of our people, and with a sufficient encouragement in a retrospect of the year that has gone, we enter on that which has just been born without fear for the prosperity, the honour, and the greatness of England.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps and the constituted bodies of the State on New-Year's Day. The Papal Nuncio congratulated his Majesty in the name of the Diplomatic Body. The *Temps* states that the Emperor, in reply, expressed his firm hope that peace would be maintained during the year now commenced.

Thursday's *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree fixing the number of deputies to be elected in future at 283. The *Moniteur* also announces some nominations to the Legion of Honour.

M. Fould's report on the condition of the French finances, which was published in Sunday's *Moniteur*, admits that the deficit for the year 1862 will amount to £1,400,000—the expenses of the Mexican expedition during that year amounting to £3,320,000. The Emperor's relinquishment of his prerogative of opening extraordinary credits has not, says M. Fould, had any effects prejudicial to the public service. The estimates for 1863 show a surplus of £4,400,000, which, in M. Fould's opinion, "will enable us to meet both the Mexican expenses for 1863 and any unforseen expenses." The aggregate amount of accumulated deficits—£33,920—has not been increased, and no loan will be required. Indeed, according to M. Fould's concluding statements, "were it not for the extraordinary expenses which weigh upon 1862 and 1863, it would have been possible to re-enter a normal situation at the beginning of 1864. The attainment of this much-to-be-desired result is only adjourned."

Wednesday's *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree ordering that in future the sittings of the Prefectural Councils for the trial of ordinary lawsuits shall be public. After the report upon each cause has been heard, both parties will be allowed to make observations, either personally or by their representatives. The decision of the council, together with its motives, will be pronounced during the sitting, after a consultation, at which neither plaintiff nor defendant will be present. The accounts of the targathers of the communes and of the public charitable establishments will not be audited in public.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, died on Monday morning at six o'clock. The Emperor paid him a visit on Saturday night. We give a brief memoir of the deceased Prelate in another column. The Diocesan Chapter of Paris met on Monday, immediately after his death, and elected three Vicars Capitular (MM. Buquet, Surate, and Veron) to administer the diocese until such time as a successor is appointed.

Fresh reinforcements, numbering apparently 3000 or 4000 men, have been ordered to join General Forey's army in Mexico from France and Algeria.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Marshal O'Donnell, in a speech upon Mexican affairs, said that the Treaty of London did not imply any intervention for upsetting the Government of Juarez. The allies, he said, were to take possession of Vera Cruz and the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa, and to wait until satisfaction should be accorded them. Spain had never spoken of intervening in the interior affairs of Mexico. The Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers found the claims of France excessive. Marshal O'Donnell further stated that it was not General Prim who caused the rupture. The re-embarkation of the Spanish troops became indispensable on account of the general state of things. The real cause of the rupture was Almonte, who had deceived France. In conclusion, Marshal O'Donnell censured the conduct of the Government of Juarez and made an appeal for the union of parties. His speech produced a great sensation.

The address to the Throne was then adopted by 95 against 23 votes.

Three editors of the *Epoca*, holding Government appointments, have, in consequence of their differing with the Government upon the Mexican question, tendered their resignation, which has been accepted. One of the Councillors of State has also sent in his resignation. Marshal O'Donnell has declared he will accept any resignation which may be tendered. It is stated that he approves of the acts of General Prim during his stay in Mexico, but not his language towards France nor his ideas relative to Juarez. Neither does Marshal O'Donnell favour General Prim's views in regard to the union of the Liberal party.

ITALY.

SPEECH OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

At the Court levée held at Turin on Thursday the King spoke to the following effect:—He entreated the Parliament to put trust in him, and expressed the hope that 1863 would be a happier year than 1862. He alluded to the folly of dreamers, who endangered public order. When the pacification of the Southern provinces was achieved the national cause would be fully triumphant. The spirit of the army was most excellent, and wholly Italian. With it and a concordant nation the world might be defied.

AUSTRIA.

In Monday's sitting of the committee elected by the shareholders of the Bank of Austria, the motion of the directors of the bank to accept the agreement between the State and the bank, which had been voted by the Reichsrath, was passed after a long discussion.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree published in Berlin convenes the Prussian Chambers for the 14th inst.

DENMARK.

Prince Gortschakoff is said to have declared to Denmark, on behalf of Russia, in a positive manner, that "the only means of putting an end to the interminable Dano-German conflict would be to accept the propositions recently presented by Earl Russell with regard to Schleswig-Holstein."

SWEDEN.

The Chambers have just adopted a bill presented by the Government to authorise marriages between Christians and Jews. The passing of this measure, which has caused a certain impression in Sweden, is generally considered as a first step towards civil marriages, of which a member of the Upper Chamber has just, by a special motion, demanded the introduction into the Constitution.

GREECE.

There was a great popular manifestation in Athens on Tuesday, the crowd shouting for Prince Alfred as King of Greece. The Hon. Mr. Elliott was obliged to repeat the decision of the British Government to refuse the crown for the Prince, but at the same time he promised the Greeks the sympathy and the good-will of England.

The *France* says that the Cabinet of Vienna has called the attention of the English Government to the serious difficulties which the cession of the Ionian Islands is likely to create.

The Greek journals publish a collective note addressed, on the 13th of December, to the Provisional Government by England, France, and Russia, announcing the agreement between the three Powers that no members of the families reigning over the protecting States can accept the crown of Greece, and that, consequently, Prince Alfred and the Duke de Leuchtenberg are alike excluded from the Greek throne.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers North American and Hansa we are in receipt of New York journals of the 20th ult.

WAR NEWS.

The great battle of Fredericksburg, in which the Federal armies sustained a disastrous repulse, is described in the Supplement, page 18.

On the night of the 15th the army of the Potomac was withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock, "because," reports General Burnside, "I felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire." This perilous movement was effected during a stormy night, and was not discovered by the Confederates until it was too late to interrupt it. The wounded were all saved, and the pontoon bridges removed.

The Confederates have advanced their pickets in Fredericksburg to points near to the banks of the Rappahannock, have increased their intrenchments in the rear of the city, and thrown up rifle-pits on the left of the city near the river.

Official reports of the Northern losses put their casualties at 1400 killed, and 8000 wounded, to which may be added 800 taken prisoners.

The Confederate commander General Lee has drawn up his report of the engagement. He acknowledges a loss of 1800 in killed and wounded. Among the former he names Generals Cobb and Gregg.

The Federal Senate has ordered inquiry to be made into the facts of the Fredericksburg disaster.

There have been some movements in North Carolina. The Confederate General Evans had telegraphed that the Federal General attacked Kingston, on the 13th, with 15,000 men and nine gun-boats. The fight lasted ten hours, and the Federals were driven back to their gun-boats. The Northern accounts admit that they lost 500 prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery. The Southerners were eventually compelled to retire from the town, the Federal bombardment having greatly injured it.

The Confederates have made a demonstration against Harper's Ferry, but were repulsed.

Five disabled vessels of Banks's expedition have put into Port Royal.

The Confederates have sunk the Federal gun-boat Cairo with torpedoes off Yazoo River.

Twenty thousand men have deserted from the army of the Potomac, and the number is every day increasing.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Butler has issued an order that no person be allowed to land from any vessel arriving at New Orleans without taking the oath of allegiance. General Butler had ordered a further assessment of the cotton-brokers for the support of the poor.

WASHINGTON.

The New York journals simultaneously report that Mr. Seward has resigned, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet passed by a caucus of Republican senators.

Attorney-General Bates has given an opinion in opposition to the Dred Scott decision, and to the effect that coloured men are citizens of the United States. The case arose from the detention at Perth Amboy, by a revenue cutter, of a schooner commanded by a coloured man, who, if not a citizen of the United States, would have been incompetent to act as her captain. The Attorney-General decides that all free persons, without distinction of race and colour, if native born, are citizens. The question of citizenship is distinct from that of political rights. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not privileged to vote or take office. The opinions in the Dred Scott case are pronounced to be of no more authority than the *obiter dicta* of eminent lawyers, as the question before the Supreme Court in that case only involved the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The master of the schooner is pronounced to be legally competent to command the vessel, and the embargo laid on her is ordered to be quashed.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President Davis has left Tennessee to visit Mobile and the army of the Mississippi.

The Commander of the French corvette Yuaalan lately visited Fort Sumter in company with General Beauregard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The popular feeling runs high in the North against General Halleck and Secretary Stanton, to whom the late reverse of the Federal arms is attributed.

Mr. Rarey, the horsetamer, has been appointed Commissioner of Horses in the Federal States. His first official act was to go to the army of the Potomac under Burnside. There he inquired fully into the health of the horses, and has adopted a new system to check the mortality among them.

The British Consul at Fredericksburg was arrested by the Federals on the 11th, on suspicion of being a rebel spy, but was in a short time released. On the 12th, at the request of General Howard, he was again arrested, on the charge that he had secreted armed rebels in his house and then aided them in their escape.

The commercial intelligence states that Congress and the leading bankers are agreed in the condemnation of Mr. Chase's plan for the reconstitution of the banks of the country. Gold remains nearly stationary at about 32 per cent premium.

INDIA.

The news from Calcutta, coming down to the 22nd ult., of any importance is comprised in the fact that the Government had resolved on sending a force to control the disturbances in the Jynteah district, and that Captain Sinclair had been attacked and wounded by two Arabs while at the head of his regiment at Sungum, a place within sixty miles of Hyderabad.

CHINA.

From China we have accounts of the capture of Fung-Wha and Kahding, two towns in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, held by the rebels. They were stormed with great gallantry by the British and French and handed over to the Imperialists. The rebels keep a respectful distance from Shanghai, but it was reported that they intended to attack Hankow, to which they had approached within twenty-five miles, but retired on the approach of the Imperial troops.

JAPAN.

We now learn the meaning of the "bloodless revolution" in Japan, announced some time since in a telegram. Jeddo, it appears, has hitherto formed a political centre at Japan, where the pomp and bustle of Royalty has been enacted by the prime officer, the Tycoon; and the great damios and their families are bound, in order to keep up the dignity of the Tycoon, to reside at Jeddo. The damios have abrogated this regulation and withdrawn from the city, and have thereby denuded it of all that rendered it great and shorn the Tycoon of a greater portion of his dignity.

AUSTRALIA.

There is but little news from Australia. The Melbourne and Murray River Railway had been opened with great rejoicings. The goldfields were, on the whole, yielding well, and trade was steady.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

Arrangements are being made to hold a grand review of the volunteers of the midland and south midland counties at Oxford, in July next.

Lord Palmerston has been appointed president of a society for the protection of salmon in the River Test, in Hampshire.

The Townhall of Chester was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the building on Tuesday night.

Lord Carlisle left Dublin on Tuesday en route for Holkar, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

It is announced that an amalgamation or union is to be formed between the Eastern Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale Banking Company.

The Earl of Carlisle presided, on Wednesday week, at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin.

Sir Archibald Alison has delivered a lecture in Glasgow on "Penal Servitude and Transportation," in which he elaborately condemned the present system and strongly recommended a return to transportation.

Mr. Stansfeld, Judge of the Halifax County Court, has just laid down the following rule in reference to debts for beer—viz., not to give a verdict for the beerseller in cases where the wife of a drunkard has cautioned him not to allow beer on credit to her husband.

The Greeks of Manchester have shown themselves as well disposed to Prince Alfred as have the generality of their countrymen. Out of ninety-two votes Prince Alfred received ninety in that city; the remaining two were given to King Ferdinand.

At the annual conference of the General Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters in England and Wales, which was opened at Oxford on Tuesday, it was resolved, by a majority of 14, "That it is desirable to apply to Parliament for a Scholastic Registration Act, analagous to the Medical Registration Act 1858."

Mr. Robert Hunt, High Sheriff of the city of Limerick, visited the city gaol on Tuesday week, and from his private purse paid off the debts due of all the pauper debtors, who were then liberated, in order to enjoy the Christmas with their families; and, in addition, has placed at the disposal of the Governor of the prison a sum of money to assist the outgoing debtors in enjoying their Christmas.

The drawing for the prizes offered by the Art-Union of Great Britain took place last Saturday, in the Free Trade Hall Assembly-Room. The committee reported that 102,720 tickets had been sold for the present drawing, an increase of 2039 upon the last one. The number of tickets sold for 1861 was 170,610; for 1862, 203,401. The prizes drawn for consisted of 350 paintings, 256 statuary prizes, 332 engravings, 55 volumes, and 207 sets of photographs; altogether, 1200 prizes, or one in each 85 tickets sold.

Mr. Horsman made an after-dinner speech at Stroud last Saturday evening, in which he passed in review the leading questions of the day. With regard to the American War, he expressed his entire approval of the policy of strict non-intervention hitherto pursued by her Majesty's Government, and he added that he was not anxious to precipitate the recognition of the South, or European interference of any kind in the struggle between the Federal and Confederate States.

Thomas Lucas died at Wanstead on the 20th ult., at the reputed age of one hundred and five. He had a remarkably healthy aspect and clear grey eye, was of courteous manners, and of a very cheerful temper, and retained excellent health and the complete use of all his faculties (including his memory, hearing, and eyesight) till almost the end. Until within a few months of his death he chopped his own firewood, and was conversational and agreeable to visitors, and was generally in the full enjoyment of life.

At a dinner on Christmas Day, in Marsden, near Burnley, to which an old inhabitant had invited all persons living in that township who had attained the age of 65 years, there was present John Pate, a venerable old man, 95 years and 8 months old, who had walked nearly four miles to be present, and after dinner he walked home again. He has a wife 90½ years old, who is unable to go from home, and this remarkable couple had been married 70 years last Good Friday. Of the company present on the occasion the three oldest averaged 91 years of age, the twenty oldest averaged 83, and 177 averaged 70 years each.

Accounts from Worsborough, on Saturday, state that the bodies of the sixty men and boys who were the victims of the explosions at Edmund's Main Colliery continue immured in their gloomy sepulchre, and that there are but faint hopes that they will be recovered for months to come. A subscription is being raised for the sufferers.——An extensive four-shaft colliery, at Stanley, near Wakefield, is on fire, the coal at the bottom of the furnace-shaft having become ignited by the heat of the furnace. All the shafts for a few yards from the bottom have been filled up, so as to exclude as much as possible all the atmospheric air. No lives were lost.——A terrible accident occurred on Monday at a coal-pit, worked by the Lilleshall Company, in Shropshire. As twelve persons—men and boys—got into a "cage" for the purpose of being lowered down the shaft, in order to commence their work, the pin by which the chain was fixed to the cage snapped, and they were precipitated to the bottom, a depth of 900 feet. The whole twelve were killed. ——Last Saturday, the sinkers who so heroically exerted themselves on behalf of the men intombed in the Hartley Mine were presented with the medals which had been prepared for their reception.——An explosion of gas, happily unattended by loss of life, occurred in Monkwearmouth Coal-pit on Monday.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone presided, on Saturday evening, at a weekly musical and literary entertainment, in the Music Hall, Chester. In a speech which Mr. Gladstone made prior to the commencement of the performances, he entered largely into the statistics of the cotton famine, and said there was some reason to hope that the high-water mark of the distress may have been reached, and even passed. "It seems to be the opinion of the best-informed persons," he remarked, "that, under the operation of the Providential laws which regulate supply and demand, both for materials and for manufactures, there will probably exist, in the month of March, a state of things which will bring about a small but stable revival of trade and employment." But, in any case, he trusted the benevolent administrators of public bounty would be in a position to meet the spring with sufficient funds to mitigate the force of the disaster which has overtaken Lancashire. The right hon. gentleman spoke in the warmest terms of the conduct of the operatives under their fearful ordeal of suffering, and expressed a hope that when the time came for considering the question of the franchise their patient and exemplary fortitude during the present crisis would not be forgotten. Mr. Gladstone estimated that on the current financial year the loss to the revenue in consequence of the cotton famine would amount to more than a million.

The *Belgian Moniteur* announces that passports for Italian travellers in Belgium, and for Belgian travellers in Italy, are abolished. Travellers will only be required to produce some document establishing their identity.

The text of the treaty recently concluded between France and Madagascar has just been published in the French journals. It is a treaty of commerce; and the most noteworthy point in connection with it is that Radama II. is recognised by the Emperor Napoleon as the sole and independent Sovereign of the island.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* says the following are the several outposts or military colonies which England has at different times possessed on the continent of Europe and in the Mediterranean:—Calais, acquired in 1347 from Artois by conquest, ceded to France in 1557; Boulogne-sur-Mer, acquired in 1543 from France by conquest, ceded to France in 1550; Dunkirk, acquired in 1658 from Spain by conquest, ceded to France in 1662; Tangier, acquired in 1662 from Portugal by marriage, ceded to Morocco in 1683; Minorca, acquired in 1704 from Spain by conquest, ceded to Spain in 1783; Gibraltar, acquired in 1704 from Spain by conquest; Malta, acquired in 1798 from France by conquest; Corfu, acquired in 1809 from France by conquest, ceded to Greece in 1862. Calais, while in our possession, was England *transmare*; it sent two burgesses to the House of Commons at Westminster; it paid tithes to the monks of Canterbury; it was for some time the seat of the staple for English wool. Malta and Corfu, though conquered by England from France, had only recently been acquired by the French, the former from the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the latter from Venice.

FRENCH SAVINGS-BANKS.—On the first day of the present year we published a summary of the proceedings of the Paris savings-banks during the year 1861. The *Moniteur* now contains a report to the Emperor on the operations of the savings-banks throughout the whole of France in the year just named. The number of establishments in operation was 440, and the number of accounts 1,300,521, being an increase of 2782 on the preceding year. On the 1st of January, 1861, the amount due by the 440 savings-banks was 376,574,757f.; during the year the deposits received were 164,459,020f.; the interest allowed to depositors, 13,608,636f.; and the interest on rente 830,761f.; making, together 554,755,114f. From that sum must be deducted sundry reimbursements, amounting to 153,439,263f.; so that on the 31st of December the total sum due to depositors amounted to 401,313,151f., being an increase on the sum due at the corresponding period of 1860 of 24,041,159f., or about 6.37 per cent. If the total amount due by the savings-banks to their clients on Dec. 31, 1861, be divided by the number of the depositors, the average would be 308f. for each account. On Dec. 31, 1860, the average was 309f. The above average was exceeded in sixty-two departments, and not attained in twenty-seven. On Jan. 1, 1861, the 440 savings-banks held 12,133 inscriptions of rente belonging to 12,073 depositors, and producing 314,639f. During the year there were purchased, at the request of 14,117 depositors, 13,478 inscriptions, producing 617,349f. of rente. On the other hand, the banks delivered up to 14,199 claimants 14,220 inscriptions, producing 596,594f. of rente. On the 31st of December, 1861, they had in hand 13,595 inscriptions, belonging to 13,485 depositors, producing 369,848f. of rente.—*Galignani.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The British Museum is closed, and will remain so until Wednesday next, the 7th inst.

The medals awarded to the exhibitors at the International Exhibition are in course of delivery, and notices have been sent requesting those entitled to receive them to send for them before the 10th inst.

Several of the metropolitan volunteer rifle corps had marches out or "field-days" on Boxing Day, which were, generally speaking, attended with success.

That portion of the traffic on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, which was lately opened between the Victoria Station, Pimlico, and the Elephant and Castle, Newington, is for the present suspended by the subsidence of several arches of a viaduct near the Clapham Station.

The Thames Embankment Commission, recently reappointed by the Crown, has resumed its inquiries relative to various matters connected with the proposed new street communications, and to questions relating to compensations for property.

The half-yearly meeting of the friends and supporters of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear was held on Monday at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho-square. From the report read by the secretary it appeared that the dispensary had afforded great advantages to the deaf poor by giving them advice and medicine. During the last six months 1086 patients had been admitted, of whom 225 had been discharged cured. The number of applicants was great, but the means of relieving them were limited by the want of funds.

A fire, resulting in the death of six children, occurred at Portland-street, Soho, yesterday se'nnight. Several persons in most gallant style entered the burning premises and saved some of the inmates. The catastrophe originated in an escape of gas in the lower part of the premises. A man has been fined by the magistrates for interfering with the police and pulling down the shutters, thus giving draught to the fire and aiding the fearful loss of life.

The usual Christmas course of lectures at the Royal Institution was commenced on Saturday last. For many years past it had been the custom of Professor Faraday to deliver these lectures to a juvenile audience, but the state of his health prevented him from doing so last year, and we understand that it continues to prevent him this Christmas. His accustomed place was occupied on Saturday by Dr. Frankland, who has selected for the subject of the usual course of six lectures "Air and Water." We give in another column an abstract of Dr. Frankland's first lecture.

At last there is a prospect of the Underground Railway being opened for the use of the public. Another official inspection of the line was made last Saturday, when Colonel Yolland, the Government Inspector, expressed himself satisfied on the whole with what had been done by way of improving the signals, but suggested some changes by which they might be rendered still more effective. On Tuesday Colonel Yolland made another trip along the line. The result of this further investigation is the removal of all opposition on the part of the Board of Trade to the opening of the line, which is, however, postponed till Saturday next, Jan. 10.

Last week the births of 1610 children—829 boys and 781 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 1861.——The returns of last week for London exhibit a further decrease on the high mortality of November. The number of deaths was 1292. The average number for corresponding weeks in the ten years, 1852-61, with a correction for increase of population, is 1560. Both phthisis and bronchitis show a decrease on the results of the previous weeks. Six persons, aged ninety years and upwards, died in the week. A widow died at the age of ninety-eight years; and another is stated to have arrived at the age of one hundred years, and to have been born a fortnight before George IV. A woman died of abscess in the hand, caused by the scratch of a cat; a man of erysipelas, from a punctured wound of the thumb. A woman was suffocated by swallowing a false tooth and metallic plate, which lodged in her windpipe.

On Tuesday, by order of the First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Messrs. Fullen, Horne, and Eversfield sold by auction, at the Government Storeyard, Great Smith-street, Westminster, the whole of the trappings, funeral equipments, and furniture used on the occasion of the lying in state and funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, in the month of November, 1852. These national and interesting objects consisted of the fittings, decorations, and ornaments used at the lying in state at Chelsea Hospital, which were of the most costly and elaborate description. There were also the costly arms of the late Duke emblazoned on banners and richly embroidered on velvet in gold and coloured silk; a large crown, richly emblazoned in gold and silver and coloured silk, and white lining; with many other costly ornaments. The funeral trappings consisted of 243 velvet housings, embroidered with crests and silver-lace fringes, and the harness made for the eight horses that drew the massive funeral car. The novelty of the sale drew together a large concourse of persons; but, although for some of the lots there was a brisk competition, on the whole low prices only were obtained.

The precise sites of the proposed new metropolitan bridges across the Thames are defined by the plans and sections just deposited with both Houses of Parliament and clerks of the peace. They are five in number—namely, the Tower Bridge, St. Paul's Bridge, the Temple Bridge, New Chelsea and Battersea Bridge, and Wandsworth Bridge; the first three for foot-passengers only, and the other two for both carriages and horses. The Tower Bridge commences at Irongate-stairs, near the Tower, and terminates at Horsleydown Old-stairs. The St. Paul's Bridge scheme comprises a bridge and approaches from St. Paul's Steam-boat-pier, terminating in the Thames at a point 100 yards north of the junction of Love-lane with Bankside on the Surrey side: also a bridge commencing at the southern terminus of the foregoing, and terminating at Bankside, at a point nearly opposite Love-lane, together with a third approach or work ending at Mason's-stairs, Bankside. The Temple Bridge starts from the Thames embankment, 100 yards in a south-easterly direction from the Temple Steam-boat-pier, near Essex-street, terminating 90 yards in a north-easterly direction from the river entrance to the draw dock of Messrs. Dowson and Co. with the commercial railway on the Surrey side, with approaches from Duke-street and Old Barge House-stairs, Southwark. The Chelsea and Battersea Bridge, to commence in Cheyne-walk, opposite Oakley-street, Chelsea, and end at the Albert-road, Battersea Park, near to the Albert Tavern; and the Wandsworth Bridge, beginning in the York-road, Wandsworth, 250ft. to the east of the Jews'-road, will terminate in King's-road, Fulham, at the junction of Land's End-lane, opposite the Lord Palmerston Tavern. The time specified for the completion of the bridges is six years, and the toll to be taken is one halfpenny.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £55 were voted to the crews of the institution's life-boat stationed at Rye, Cardigan, Porthcawl, Lytham, Whitby, Hauxley, and Thurso, for saving, during the late fearful gales of wind, the following shipwrecked crews:—Ship James Browne, of Philadelphia, 18; smack Countess of Lisburne, of Aberystwith, 3; schooner Champion, of Liverpool, 10; barque Brazil, of Liverpool, 13; steamer Royal Rose, of Whitby, 12; schooner Sisters, of Wick, 3. It may be added that the cost of the life-boats stationed at Thurso and Portheawl were presented respectively to the institution by A. W. Jaffray, Esq., and a lady resident in Staffordshire. Rewards, amounting to £90, were also granted to the crews of the Tynemouth, Scarborough, Whitby, Plymouth, Southport, Carmarthen Bay, Holyhead, and Groomsport life-boats, for putting off with the view of saving life from different wrecks, in replies to signals of distress, but the vessels either succeeded in getting out of danger or had their crews saved by other means. The silver medal of the institution was also voted to Mr. Swarbrock, master of the steam-tug Wynne, of Fleetwood, and Mr. Robert Gerrard, pilot, for rescuing seventeen persons from the barque Pudyona, of Glasson Dock, which had stranded during a heavy gale of wind and a high sea in Morecombe Bay. This was reported to have been a most noble and daring service. A reward of £18 was also granted to the crews of two fishing-smacks in appreciation of their gallant and persevering conduct in rescuing at great risk of life the crew of four men from the brigantine John and Edwin, of Whitstable, which, during a heavy gale of wind and in a terrific sea, had sunk off that place on the 21st of December. An interesting report was read from the assistant inspector of life-boats (Captain David Robertson, R.N.), on his recent inspection of the life-boats of the society on the Irish coast. With one or two exceptions he found the boats in excellent order. The wife of an old Scotch sailor had sent 2s. 6d. to the institution as a token of her sympathy. The institution decided to place forthwith a new life-boat at Bude Haven, Cornwall, and to renovate completely the life-boat station. Payments amounting to £500 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday the commissioners formally gave up possession of the building to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas. The ceremony was a very simple and matter-of-fact one, merely consisting in Mr. Sandford handing a bunch of keys to Mr. Lucas. With this formality the exhibition may be said to be closed, and the great undertaking, which has been more or less before the public for the last two years, passes with the year 1862 into the records of history. France, Belgium, and Spain have not yet cleared out; Austria has a few packages to remove, and its representative, Chevalier Schwartz, will finally leave in a few days; Russia has left several large packages of heavy goods until the opening of the navigation of the Baltic shall permit of their being sent by ship to St. Petersburg. Permission has been given to Mr. Willis, and other owners of the large organs, to leave those instruments for some time, in the hope that purchasers may be found for them. The same indulgence has been given to Messrs. Minton, with respect to their majolica fountain, which still stands intact beneath the eastern dome, looking strangely out of place in the deserted pile. The grim-looking barons of Runnymede, of Messrs. Elkington, are the only objects which keep it company in this part of the building. In the nave there stands a melancholy wreck—the mixed-pickle trophy—no one seeming to care so much for it as to be at the expense of removing it. Pity some manager had not secured it for a feature in his pantomime! The memorial obelisk of granite is still in its place in the nave. A few days since a lady took compassion on the owner, and purchased it for £100, and preparations are being made for its immediate removal. The very beautiful Norwich gates of Messrs. Bishop and Son have not been taken down; and there are some few odds and ends remaining in other parts of the nave—strange contrast to the crowds of trophies which a short time since occupied the space. The large clock of Messrs. Dent, of the Strand, which formed so striking an object in the eastern window, will, with the consent of Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, remain until something definite has been decided with respect to the fate of the building. It still keeps that same remarkable accurate time which, during the busy days of the exhibition, caused it to be regarded as one of the marvels of modern mechanism. Its hands, of twenty-two feet long, still point with unerring fidelity to the hours, keeping exact pace with the Greenwich Observatory, and rivalling the performance of the Great Victoria clock at Westminster, and this in spite of the dampness and humidity which are so fully developed beneath the domes. The picture-galleries have long since been cleared of their contents, and it is gratifying to learn that not a single instance has occurred of any injury having been received either in the carriage of the pictures or during the time they remained on view.—*Morning Post.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

7th Dragoon Guards: Capt. P. Withington to be Major; Lieut. E. P. Chichester to be Captain.

6th Foot: Capt. R. Thompson to be Major; Lieut. T. M. Kelson to be Captain; Ensign G. W. B. Collis to be Lieutenant. 7th: Ensign W. P. Monston to be Lieutenant; R. B. à Beckett to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. G. D. Webber to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Thorold to be Lieutenant; C. P. Morgan to be Ensign. 22nd: Capt. W. M'Bean to be Major; Lieut. T. G. Gilling to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Hamersley to be Lieutenant; R. J. Dillin to be Ensign. 25th: Ensign R. T. Higgins to be Lieutenant; H. H. P. Powell to be Ensign. 59th: Ensign C. P. Morgan to be Ensign. 92nd: C. S. F. Alleyne to be Ensign. 93rd: Brevet Major F. W. Burroughs to be Major; Brevet Major E. S. F. G. Dawson to be Major; Lieut. G. R. Fenwick to be Captain; Lieut. A. O. Tabuteau to be Captain; Ensign W. Forbes to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. Campbell to be Ensign.

Royal Artillery: Second Capt. F. Carey to be Capt.'n; Lieut. G. A. Crawford, to be Second Captain; Lieut. T. A. de Molcyns to be Second Captain.

Royal Engineers: Lieuts. S. W. Jenner, A. C. Wallinger, E. Harvey, H. Fowler, J. H. Urquhart, H. H. Baker, J. D. Bowly, C. Cunningham, W. A. W. Orange, T. Glancy, A. G. Ward, A. C. Smith, J. E. Toller, F. W. Nixon, to be Lieutenants, with permanent rank.

BREVET.—Second Capt. C. G. Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

After a long and irritating delay, an official notice appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, intimating that the distribution of the Lucknow prize-money would commence at Chelsea Hospital yesterday (Friday).

The colonelcy of the 26th Foot is vacant by the death of General Sir Philip Bainbrigge. The deceased had seen much active service in different parts of the globe, and had a medal and seven clasps for the Peninsula. In early life he had been a Midshipman in the Royal Navy.

Admiral Newall died on the 24th ult., at Kensington, aged sixty-seven. The deceased participated in an attack upon the French frigates Amazone and Eloise, in November, 1810; in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, Nov. 5, 1813; also in the unsuccessful attack upon Leghorn, and at the reduction of Genoa and Savona.

Major-General A. Tulloh, Director-General of Ordnance, has recently inspected the whole of the Armstrong gun factories, and other manufacturing departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and by a recent order from the War Department, General Tulloh is directed to report periodically to the Secretary for War upon all questions relating to the efficient maintenance of stores, fortifications, and defences, the supply of guns, small arms, and ammunition, and the changes required in existing armaments.

Captain F. Vicars, of the 68th Foot (a cousin of Captain Hedley Vicars), has died in Madras, from a singular accident. He received a scratch on the chin whilst hunting, which soon healed, shortly after which he died of lockjaw; and a post-mortem examination discovered a splinter of bamboo, about half an inch long, fixed in the angle of the jaw. The funeral of the deceased, who appears to have resembled his relative in popular manners, was largely attended by civilians as well as comrades.

A committee has been appointed to test the merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, consisting of the following officers:—Major-General Rumley, Inspector-General of Infantry, president; Colonel Taylor, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery; Major Young, R.A., Director of Artillery Studies; Colonel Simmons, C.B., R.E.; Captain Preedy, C.B., R.N.; and Commander Singer, R.N.; with Captain Dyer, R.A., secretary. It is to be observed (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that the members have not previously served on similar inquiries, and are free from official bias as regards the merits of either invention.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—The main recommendation of the Royal Commission appointed in the spring to consider the best means of giving strength and permanence to the volunteer force was, that a grant should be made out of the public funds in proportion to the effective strength. It was believed that without some such aid many persons, whose patriotism and energy exceeded their pecuniary resources, would be obliged to fall off from the body, and that with it there was every reason to expect that the volunteer army would continue as numerically strong as it was at the time the report was made. We believe it may be assumed that the Government will substantially do their part in carrying out this object, and will ask Parliament to give due effect to the recommendation of the Volunteer Commission. The sum requisite for this purpose will not be inconsiderable, and at this moment no item of national outlay passes without close scrutiny. A careful estimate must be formed of the dimensions it is likely to reach, as well as the return which may fairly be expected from it. In this spirit some new regulations are being framed, we believe, very much in accordance with the opinions of the volunteer officers constituting the Royal Commission, and one of the first necessary steps was to fix a reasonable limit, within which the expenditure of the State for the volunteers might be estimated for the next financial year. For this purpose Sir George Lewis issued a notification that, after the beginning of 1863, he would not be prepared to recommend the acceptance of offers of service by any new corps. In taking this step the Secretary of State for War is not for a moment to be understood as seeking to restrict volunteering, or to circumscribe it within arbitrary limits. He will not reject more volunteer recruits, but he does not want more volunteer regiments. At the present moment a staff is provided by the War Office sufficient for an establishment of 218,000 men, while the actual force is but 157,000. Before it can fairly be said that the act of forbidding the formation of new corps has any effect in prohibiting further volunteering, there remains a margin of over 60,000 men to be reached, and there is no prospect that such a number of vacancies in the existing regiments will be filled up in the next financial year, nor, indeed, at all, unless circumstances occur likely to alter the whole military arrangements of the nation. We feel sure that, when the volunteer arrangements for 1863-4 come to be placed before the public, they will commend themselves to all as a wise and not ungenerous encouragement to a movement which is the pride of our generation.—*Globe.*

GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.—We read in the *Movimento* of Genoa:—"The Sardinia, having on board Garibaldi, has arrived at Caprera. The General's litter was lowered on to a boat and thence removed on the shore. The General, who had not suffered in the passage, beheld his rocks again with pleasure. The two medical attendants and M. Occhipinti carried the litter in their arms to the dwelling and deposited it in the small room of the ground floor of the old house. Thus Garibaldi, after four months' troubles, again saw his dear Caprera. It was at eight o'clock on the morning of Dec. 22 that the General re-entered his habitation. Towards ten o'clock, after the toilet and breakfast, the illustrious invalid requested that his litter might be transported outside and taken about the cultivated land, where it might be carried without too much shaking, desiring to revisit his fields, the vine, and the olives, to which Fruscianti hyperbolically assigns the name of Olevibo. These walks in the warm air of Caprera have already greatly improved the physical and mental condition of Garibaldi, who congratulates himself on having decided to retire into solitude, where at least he can breathe the air freely. There was a little snow on the day he arrived; but now we have a mild autumnal temperature. The wound is better, and the foot is scarcely at all swollen. The rheumatic pains are now not felt. Christmas Day was celebrated near his bed. The snow and ice of the night allowed the preparation of some sherbet."

Painful accounts of the disasters caused by the late gale continue to be received. The Lifeguard, passenger steamer from Newcastle to London, has gone down, with all hands. She had twenty-one crew and thirty-two passengers on board, and the only trace of her loss has been the discovery of some boxes known to have been on board. The Golden Crown, a new and very large iron vessel, left the Tyne just before the gale, and has not since been heard of. It is feared that she went down, with all hands, in the Downe. The Omegn, of Dundee, has also experienced the same fate on the Kyle of Tongue. News of wider and more mournful disaster continue to arrive from the north-west coast of Scotland. The gale proved fearfully destructive along the shores of the Island of Lewis. A small fleet of fishing-boats belonging to Ness were lost. Forty men, or about one third of the entire adult male population of the village, were drowned. It is feared that other remoter fishing-stations, have, like Ness, suffered to a most serious extent. At all the fishing-stations on the southern side of the Pentland Firth, from Canisbay to Dunnet, more or less damage has been done to fishing-boats, of which no fewer than twenty-six have been totally destroyed. Injury has also been done to a number of small harbours along the coast. The Earl of Caithness nobly exerted himself in assisting the fishermen to save their property. At John o' Groat's the storm occasioned great loss of property. At Mey the sea completely swept away all the small fishing-boats except one, and at Gills only two remain. At Melvich the tide rose so high that it swept away eight coll-fishing boats, with all the fishing materials; 100 lobster-creels were also carried away. The north-east coast of Scotland also suffered greatly. A letter from Wick states that in that neighbourhood seven vessels have been totally, and six partially, wrecked; one entire crew, supposed to consist of twelve hands, drowned; and twenty-seven fishing-boats lost.

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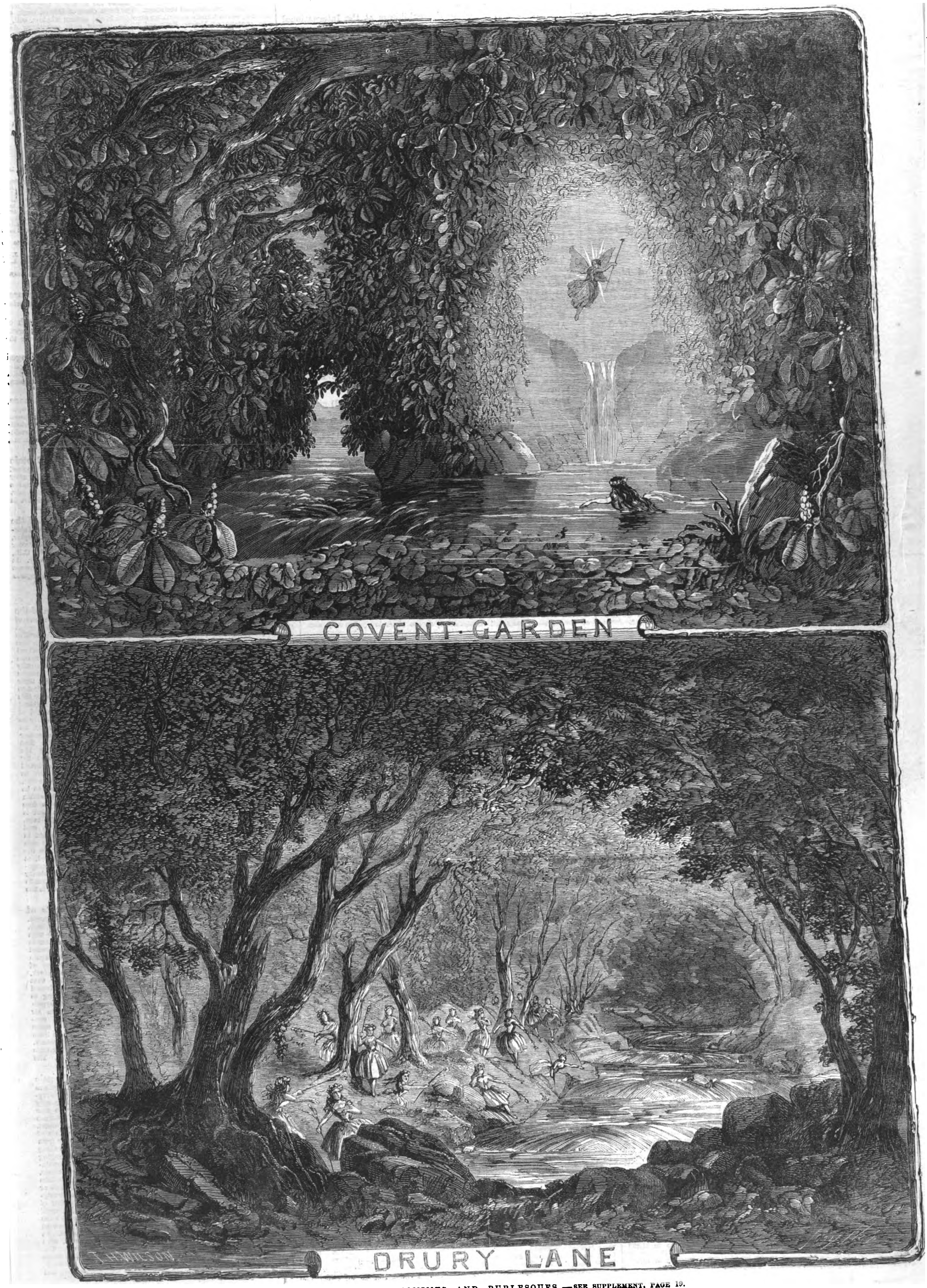

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 19.

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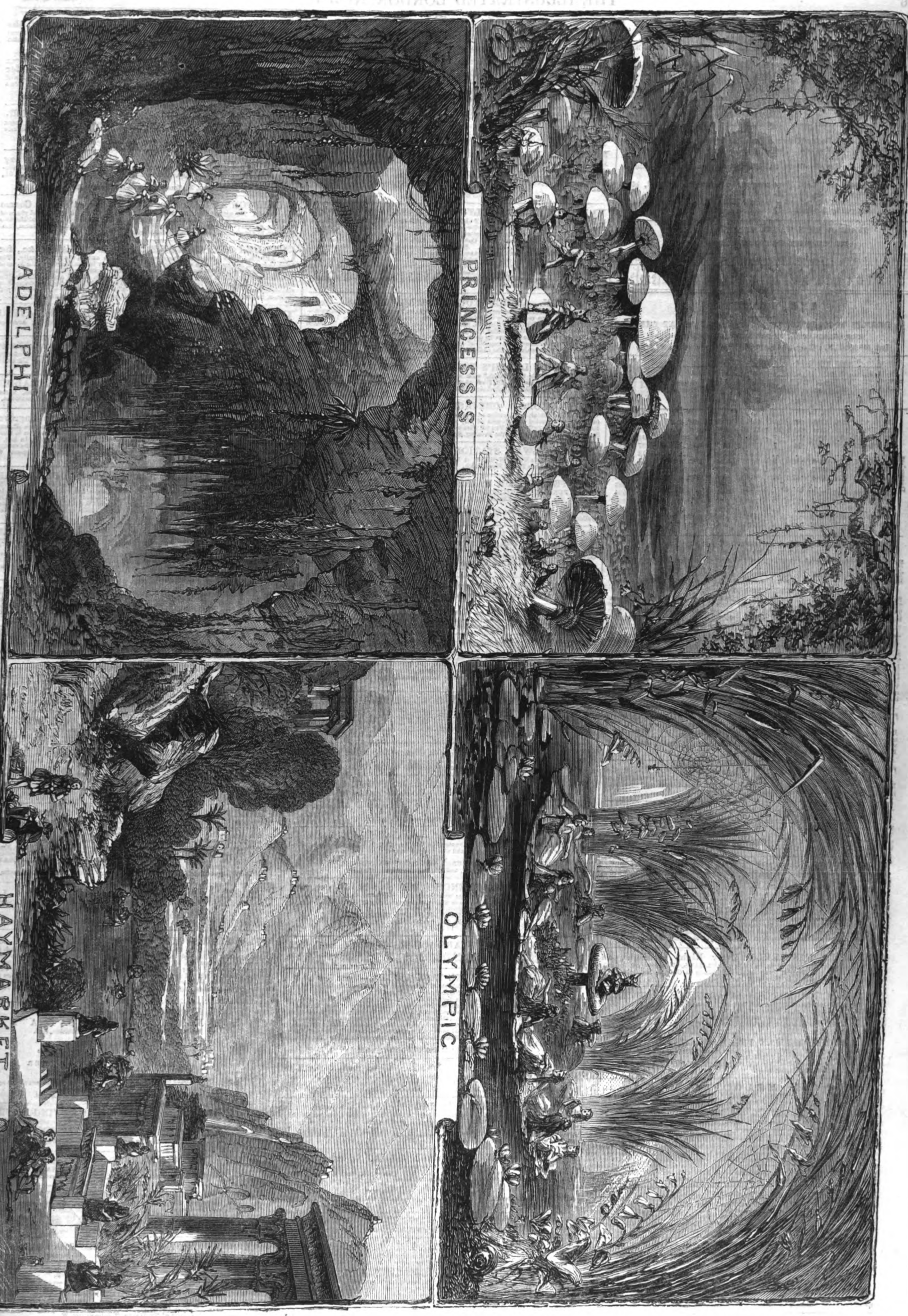

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 19.

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CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 4.—Second Sunday after Christmas. The celebrated Alien Bill passed, 1793.

MONDAY, 5.—Battle of Nancy: Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, defeated and slain by the Duke of Lorraine and the Swiss, 1477. The *Journal des Scavans*, the first critical journal (and still published) appears, edited by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hedouville, 1665. Attempt on the life of Louis XV. of France, by Damiens, 1757. Full Moon 3h. 32m. a.m.

TUESDAY, 6.—Epiphany of Our Lord. Old Christmas Day. The French invasion of Jersey repulsed; the gallant Major Pierson killed in the moment of victory, 1781. Battles at Citate, on the Danube, begin; the Turks defeat the Russians, 1854.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—The Book of Common Prayer authorised, 1549. Calais taken from the English by the Duke of Guise; said to have hastened the death of Queen Mary, 1558.

THURSDAY, 8.—Lucian, Presbyter and Martyr, first century. Satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo, 1610.

FRIDAY, 9.—The Cape of Good Hope surrendered to Sir David Baird, 1806. State Funeral of Lord Nelson, 1806.

SATURDAY, 10.—Archbishop Laud beheaded, 1645. The new Penny Postal System, arranged by Rowland Hill, came into operation, 1840.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 40	1 58	2 17	2 35	2 53	3 9	3 25	3 43	3 59	4 16	4 31	4 48	5 5	5 23

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY. 1863	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
December 17	30·278	47·0	43·6	·89	10	40·1	51·2	SW. NW.	335	·000
18	30·189	44·9	42·0	·90	10	31·7	45·4	SW. SSW.	334	·090
19	29·765	48·1	38·1	·71	7	41·1	49·1	W. WNW.	594	·030
20	29·560	42·8	30·8	·66	7	37·2	43·7	WSW. WNW.	627	·000
21	...	...	...	...	...	35·5	41·5	..	613	·000
22	30·164	37·6	31·6	·81	9	34·0	39·6	NW. NNW.	275	·000
23	30·086	44·7	42·7	·93	10	34·0	45·9	SW. N.	122	·122
24	30·225	44·5	40·6	·87	10	33·9	45·3	SW. WSW.	167	·008
25	...	...	...	...	...	41·9	49·4	..	258	·003
26	30·296	48·2	39·5	·74	10	38·8	49·0	SW. WSW. W.	323	·090
27	30·365	46·8	44·1	·91	9	36·8	49·9	SW.	216	·000
28	...	...	...	...	...	39·1	50·4	..	426	·000
29	29·482	48·2	43·9	·86	9	45·1	49·2	S. SW. WSW.	470	·020
30	29·515	42·7	37·2	·82	4	37·1	45·2	WSW. W.	233	·165

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:—

DEC. 17 TO DEC. 23.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·281	30·324	29·756	29·563	29·881	30·175	30·018
Temperature of Air	50·5°	41·8°	48·8°	39·5°	38·0°	39·6°	40·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	48·7°	41·0°	43·0°	35·4°	33·9°	34·3°	40·4°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	WNW.	WSW.	NNW.	NNW.	SW.

DEC. 24 TO DEC. 30.

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	30·272	..	30·305	30·430	30·111	29·538	29·476
Temperature of Air	43·0°	..	46·2°	39·8°	48·3°	47·3°	38·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	41·7°	..	43·0°	39·7°	46·2°	46·1°	37·7°
Direction of Wind	SW.	..	WSW.	CALM	SW.	S.	WSW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.—On Monday, Jan. 5, and Friday, 9, RUY BLAS. On Tuesday, 6, and Thursday, 8, LOVE'S TRIUMPH. On Wednesday, 7, and Saturday, 10, THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. Every Evening the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN BEAUTY AND THE BEAST; or, the Gnome Queen and Good Fairy. The Grand Transformation Scene, Moonbeam and Sunlight; or, the Descent of Morn's First Ray. Invented and Painted by W. Calleott. A Morning Performance at Two o'Clock every Wednesday, to which Children are admitted at Half-price. Box-office open Daily from Ten till Five. No charge for booking. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary Every Night. Brother Sam's letter encored every night. Mr. Buckstone every night. RASSELAS and Miss Louise Keeley every night. MONDAY, JAN. 5 and during the Week, at Seven, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and Lord Dundreary. After which the greatly successful and Johnsonian Extravaganza of RASSELAS; with MR. AND MRS. WHITE—Mr. Compton and Miss Harlieur.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—WILL OPEN, under the Sole Management of Mr. FECHTER, on SATURDAY, JAN. 10, with a New and Romantic Drama, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, in which Mr. Fechter will sustain the principal character. Box Office open from Eleven till Four Daily.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD.—Great success of the New Pantomime (see opinions of the Press). Every Evening, HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE; or, The Queen of Hearts and the Wonderful Tarts; in which Miss JULIA ST. GEORGE will appear. Juvenile Nights, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, when the Pantomime will commence at Seven and terminate at Ten. Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. THE TRADESMAN'S SON Every Evening.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing "Sound an alarm." "Call forth thy powers," &c., in "Judas Maccabeus," at the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY'S THIRD SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7. To commence at half-past seven. Band and Chorus nearly 700. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Tickets, 1s. 2s.; Reserved Area and Western Gallery, 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s. and 10s. 6d. Mr. Sims Reeves will also sing for the National Choral Society, during the season, in the following Oratorios:—MESSIAH, CREATION, ELIJAH, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Subscription to the Society for Ten Grand Performances, Numbered Stalls, Two Guineas; Family Subscription for three Tickets each Concert, Five Guineas; Reserved Area Subscription, 25s.; Family Subscription for three Tickets each Concert, Three Guineas. Ladies and gentlemen (competent amateurs) wishing to join the society may obtain particulars by inclosing a stamped and directed envelope to the offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Every Night at Eight, and Wednesday Afternoon at Three, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. Proprietor, W. P. Collins. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

NATIONAL MELODIES.—JAN. 8, 1863.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, "DINNA FORGET." THURSDAY EVENING, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdme. Louisa Vinning, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Lawler will appear, in conjunction with a Band of 20 Harps and Choir of 400 Voices. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye," and "The Death of Nelson." Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and Austin's office, St. James's Hall, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. each.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL (Dudley Gallery).—Change of Programme.—Mr. KENNEDY, the popular Scottish Vocalist, assisted by Mr. LAND at the Pianoforte, will repeat his ENTERTAINMENTS on the Songs of Scotland, interspersed with Anecdotes of Scottish Manners, Customs, and Selections from the "Noctes Ambrosianæ." Every Evening, at Eight (except Saturday); and on Saturday Afternoon at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s., to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

POLYTECHNIC.—New Optical Pantomime, HARLEQUIN AND CINDERELLA; or, the Little Glass Slipper. Mr. George Buckland will tell the Story, illustrated with all the optical resources of the Polytechnic. "A Strange Lecture," by Professor J. H. Pepper, introducing Mr. Ross's PHOTODRONE, and Mr. Direck's illusion in illustration of Mr. Charles Dickens's "Haunted Man." The Giant Christmas Tree. Second Juvenile Day and Distribution of the Ornaments on Thursday, Jan. 8.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of Lectures on GEOLOGY on FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, at Nine o'Clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

AMUSEMENT FOR EVENINGS.—STATHAM'S Chemical Amusement Chests, from 5s. 6d.; 115 Experiments, 6l. Youth's Microscope, magnifying 1925, 4900, and 11,025 times, 10s. 6d.; superior ditto, 21s.; 12 objects, 2s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogue, 2 stamps. Wm. Statham, 111, Strand, W.C.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS PRIZE and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS PRIZE for TEMPERANCE TALES.

The Directors of the Scottish Temperance League hereby offer a prize of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for the best Temperance Tale; and a Prize of One Hundred Pounds for the second best Temperance Tale.

The conditions of the competition may be learned by sending a stamped envelope to John S. Marr, 198, Hope-street, Glasgow.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S REVELS.—The HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS will be continued next Week with a change of Programme.

BLONDIN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. POSITIVELY his LAST FOUR APPEARANCES at the Crystal Palace.

Great Fancy Fair. Gigantic Christmas Tree. Extensive Decorations. Brilliant Illuminations, and general Round of Amusements from Morning till Night.

One Shilling; Children Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE SEASON.

"At dusk, when all the lamps were lighted, it really was most brilliant."—Times.

"At dusk, when all the lamps were lighted is really was most brilliant."—Morning Post.

"The great feature was the system of lighting the building."—Daily News.

"The naves were brilliantly lighted with Parisian lamps."—Daily News.

"The naves were brilliantly lighted with Parisian lamps."—Morning Herald.

"The interior of the building presented a beautiful aspect."—Morning Herald.

"The interior of the building presented a beautiful aspect."—Morning Herald.

"The interior of the palace the effect was alike charming—the glass glittering everywhere with the flood of bright light."—Morning Star.

"Inside or out of the palace the effect was alike charming—the glass glittering everywhere with the flood of bright light."—Morning Star.

MR. BLONDIN'S ENGAGEMENT at the CRYSTAL PALACE comprises only FOUR MORE PERFORMANCES, when it will positively terminate. Those will be given NEXT WEEK, and therefore all who desire to see him once more in his inimitable performances on a scale as cannot be given elsewhere should avail themselves of the opportunity. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and on Thursday for the last time.

ONE SHILLING.

BLONDIN.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. Great Success.—BLONDIN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN ENGLAND. Open EVERY EVENING. Promenade Concert at 7.30. Blondin's High Rope Performances at 9.15 and 10.15. Band of Eighty, selected from the Philharmonic, Her Majesty's Theatre, and the late M. Jullien's Orchestras. Conductor, M. Kaloady. Vocalists—Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton and Mr. D. Miranda. Solo Cornet-à-pistons, Mr. Levy; Euphonium, Mr. Phasey. Master Shapcott, the youngest Drummer in the world, aged four years. Grand Selections, Overtures, &c. The celebrated Barrett Minstrel's Negro Entertainment. Gigantic Christmas Tree. Celebrated Doll's House, by Cramer, jun., Regent-street; and the far-famed Piping Bullfinch from the International Exhibition. Admission, 1s.; Children, half-price. Commence at Half-past Seven. First Morning Performance on Saturday, Jan. 10, commencing at Two o'Clock.

BLONDIN.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—Great success. Thousands accommodated nightly without the slightest inconvenience.—Mr. J. Russell begs respectfully to inform the Public that these will be the LAST and FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS M. Blondin can give in England, and that he leaves these shores to fulfil his Continental Engagements in February next. Those who have not seen Blondin, or who are desirous to do so again, should avail themselves of this last opportunity in this magnificent hall, capable of giving such effect to his performances. Blondin will distribute "souvenirs" to the audience each evening from the rope.

MR. JOHN LEECH'S GALLERY of SKETCHES IN OIL, from subjects in "Punch," with several new Pictures not hitherto exhibited, is OPEN Every Day from Ten till Dusk at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew-lane, City, near the Bank of England. Admission, One Shilling.

THE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK GALLERY, EXETER HALL, contains a Selection of over a Thousand of his Proof Etchings, Sketches, &c. (embracing a period of upwards of fifty years); together with THE WORSHIP OF BACCHUS. Open Daily from Ten till Five o'Clock. Admission One Shilling. From Half-past Seven till Half-past Nine in the Evening, Sixpence.

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH, Esq., R.A., is NOW ON VIEW, at 79, CORNHILL, brilliantly Illuminated by the Patent Sunlight, from Ten to Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s.—HAYWARD and LEGGATT.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS' LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, by the kind permission of Messrs. Day and Son, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Ten a.m. till Nine p.m. JAMES FAHEY, Hon. Sec.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d; Guinea Shares for the Allotment may be obtained at the Gallery.

HER MAJESTY IN THE DRAWING-ROOM AT WINDSOR CASTLE WITH THE PRINCE AND PRINCESSES.—Just photographed from Life. Album size. Post-free, 30 stamps.—LONDON STEREOSCOPIC and PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street.

"In the highest and in the humblest home it is equally sure of honour."—Daily Telegraph.

DR. COLENSO.—Just out, a fine Photograph, Album size, post-free, 18 stamps.—STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street

PICTURE-FRAMES.—Best and Cheapest in London.—Handsome Gilt Frames for the Large Coloured Picture, Glass and Back, for 3s. The trade supplied. List of prices free at GEO. REES', 34, St. Martin's-lane, W.

WATCHES, Timepieces, and Clocks.—Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35; silver watches, £1 15s. to 12 guineas; eight-day timepieces, 12s. 6d. each; clocks going 14 days, three guineas and upwards.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, Watchmaker, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street). Established nearly a Century. List of prices free. Old Watches, Gold, Silver, and Diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Merchants and Captains supplied on liberal terms.

GOLD CHAINS and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY.—A very elegant STOCK of GOLD CHAINS, 18s. to 20gs.; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 21s. to 18gs.; Gold Brooches, 20s. to 15gs.; Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £20; Wedding and Keeper Rings, 10s., 15s., and 20s.; Gem ditto, 12s. 6d. to 2gs.; Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to 5gs. per pair. Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to 10gs.—FREDC. HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W. (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street).

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTS—56, Cheapside; and 32, Ludgate-street.—Nicolé's large Musical Boxes, £1 per air. Snuffboxes, 18s. to 40s. Catalogues of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free on application to WALES and CO., as above.

STORMS, WINDS, &c.—A NEW BAROMETER, the smallest ever produced, being the size of a Geneva watch, weighing 2½ ounces. It tells the change of weather many hours beforehand; also gives the heights of mountains and direction of winds. It is mounted in silver-plated, price £1 10s.; sent post-free. Messrs. S. wish to inform the public they are the sole inventors of this instrument.

SOLOMONS, 89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

BLACK SILKS.—A Spécialité.—Purchasers will find at all times the greatest possible advantage in buying Black Silks, of either the richest quality or those of a lighter material and at a cheaper cost, at JAYS'

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

DOUBLE-SIDED FRENCH SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Messrs. JAY have now a large consignment of these silks from Lyons; and, as unmanufactured silk has become much dearer, the opportunity of buying good wearing French Silks at 2s. 6d. the yard is not likely to recur.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street. JAYS'.

LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON, 3 and 4, Goodge-street, and 65 and 66, Tottenham-court-road, W. Curtains, Portières, Chintzes, &c., of first-class manufacture, for every style of decoration.

MONTANARI'S MODEL WAX DOLLS.—Very few of the visitors to the International Exhibition were aware of the beautiful display of Prize Model Wax Dolls by A. Montanari, of Oxford-street. Placed in the Educational Department, Class 29, and accessible only by a formidable flight of stairs, hundreds of thousands were deprived of one of the most elegant and interesting displays of the Great Exhibition. Those of the fashionable world who have not seen A. Montanari's exquisite Dolls would do well to pay a visit to his establishment, at 198, Oxford-street (near Orchard-street). These so-styled Dolls are modelled with the greatest accuracy to nature, from the smallest-size Doll up to life-size children, with the hair inserted as though growing; they are all of exquisite finish, and are most tastefully dressed. A. Montanari is also the Inventor and Sole Manufacturer of the Prize Model Rag Dolls.

A. MONTANARI, 198, OXFORD-STREET.

SURPLUS STOCK of BULBS for BEDS and BORDERS. BARR and SUGDEN, Seed-merchants, 12, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.—30 named Hyacinths, 20 Polyanthus Narcissus, 300 Crocus, 200 Tulips, 200 Garden Narcissus, 20 Dogs'-tooth Violets, 30 Iris, 10 Ixias, 10 Sparaxis, and 10 Babianas, for 21s. Half for 10s. 6d.

CHOCOLAT au MIEL de NARBONNE.—This combination of Caracas cocoa with Narbonne honey is the most delicate and attractive in flavour of all the various forms of chocolate. A spoonful of the paste in a cup, filled up with boiling water or milk, is very refreshing as an evening beverage. Prepared and sold in pots, at 1s. each, by JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; No. 48, Threadneedle-street; and 112, Great Russell-street.

TURTLE—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.

J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Hoan Ddlitch, N.B.

Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

WHISKIES, IRISH and SCOTCH.—Gem of Emerald Isle. 28s. and 21s. per gallon.—IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, 314, Oxford-street.

STEVENS'S BREAD-MAKING MACHINE supersedes the objectionable hand and arm process of kneading, relieves the journeyman from the most severe and injurious portion of his labour, saves half the time of kneading required under the old system. Increased yield of three quarters loaves of bread per sack. Adopted by her Majesty's Government, the East India Council, public institutions, bakers, the nobility, and families. Can be seen at the Polytechnic. Family machines, 45s. to £15; trade machines, £15 to £100. For illustrated prospectuses apply at STEVENS'S PATENT BREAD-MACHINERY COMPANY (LIMITED), 139, Cheapside.

PURE WATER.—The New Filter.—FREDERICK LIPSCOMBE and CO., Patentees of the NEW FILTER, Temple-bar, London, by the kind recommendation of her Majesty's Physician, have had the high honour of supplying with the New Filter each of the Royal palaces; they have also had the high honour of recently supplying the Prussian palaces, the Emperor of the French, the King of Belgium, and the Viceroy of Egypt. These filters are the only ones that remove lead from drinking-water. Old filters of every kind can be reconstructed upon the new plan. Delivered free within ten miles. Prospectus free. Carts to all parts of the suburbs daily. Cannot be had elsewhere.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY, for tracing the Armorial Bearings of nearly every Name in the United Kingdom. Arms Quartered and Painted, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in Heraldic Colours, 6s.; Arms, Crest, and Motto, with Heraldic description, beautifully painted, 12s. Pedigrees traced.

T. Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE.—No Charge for Engraving Dies with Crest, Monogram, or Address, if an order is given for a Ream of Paper, with 500 Envelopes to match, at 21s. No charge for Stamping. Carriage paid. Post Office orders payable to

Thomas Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S SOLID GOLD RINGS, 18-carat, Hall-marked, Engraved with any Crest, 42s.; Ditto, very massive, Sard, Blood, or Onyx Stone, for engraving Arms, Crest, and Motto, £3 15s. The Hall-mark is the only guarantee for gold. Crest Engraved on any Ring or Seal, 7s. 6d.

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CULLETON'S CARDS.—A Copper-plate engraved in any style, and 50 best cards, 2s., post-free. Wedding Cards, 50 each, for Lady and Gentleman, 50 beautiful Wedding Envelopes, Maiden Name printed inside, all complete, 13s. 6d., carriage-paid for P. O. order.

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CULLETON'S PLATES for Marking Linen, Silk, or Coarse Towels. No preparation. By means of this useful invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a very short time. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest, 5s.; with direction. Post-free for stamps.—T. Culleton, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane) W.C.

CULLETON'S CORONETS, MONOGRAMS, &c., for ALBUMS. The Arms and Monograms of the Queen and all the Royal family. The Arms, Coronets, and Supporters of every Duke and Marquis in the kingdom; the Arms of British Commoners; the Arms and Coronets of French Noblemen; the Arms of all the Archbishops from 1070 to 1862; the Arms of every College in Oxford and Cambridge; the Arms used by Regiments of the Line; the Crests used by the British Navy; all stamped in various Colours. 1s. per Sheet; Two Sheets, 1s. 6d. The name is under each crest. By T. Culleton, Engraver to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—ENGRAVING by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 18s.; Solid fine gold Signet Rings for Crest, 35s.; ditto for Arms, 55s.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Gt. Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

MAGIC and DISSOLVING LANTERNS, with improved Lenses, giving a clear, defined and brilliant picture, unsurpassed, are (through the increased demand) manufactured by steam machinery, thereby reducing them to nearly half the price of other houses. Lantern, with one dozen slides, 40 subjects, in box, 5s. Slides painted by own artists. A large stock on hand. Lent out and sent into the country, with option to purchase.—SOLOMONS, 89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

THE MOON, COMETS, PLANETS, and DOUBLE STARS seen by a new Amateur 6-feet Day and Astronomical Telescope. It has a Nine-inch object-glass, day and night eyepiece, stand with movements, &c., packed in case with lock and key. Price, complete, 70s. Messrs. S., the sole inventors and makers, guarantee it to answer the same purpose as telescopes costing £70.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel). N.B. Institutions, Schools, and the Trade supplied.

SPECTACLES.—The patent TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 89, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

ATKINSON and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, and Silkmercers, 69 to 75, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth. Catalogues will be sent free by post, or may be had upon application, containing estimates suited to every class of house, with drawings, which are taken from the pieces of furniture in their Showrooms.

Previous to the great advance in Cotton and Woollens, A. and Co. bought very largely of every description of Household Drapery, Carpets, &c., which they would recommend to the immediate notice of purchasers, as from the continued uncertain state of the markets all kinds of goods must be considerably higher in price during the winter.

A. and Co. contract to supply Public Establishments, Schools, and the various Charitable Institutions, with Winter Clothing, Blankets, Rugs, &c., at the wholesale price.

COSTLY DRAWING, DINING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, removed from a Mansion, in beautiful preservation, to be DISPOSED OF for a very low sum. The Drawing-room is in Walnut, consists of all the usual requisites, of a fashionable and costly description, including three very large glasses in superb gilt frames, with console to match. The Dining-room is in Oak, including twelve Elizabethan chairs and a pair of carving-chairs, in morocco, a truly magnificent sideboard in same style, large telescope dining-table, &c. The Bedroom is in fine Walnut, almost new, and includes a pedestal marble washstand and toilet-table, with glass to match, a magnificent wardrobe, beautiful Tudor bedstead, and other articles. The above to be sold together or separately, and presents a most unusual advantage to parties furnishing a large house or mansion. For particulars, and to be seen, apply to Mr. READ, 12, Sloane-street, Belgravia.

FURNITURE, for a Drawing-room and Dining-room. Both remarkable bargains, and in good condition. The drawing-room is in walnut, covered in rich silk, consists of six elegantly-shaped chairs, a luxurious lounge, an easy-chair and an indulgent ditto, en suite, two pretty occasional chairs, handsome centre and occasional tables on richly-carved supports, splendid chiffonier, cabinet fitted with plate-glass, and a large chimney-glass in gilt unique frame. Price for the whole, 38 guineas. Dining-room suite is in Spanish mahogany, covered in morocco, including noble plate-glass back, sideboard, &c. Price, complete, 30 guineas. To be seen at LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'s, Upholsterers, 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Knight's bridge.

N.B. See our Illustrated Catalogue, containing 363 designs, forwarded gratis.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—The LORD DUNDREARY CHAIR, the Equilibrium Chair, the Patent Alexandra Chair. The above are elegant, comfortable, and moderate in price.

A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street London, W. Illustrated Catalogues gratis.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—Ormoulu Inkstands, 30s. to 75s. each; ring caskets, 10s.; ring stands, 9s. 6d.; watch stands, 5s. 6d.; match jars, 3s.; flower vases, 3s. to 35s.; pin baskets, 2s. 6d.; card trays, gold eyeglasses, ditto spectacles, Duchess opera-glasses, 10s. 6d. and upwards; ormoulu photograph stands, 2s. 6d. to 35s.; pearl card cases, 6s.; silver ditto, 3s. 6d.; silver and pearl purses, 25s.; fans, 2s.; photographic albums, 3s. 6d. and upwards; portraits for ditto, 1s. 6d.; a new and choice selection of silver-plated breakfast cruets, 16s. 6d.; sugar basins, 13s. 6d.; butter dishes, 19s. 6d.; teacaddies, 21s.; claret jugs, 70s. to 5 guineas.—FREDERIC HAWLEY, No. 148, Regent-street, W.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE

GLENFIELD STARCH

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This unrivalled Starch is

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THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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and the above award by some of the most eminent scientific men of the age

CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY.

WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S Patent SEWING-MACHINES. PRIZE MEDAL.—W. F. Thomas and Co. beg to acquaint the public that the Royal Commissioners have confirmed by a Special Minute the award made by the Jury in July of a Prize Medal for their Patent Sewing-machines, and have explained that the non-publication of the grant arose from an official oversight.—68, Newgate-street.

A PROFESSIONAL LADY (Pupil of Signor Giulio Regondi), gives LESSONS on the CONCERTINA.

For terms, &c., address L. M., J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho.

PREPARATION for the UNIVERSITIES, WOOLWICH, &c., and the higher Competitive Examinations, with the acquirement of French.—A Gentleman can recommend a very excellent Tutor, an English Consular Chaplain, with whom his son is now Placed in France, suitable only for young men intending to study, and of high character. Those brought up at a public school preferred. Terms, £140 a year. Address "Prebendary," Lockwood's, 75, New Bond-street, London.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the GENERAL MANAGER of a RAILWAY in CANADA. He must be thoroughly conversant with the detail of Railway business in general, including audit. Application in writing, with testimonials, to be forwarded to Messrs. WATERLOW and SONS, 58, London-wall, under cover, addressed "Railway Manager," on or before Jan. 6, 1863.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An Architect, Surveyor and Estate Agent, of extensive and lucrative practice in the City, has a Vacancy for a PUPIL, to reside with the principal if desired. Premium moderate. A small salary given.—Address, J. Z., care of Mr. Warne, 31, Soho-square, W.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Indian Sceptre Exercises has RECOMMENCED. Families and Schools attended. Adult Pupils received daily for lessons in the new Waltz and every other fashionable dance. Terms: Three lessons, one guinea. A Select Evening Class, 14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

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HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

ANGLO-IONIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited). The splendid new ships of this Company are now running between London, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. First-class fares, Malta, £15; Corfu, £18; Cephalonia, Zante, or Patras, £20. Return tickets at a fare and a half. Apply to the agents: G. L. Jackson and Sons, 2, Billiter-court, E.C.; Malta, Mr. H. L. Jackson, Strada St. Paulo; and Messrs. Bisoffi and Co. at the other ports. Next departure, the CORCYRA, 1030 tons 300-horse power, JAN. 13.

THE MUTUAL TONTINE ASSOCIATION, WESTMINSTER. CHAMBERS'S CLASSES.—Temporary Offices, 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
FORMATION OF CLASSES.
The Directors beg to announce that the subscriptions already received have enabled them to form Classes, comprising lives of the following ages:—
Birth to 9 years; 10 years to 14 years; 15 years to 19 years; 20 years to 24 years; 34 years to 42 years; 35 years to 47 years; 48 years to 52 years.
Additional subscriptions will, however, be received up to the 10th inst., for the purpose of increasing the number in each Class. Classes for ages between 25 and 37 years, and from 53 years upwards, are also in course of formation, for which subscription-lists are now open.
It may be observed that the Classes composed of the older ages have this peculiar advantage, that the annual income to each survivor increases more rapidly, and the ultimate division of the class fund takes place earlier than in the case of younger lives.
Prospectuses and all information may be obtained as above.
By order of the Directors,
Jan. 1, 1863. G. S. SYDNEY, Sec., pro tem.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, HASTINGS.—This Grand New Hotel is now open, offering superior accommodation to families and gentlemen. Tariff by post on application to the Manager.

TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. R. M. LATHAM Sec.

WE are requested to state that FRANCIS PIGOTT STAINSBY CONANT, heretofore Francis Pigott, of Hockfield Heath, in the county of Hants, and of Government House, in the Isle of Man, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of that island, and his son, Francis Paynton Pigott, of Hockfield Heath, have, in pursuance of a license granted to the late Paynton Pigott Stainsby Conant, Esquire, by his late Majesty King William IV., dated the 4th day of August, 1835, from the 30th day of September last, taken and used, and intend to continue to use the surnames of STAINSBY and CONANT in addition to and after that of PIGOTT, and also to bear the arms of Stainsby and Conant, quartered with their own family arms.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

If it be permitted to borrow an illustration from one of the domestic sports of the season, it may be said that Greece is just now in the position of a child at a Twelfth-Night party who has drawn the character of King. The lady president of the games does not think it fit that the juvenile adventurer should retain this character, and gently takes it away; but, in order to console the bereaved child, promises it something much better from the Christmas tree. The child, however, is clamorous, and insists in keeping what it has proclaimed as its own. Greece is resolute upon the point of having an English Prince for her Sovereign, and Britannia, while refusing assent to this arrangement, tries to please Greece by a proffer of the long-coveted Ionian Islands. But Greece does not seem by any means to approve the compromise. She goes on electing Prince Alfred in the most persevering manner, long after the most formal and diplomatic declaration on the part of England that "he is not to be King."

We have discussed the question of the candidature sufficiently to make it unnecessary for us to say more than that the longer that question is studied the more evident it becomes that the decision of our Government would have been a wise one even had there been no treaty difficulties in the way. It is certain that, sooner or later, the policy of the ruler of Greece, be he King or President, will become one of aggression as against the Porte, and that any Greek Sovereign who shall set himself in opposition to the wish of his people—we do not say that it is an unwise wish—will stand the best possible chance of following King Otho. Now, whatever may be in store for Turkey—and far be it from us to contend that a Mohammedan Power should be for ever maintained in one of the noblest portions of Europe—it is not by an English hand that Turkey must be weakened. We did not lavish all that fearful amount of life and of treasure in the Crimean War, nor put forth such efforts as astonished the world when we repelled an advance upon Turkish territory, to stultify ourselves by approximation to a reverse policy. On the contrary, should Greece attempt any forcible extension of her frontier—a proceeding which, we repeat, would not, in a Greek point of view, be unjust—it would be for England to protest against such a course, and, if needful, to check it by action. It is clear, therefore, that, even were England free to place her Prince upon the throne of Otho, she would be most ill-advised to do so. But, happily, the recognised construction of the settlement-treaty makes it unnecessary to raise such a question. It is, we think, to be regretted that the leading Greeks will not frankly accept our answer and endeavour to work round the minds of the people to a more practical issue.

Brief, indeed, has been the consideration given to the candidature of King Ferdinand of Portugal. The word is, in fact, misapplied, for that sensible Prince never intended to stand. His name, however, appears to have excited the utmost anger in the minds of the Greeks: his very name, had a specially objectionable sound in their ears, and his personal qualifications have certainly not been taken into account. The affair was scarcely an incident, assuredly not an episode, in the story of the Greek Revolution; and it needs no further remark than that, if all be true that is said, the Greeks might do much worse than accept Dom Fernando if he would permit it.

Now that a Minister of the Crown has stated to his constituents that England is prepared to surrender the Protectorate of the Seven Islands upon certain conditions, which can by no means be called too stringent, the cession may be assumed to have been discussed by the Powers who are parties to the original compact. Without raising captious objections to a course which it will doubtless be abundantly easy to justify, so far as diplomatic periphrase can do it, we may observe that the conduct of neither the Russian nor the French Foreign Office in reference to the Alfred candidature appears to us to have been marked by that extreme good-will for which credit is claimed by both. It is perfectly clear that the popularity of the English in Greece has taken both the Powers by surprise, and we do not precisely see that such surprise is entirely pleasant. There is no doubt that England as a Power, and Englishmen individually, have done as little as possible to make themselves acceptable to the Greeks. Greece has been the young fellow with three guardians. France has been the jovial, pleasant guardian, who has done his best to amuse his ward; Russia has been the artful guardian, who has supplied him with secret pocket-money; while England has been the grumpy one, who has insisted on his keeping accounts and paying his tradesmen, and, moreover, has not been particularly delicate in discharging this duty, as was specially observable in the incidents that brought on Lord Palmerston's five-hour speech in June, 1850. And as for the resident or travelling English, no Greek but will tell you, with more or less acerbity, that we make ourselves more markedly detestable to the Hellenic race than to almost any other, having laid hold of a sort of idea that they are mainly deficient in the characteristic most dear to Mr. Bull, that of straightforward honesty. Yet, in spite of our collective harshness and individual ill-manners, the Greeks have had the acuteness to discover that our bark is a good deal worse than our bite, and that a rough friend is better than a smooth enemy. France and Russia have shown a certain amount of pique at this discovery. Russia, by a somewhat questionable, not to say ungracious, timing of her own disclaimer of any idea of supplying a Sovereign, and France by some very needlessly-amplified protestations of her own unsurpassed disinterestedness and philanthropy. We note this because we think that few things would please either of the great Powers more than the getting England into a false position as regards the Septinsular Republic. Russia has, of course, a long-standing grudge against us; and, although we are the best friends with France, it would not be disagreeable to the Tuileries to have a little bit of harmless revenge for the Mexican affair. Therefore, it behoves Earl Russell to be very sure what he is about, and to take care that he is not once more made the laughing-stock of the practised diplomatists of the Continent. There can need no apology for such a hint, when his celebrated Vienna expedition is remembered. He is supposed to have yielded in this Ionian question to the views of the energetic and Homeric Chancellor of the Exchequer; but as that gifted person has, among his other good gifts, the faculty of getting his colleagues into difficulties out of which they do not always emerge with similar alacrity, perhaps Earl Russell might not find it altogether unadvisable to act in entire concert with his veteran chief, who has no Gladstonian eloquence, but an immense quantity of common sense and knowledge of the Continentals. In brief, it is very much to be hoped that English diplomacy, which is not usually regarded as of the very highest description, should not be found at fault in a matter which is, perhaps, rather delicate than difficult, but in which any over-haste or want of wariness may place England in the ludicrous position of one who offers that which it afterwards turns out he has not the power to bestow. For once, if we are going to make a present, let us manage to do it with the grace which is proverbially said to double the value of the gift.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended Dec. 31, 1862.			QUARTER ended Dec. 31, 1862.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	24,036,000	262,000	..	6,320,000	173,000	—
Excise	17,534,000	..	627,000	4,000,000	101,000	—
Stamps	8,913,945	425,775	..	2,187,000	89,000	—
Taxes	3,148,000	29,000	..	1,270,000	..	12,000
Property Tax	11,104,000	1,142,000	..	2,931,000	572,000	—
Post Office ..	3,600,000	100,000	..	950,000	40,000	—
Crown Lands	298,521	5,042	..	86,000	2,000	—
Miscellaneous	2,361,963	1,055,761	..	634,928	342,889	—
Totals ..	70,996,429	3,019,578	627,000	18,378,928	1,322,889	12,000
		£2,392,578 Net Increase.			£1,310,889 Net Increase.	

THE COURT.

THE unfavourable weather of the past week has occasionally prevented the Queen from enjoying her accustomed outdoor exercise. Her Majesty has, however, taken advantage of fine intervals, and enjoyed drives with Princess Louis of Hesse, generally accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Helena received the sacrament of the holy communion at Whippingham Church, which was administered by the Rev. G. Prothero. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended the service.

On Monday the Earl of Clarendon arrived at Osborne, on a visit to the Queen.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse drove over to Parkhurst and visited the barracks and juvenile prison.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, landed in the docks at half-past eleven, from her Majesty's yacht Fairy, Master-Commander Welch, on their way to Winchester, for the purpose of visiting the cathedral, &c. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Osborne at half-past four o'clock.

On Thursday the Queen drove out with Princess Louis of Hesse.

On Christmas Eve, by her Majesty's command, the children belonging to the Whippingham Boys' and Girls' Schools attended at Osborne, where Christmas trees were prepared for them, and each child received a present of clothing. The Queen and Royal family were present on the occasion, and personally distributed the gift to many of the children.

The Countess of Gainsborough has arrived as Lady in Waiting.

Mr. Kraus, architect, of Mayence, had the honour of submitting to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse plans and designs for a palace about to be erected at Darmstadt.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Her Majesty having commanded that the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark shall be celebrated with great magnificence, preparations have been commenced this week by the employés of the Lord Chamberlain's department at Windsor Castle with that view. A number of extra hands have been engaged, and the work, both in the State apartments and other parts of the castle, is making rapid progress under the superintendence of Mr. W. Seabrook, her Majesty's inspector, assisted by Messrs. Miles, Bentley, &c. The State apartments are being furnished with the superb hangings which were used during the visit of the Emperor and the Empress of the French in 1855, and the Zuccarelli Room is undergoing a complete change. The whole of the furniture, picture-frames, mouldings, and panel frames are being richly regilt, while the walls are being hung with costly Italian silk, 6ft. in width, bearing the initials "V.R.," encircled with a wreath and ornamented by a crown, the silk being similar to that used in the hangings of the King's Council Chamber, better known as the Queen's Drawing-room. This room contains several beautiful landscapes by Zuccarelli, three of them being Scripture pieces, one representing "Jacob Watering his Flock," while the other two, which are very large, and occupy the whole of the west wall, represent "Isaac's Meeting" and "The Finding of Moses." It is expected that this will be used as a drawing-room by the King of Hanover, while other portions of the State apartments will be appropriated to the use of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. In other parts of the castle suites of apartments are being fitted up with much care and taste, especially those which will be occupied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess and Prince Christian of Denmark, and other members of the same Royal family, who will be present at the celebration of the Royal wedding.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Paris, on his way to Marseilles, where his Grace will embark on board his steam-yacht, and sail direct to Naples to meet the Duchess, who has been residing there for some weeks.

The Earl of Clarendon has returned to the Grove, near Watford, from Osborne.

The Earl Delawarr, who has been suffering from indisposition for some days past, is now much better.

The Earl of Fife has left Grosvenor-place on a visit to Viscount Powerscourt, at his seat in Ireland. Her Ladyship has left town for Tunbridge Wells.

The remains of the late Earl of Gifford were interred on Monday last in the churchyard at Hendon. The ceremony was strictly private.

The marriage of Viscount Royston with Lady Georgiana Wellesley will take place, early in the ensuing month, at Paris.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The "election" of Dr. Thomson to the Archbishopric of York took place on Monday at York Minster.

The parish church of Dartford was reopened on the 23rd ult., after having been closed during the restoration of the chancel.

The reopening of the parish church and consecration of the burial-ground at Market Lavington took place on the 11th ult.

The parish church of Bray, an object well known to all who are familiar with the Thames between Windsor and Maidenhead, was reopened on the 13th ult. by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Three stained-glass windows, by Messrs. O'Connor, of London, have recently been placed in Datchet parish church as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. Nearly all the parishioners subscribed to the memorial.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends to hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 1st of March next; the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, on the same day; the Bishop of Ripon, on the same day; and the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in the parish church of Abergwilly, on the same day.

A new Protestant church has been recently opened at Havre. The ceremony was the more remarkable from the character of the congregation, which was composed of various sects of Christians. All the authorities of the town and of the arrondissement were present. A sermon was preached by each of the two pastors of the community, of which the subject was Liberty of Conscience. A collection was then made for the unemployed operatives of the town, which produced 1800f.

On Wednesday night, being New Year's Eve, the parish and district churches throughout the metropolis were numerously attended, to offer up thanksgivings for the mercies vouchsafed during the past year by the Almighty and to pray for a continuance of the same in the present year. The services were of the most solemn description, and appropriate sermons were preached by the respective incumbents shortly before midnight. At several of the London churches on Thursday morning there was a service, with sermon, to inaugurate the new year.

The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials:—The Rev. E. Lord, from the inhabitants of Ten-mile Bank, Hilgay, on his leaving the district. The Rev. T. H. Gillam, Vicar of Culham, by the churchwardens and parishioners of Ewelme, Oxon; while the master and mistress, and pupil-teachers and scholars, of the day school have presented to him and Mrs. Gillam a silver cream-ewer. The Rev. J. T. Dove, from the parishioners and pewrenters of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, on his leaving the curacy, various articles, amounting in value to £150.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. Prest to the archdeaconry of Durham. The Rev. W. T. B. Estcourt to the honorary canonry of Gloucester Cathedral. The Hon. and Rev. W. Howard, Rector of Whitson, near Rotherham, to the honorary canonry of Driffield, in York Minster, rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Rice, Dean of Gloucester. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. W. Liddell to South Cerney, Gloucestershire; Rev. A. J. Parsons to St. Ann's, Lewes; Rev. T. H. Waller to Waldringfield, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. Bennett, of Oriel, Oxford, Curate of Wyre, near Pershore, to Oxhill, Somerset; Rev. R. P. Lightfoot, Curate of Kidlington, Oxon, to Preston deanery, Northants; Rev. C. Parsons to Penarth, Glamorgan; Rev. W. Pearson to Grandborough, Warwickshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. P. S. Desprez to Alveliston, Wiltshire; Rev. R. Giles to Hewelsfield, Gloucestershire. The Rev. H. A. L. Grindle, of Burnham Sutton with Ulph and Bn. Overy, to be Curate of Bishop's Cannings, Wilts. The Rev. W. R. Cosens to be Assistant Minister of St. Andrew's, Kensington Park.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. James Mackenzie, W.S., son of the author of "The Man of Feeling," and brother of the late Judge, has given £3000 for the foundation of a fellowship and scholarship in the University of Edinburgh.

The Professorship of Exegesis of the New Testament in King's College, London, rendered vacant by the preferment of the Very Rev. Dean Ellicott to the bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, has been conferred upon the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The examination for the Goddard Scholarship at Winchester College, which takes place annually in the week immediately preceding the Christmas vacation, was held during the past week, and at the conclusion the scholarship was awarded to Nutt (Scholar); Moberly, sen., second. The examination for the Duncan Mathematical Prizes had previously taken place, and these prizes were adjudged—the senior to Kensington, second senior to Nott; junior to Harvey, jun.; for the second junior, Mozley, jun., and Reith were bracketed equal. The prize for Reading (Elocution), also the gift of Mr. Duncan, was gained by Moberly, sen. The books presented each half year by Lord Saye and Sele were duly awarded to the various successful competitors in the different parts of the school. During the present half year a prize of twenty guineas was offered by Mr. H. Chamier for the best translation into Latin elegiacs of "Lines on revisiting Winchester." Such option being left to the college authorities, the prize was subsequently divided into two of fifteen and five guineas; and the first was awarded to Stanbridge for the best, and the second to Cremer for the next best, translation. The rebuilding of the college tower, designed as a memorial of the late Wardens of New and Winchester Colleges, is progressing rapidly, having now risen nearly sixty feet above the ground.

The Rev. William Lee, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, has been elected Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity for the University of Dublin, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. M'Neill.

The Council of Queen's College, Birmingham, have appointed the Rev. W. H. Poulton, Senior, Resident Tutor. The Professorship of Classics is vacant.

The Rev. J. G. Davie, late Senior Resident Tutor at Queen's College, Birmingham, has been elected Head Master of Market Bosworth Grammar School.

Lord Wrottesley presided yesterday week at the annual distribution of prizes at Brewood Grammar School, which claims the honour of having been the first school to take advantage of the statute recently passed at Cambridge, giving facilities for procuring examiners from that University.

The railway to Ancona, which is in course of construction, will be opened in a short time to Orta, about eighteen leagues from Rome.

The Pope on Sunday received the Diplomatic Body, and subsequently gave an audience to Francis II., late of Naples.

The Confederate Sumter was sold at Gibraltar, on the 19th ult., for 16,500dols.

It is stated that Dr. Livingstone's steamer, the Pioneer, has been lost. No particulars are given.

A notice has been issued that an International Agricultural Exhibition will take place at Hamburg in June, 1863.

The annual returns of the trade of the St. Lawrence canals have been made up. In 1861 only 330 tons of petroleum passed through the Canadian canals; last year 4678 tons have passed.

Among those who had the misfortune to be entangled in the proceedings and the bankruptcy of the Bank of Deposit was the Marquis of Abercorn, who had agreed to act as trustee, and was in consequence made answerable for the mischief it had occasioned. The Marquis has agreed to pay down £10,000 on condition of being freed from all further claim in the matter, and the committee of creditors have agreed to accept his offer.

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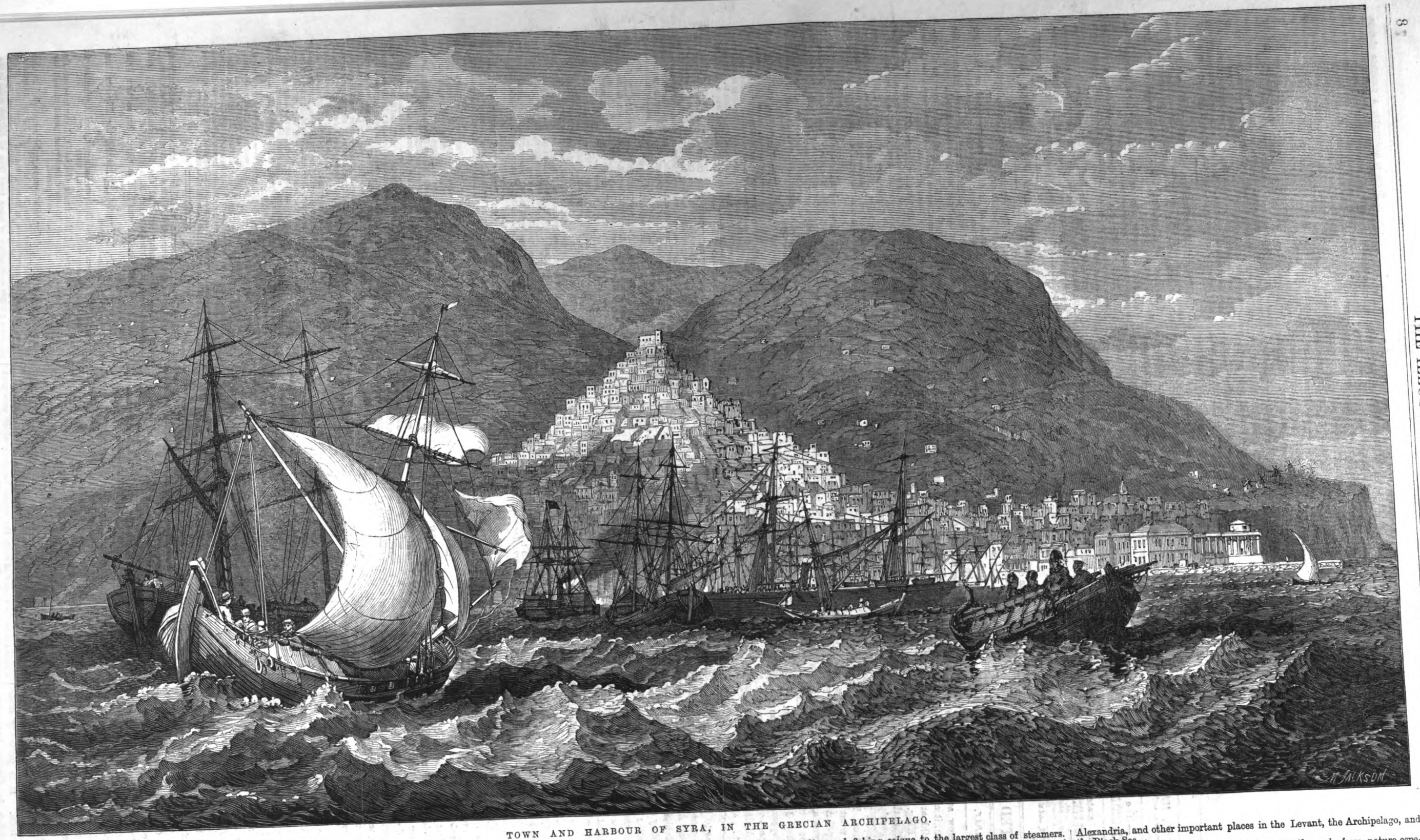

TOWN AND HARBOUR OF SYRA, IN THE GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

SYRA, IN THE GREEK ARCHIPELAGO.

SYRA is one of the group of islands called the Cyclades, which form part of the modern kingdom of Greece. It is situated on the base of a triangular group—Thermia being to the west of it, Delos and Myconos to the east, while Zea, Andros, and Tinos are on the north. Like all the islands of the Egean Sea, it rises from the water in bold precipitous mountains, bare of vegetation and inhospitable in appearance. It is about ten miles in length by five in breadth, and consists entirely of mountains, chiefly composed of mica-slate and lime-stone, with shallow valleys between them. In these valleys the vine grows luxuriantly, and fertile tracts may be found which the external appearance of the island offers no promise of. Homer praises this island as "Fertile in flocks, in herds, in wine, in corn;" but it is to none of these commodities that Syra owes its present importance and prosperity, which are due entirely to the fact of its having become the great emporium of the Levant, and the great central entrepôt of the Archipelago.

The Island of Syra was a place of no importance until the breaking out of the War of the Revolution. Then the immigration of refugees from different parts of Greece, especially from the islands of Chios and Psara, rapidly raised it to its present flourishing condition. The traffic is now chiefly in the hands of Chians, Psyrians, and Myconians. The port of Syra is situated on the east side of the island, in a bay protected by a small island called Grado-nisi, upon which the harbour light is exhibited. The harbour is very small and deficient in accommodation for large vessels. An attempt has been made to construct a breakwater; a short length only is at present finished, and the works go on very slowly; while the harbour is crowded with shipping of every kind, from the small trading and fishing caique to the largest class of steamers. Many of these may be seen there at the same time, bearing the flags of England, France, and Russia, along with innumerable sailing-vessels of all sizes, and belonging to all nations of the world. In fact, Syra has become to Greece what Malines is to Belgium, and the customs collected here form no small part of the Greek revenues. It has become the entrepôt for the produce not only of the Greek and Turkish islands situated in the Levant, but also for the ports of Asia Minor and the western shores of the Egean Sea, produce of all kinds being collected here for reshipment. Steam communication is maintained from Syra to Smyrna on the east, and the Pyreus in the west; while all the great lines of steamers, such as the Austrian Lloyds', the Messageries Impériales, and the several lines of steamers from Liverpool and London, touch here on their way to and from Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, and other important places in the Levant, the Archipelago, and the Black Sea.

Our Illustration is taken from a drawing recently made from nature especially for this Journal, and is a View of the Port and Town of Syra, as seen from the harbour; the modern town is called Hermopolis, and is built on the shore surrounding the harbour. The town of old Syra was built on the summit of a conical hill situated between two high mountains; the buildings have increased until the old and new towns have become one, and the town of Syra now covers the whole front and side of the conical hill from the seashore to its summit. The houses are all white, and the effect from the sea is singular and beautiful; but, like all Eastern cities which are beautiful only when seen from a distance, Syra is a poor, dirty place when you get into it. A small, narrow quay runs along the shore, and from it miserable

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BARON ROTHSCHILD'S CHÂTEAU, FERRIÈRES, NEAR PARIS, RECENTLY VISITED BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—SEE PAGE 12.

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little streets branch off towards the hill; there are no good shops, and not a decent hotel; it is, however, very picturesque. Along the shore the buildings with overhanging wooden balconies, the curious local craft, and the picturesque costumes of the Greek and Turkish merchants, sailors, boatmen, and fishermen, make up a picture not easily effaced from the minds of those who have seen it.

The port, however, is rapidly improving. The custom-house near the breakwater is a modern, well-built edifice; and near it is another large building, not quite completed, which, we believe, is intended for an hotel. Marks of improvement are to be seen everywhere, and everybody appears to be busy. Heavily-laden boats are continually passing between the ships and the shore; the quays are piled with merchandise; vessels are being built and repaired wherever a convenient site offers fit for the purpose; and a general appearance of activity and bustle prevails throughout the place.

There are not many antiquities at Syra, but vestiges have been found of temples of Poseidon and Amphitrite. Pherecydes, the instructor of Pythagoras, and himself one of the earliest among Greek philosophers to maintain the immortality of the soul, was a native of Syra. The old town is chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics descended from Genoese and Venetian settlers of the middle ages. The building which crowns the apex of the conical hill is the Church of St. George.

On the south-west side of the island lies the deserted harbour of Maria della Grazia. There is also the old fountain at which the nymphs of the island were wont to assemble, and about which the maidens and young men of the island still meet to gossip and make love. The water from this fountain was used by the pilgrims of old, on their way to Delos, for purification; and the spot is to this day held as in some degree sacred.

THE FARM.

THE weather has been much too wet and open to enable the farmers to bring the wheat in good condition to market, and, as so many of them are obliged to thrash out for rents and Christmas bills, it may well be down. Compared with this time last year, it is 15s. 1d. to the bad. All farmwork is well forward, except what the dung-cart has to do for this year's root crop, and a fine frost would indeed be a fine fact.

In reference to the subject of milk, which we mentioned last week, we have received the following as the experience of a great dairyman in France:—"The Prussian is considered the best milker, and is the sort they prefer at the Bois de Boulogne. She keeps her milk a long time, and gives up to 35 litres, averaging 24 litres a day; the litre being rather less than a quart, and four-and-a-half of them going to a gallon. The Dutch cow is a very good milker, and is easily accustomed to her pasturage, and her milk is particularly good for cheese. She gives sometimes 30 to 35 litres, and averages 22 to 24 a day, and keeps her milk well. The Flemish is very good for butter, and a cow will give about 24 litres, and average 16 to 20 litres. The Cotentines are also very good butter-makers, but they do not keep their milk more than six months. The Bretonne cow gives as good milk as can be wished for, but the quantity is small." Of the Swiss and Norman cows we spoke last week. "It seems strange," he adds, "that at the Bois de Boulogne I should meet with these seven breeds and cross-bred shorthorns, but not one pure English-bred cow of any breed. At the Emperor's farm they are all Swiss, and at large dairies which I have since visited in Rotterdam, all Dutch."

The *Agricultural Gazette* has some interesting remarks annexed to the milk figures of an English herd for 1855-61. "It will be seen how various is the year's experience, whether as regards the quantity or the quality of the milknd; a curiously enough it is by no means the year of greatest quantity which proves the year of poorest quality. When the cows yielded 550 gallons apiece per annum, the milk made 95lb. of cheese per cow. When the yield was only 522 gallons, it made only 94lb. per cow. The extremely various yield year by year, too, is worthy of note; not more than 329lb. of cheese, and 93lb. of butter per cow one year; and 454lb. of cheese, and 34lb. of butter another year. The value of the produce, too, varies exceedingly, showing the extremely chequered experience of the dairy farmer."

During the past year fourteen bulls, cows, heifers, and calves have been sold out of the Towneley herd, and three bulls sent out on hire. One cow, Pride, by Fourth Duke of York, died of milk fever, after calving; and Butterfly 7th received an injury and was destroyed. The calves are principally roans by Royal Butterfly, in the proportion of four heifers to one bull, and will bring up the herd to about the same number as it began the year with. Mr. Culshaw and his charges have only appeared at the Royal, the Yorkshire, and the Royal North Lancashire; but they have won eighteen prizes—to wit, fourteen firsts and four seconds, cups and medals included. This celebrated herd has turned from Booth to Bates for a new cross, and Captain Gunter's Duke of Wharfdale has been selected for their dainty assemblage of Royal Butterfly's kinsfolk and descendants.

With respect to Rosa, by Sixth Duke of Oxford, the Cup heifer at Islington, we omitted to mention that she was from a white cow of Mr. H. Tempest's blood. She was trained for the Royal as a two-year-old; but owing to a mistake about the rules she could not be brought out, and the unfortunate date of her birth also prevented her being shown at many places. The shorthorn market is not very lively, but we hear that Mr. Barnes has sold a nine-months' Druid bull, of Booth blood, to Mr. Brooke of Londonderry for considerably upwards of a hundred. The Beverley fat auction did not go off so well as usual, and the lot of Aylesby bullocks which topped Caistor Fair at something like £35 from grass in October were quoted as top again from £40 to £42.

Twelve judges were once equally divided as to whether there had been a mis-trial on a murder case, where one man answered to another's name, and sat on the jury which convicted the prisoner. Eight veterinaries divided half and half, Town v. Country, on the point of a horse's lameness, and now four are ranged two and two on the Penrhyn pig-tooth question. Professor Simonds confirms Professor Gamgee's Birmingham decision, and Messrs. Farrall and Barth, as high authorities as can be found in Dublin and Chester, declare that there is nothing in the mouths of the three pigs to excite suspicion that they are not of the same litter or not of the same age. Mr. Barth adds that their dentition is not precisely uniform, but that it is a well-known fact that scarcely in one litter in 100 is the process of dentition uniform. Professor Simonds, on the contrary, says that the variation is "not consistent with their being all of the same litter." The high character which Mr. Smith, the bailiff, has always borne, both to the knowledge of General Hood, who recommended him to Colonel Pennant, and in his present position; and the seven years' faithful service of the swineherd, Owen, entitle them, however, to the fullest belief, when they declare themselves ready to state on oath that the pigs are all of one litter. They were rather a marked litter as the sow killed one of her sow pigs; the three boar pigs were sold off at widely different dates, and the remaining trio came under the Birmingham ban. The whole matter has been naturally very annoying both to Colonel Pennant and his bailiff, but they have dealt with it promptly and well, and the jaws are preserved at Penrhyn "for any future reference, if required." The *on dit* to which we alluded a few weeks ago gains ground, and seems to receive confirmation from the letters which have been forwarded to us. That there may be no excuse for any official fog on the subject, we may state that, if our information be correct, Professor Gamgee objected to a third pen of pigs at Birmingham, which proved to be from the Royal Shawe Farm, and that the council, instead of publishing the disqualification at the end of the catalogue, along with those of Colonel Pennant's and Mr. Wainman's, got out of it by taking down the number and withdrawing them from competition. Two years ago they seemed rather loth to carry out Professor Simond's edict in respect to Lady Chesterfield's pen, and we can now only trust that they are prepared either with a denial or an explanation of what appears in our present stage of information, most remarkable conduct.

The Queen has appointed Francis Howard Vyse, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, to be her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi; and Charles Alexander Winchester, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi, is to be her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa. The Queen has approved of Mr. James Bullock as Consul at Akyab for the King of the Belgians; of Mr. E. Oesterly as Consul at Calcutta for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; of Mr. Graham Gilmour as Consul at Glasgow for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay; and of Mr. Alexandre Duranty as Vice-Consul at Fleetwood for the Republic of Hayti.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK, AND THE NEW YEAR IN PARIS.

"IT rains, it rains in merry Scotland!" Thus runs one of the innumerable versions of the old, barbarous legend of Hugh of Lincoln. "It rains, it rains" just now in "merry" Paris, and with a persistence and seeming perpetuity of continuity most dismal to witness and most distressing to feel. When it rains in Paris, it *does* rain, and with a vengeance. There is no caprice in the climate. Set fair means a fortnight or a month of fine weather: "set foul" an equal, if not a longer period of cats and dogs. A rainy morning is pretty sure to be followed by a rainy noon, afternoon, and night. It seldom clears up; and, moreover, it doesn't dry up. The macadam on the carriageway and the asphalte on the *trottoirs* form a concrete in which the slightest fissures or interstices are blemishes. Hence, the rain isn't absorbed, but, combining with innumerable *immondices*, forms a sea of mud which surges, and eddies, and bounds up, so to speak, at the throats of the passengers, till the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Bastille, form one huge series of "mud-volcanoes," emitting floods of "mud lava." In London the humbler classes, when it rains, are accustomed to grin and bear it, without resorting to the protection of any portable marquée; but in Paris every pedestrian, male or female, to the very poorest, carries an umbrella—never mind of what material or of what colour. The picturesque but embarrassing result is that a conflict of canopies takes place at every street corner, and that the nape of your neck is never safe from cascades trickling from silken or alpaca domes. However, the Parisians are pre-eminently good-natured folks; and if you are so unfortunate as to tread on a gentleman's toes, or run the ferule of your umbrella into his eye, the chances are that he will beg *your* pardon before you have time to apologise.

This is but a sorry way of beginning the New Year; and if the French were a grim and saturnine and not a genial and mercurial people, they might well usher in 1863 in the midst of sackcloth and ashes. But, rain or sunshine, primroses or mudbanks, it is held a point of orthodoxy in Lutetia to be jovial on the *jour de l'an;* and accordingly the inhabitants of this delicious capital, from the ineffable *Gandins* of the Jockey Club and the mysterious association termed "*Les Moutards*," and who are held to be "the cream of creams of whipped creams," down to the humblest wearers of blouses, are all as gay as any number of larks. Indeed, their hilarity has somewhat of a birdlike savour, for it is made up of gay carols, and skippings, and flutterings. When our lively neighbours enjoy themselves—and no people on earth understand the art of enjoyment so well—they don't consider it imperative to play practical jokes, to fight, or to get tipsy.

The great scene of festival is, of course, the Boulevards, of whose pavement, lined with myriad booths decked with countless toys and nicknacks for New-Year's presents, we may have something to say in detail next week. This alfresco Bessesteen is, of course, the favourite promenade of the juveniles and their parents; but, far away from the main arterial thoroughfares, the shops are doing a roaring trade. The sale by retail of the *article de Paris* will be for the next fortnight incessant and tremendous; but it must be mentioned, to the honour of the shopkeeping classes, that the prices charged are mostly the ordinary ones, and are not enhanced in consequence of the extra-ordinary demand. The worthy *bourgeois* go on the principle of "small profits and quick returns." They know that at the present season every denizen of Paris, native or foreign, and who has any relations, friends, or acquaintances, must positively buy something, be it ten thousand francs' or ten sous' worth, to give away; and, as a customer in a good temper is far likelier to turn out profitably than one harassed and irritated, they wisely trust to a large consumption and moderate *bénéfice*, and forbear to chastise with the scorpions of extortionate prices. The New-Year's gift-whips are quite stinging enough already.

The Parisians are always going mad about something. We, too, have our periodical crazes, but they run generally on gloomy topics—and the prevailing lunacy in fashionable society just now runs upon the practice of an egregious little art, called "La Decalcomanie." Duchesses and demimondians, ambassadresses and actresses, are all determined decalcomaniacs. There are also "La Decalcographie" and "La Delacochrome," but the "manie" is the favourite; it is first cousin to the pleasing, but nearly extinct, art of "Potichomanie," which was so long a source of amusement to those who had nothing better to do, and enabled ladies to cut their pretty fingers and cover themselves with sticky strips of paper in the attempt to make good glass look like bad china. "La Decalcomanie" may be described as a method for spoiling tea-cups and saucers. You choose a nice white saucer, cup, or plate, or a snuffbox, or a fire-screen, or anything else with a nice smooth, white surface, and stick a sheet of paper covered with some coloured design upon it by means of a thick varnish. Then you wash away the paper with a wet flannel. The coloured design remains, and your art of decalcomanie is accomplished. When you grow tired of spoiling your crockery—which becomes inexpressibly hideous under the decalcomaniacal process—you may varnish down the designs on the back of your hands, or on your nose, by way of a change. The "great sensation" in the thing lies in the amount of lamentable failures you are drawn into, and the number of francs you spend in the purchase of a box of materials, complete, for practising the delightful mystery. I don't bear the comely lady shopkeeper, and her comelier daughter in the Passage de l'Opéra, any ill will for having extracted from me the sum of eighteen francs fifteen sous for a cardboard-box full of sticky stuff and coloured patterns, but the next time I invest capital in decalcomanie I'm a Dutchman—that's all!

Another New-Year's toy may be mentioned, but it is a cheaper and a more sensible one. This is the "Monocle" or "Restoscope," which, by means of a single lens, produces all the phenomena of binocular vision when applied to a single *carte de visite*. The roundness and relief given, and the minutiæ of texture and detail revealed in album portraits by the "monocle" are truly marvellous.

The photographers are all working as hard as mill-horses; for the visiting cards left or sent by post on New-Year's Day—and their name is legion—are considered incomplete unless they are accompanied by a portrait of the sender. By-the-way, sundry recent advertisements in English papers enlightened us as to a curious system growing up among the ladies and gentlemen advertising for governesses of requiring by return a *carte de visite* portrait of the candidates for the post they offer. If there be any virtue in physiognomy, it becomes at once facile to tell what kind of a temper your possible governess possesses: whether she will govern her pupils by the law of kindness, or snub them and rub their knuckles. Shade of John Caspar Lavater! has it come to this?

"Nadar," erst a caricaturist, is the photographer à la mode in Paris; but he disdains the liliputian cartes, and devotes himself to large and bold heads. Most of the political, literary, artistic, and dramatic celebrities of the day have been "focussed" by this colossal photographer; but so besieged is his studio that it is necessary to put your name down two or three weeks before there will be even a chance of obtaining your counterfeit presentment. Nadar's last remarkable work is a portrait of Victor Hugo, whose "Misérables" still maintains its astonishing vogue. Illustrations of its characters and episodes have been drawn by the first French artists, and fill the boulevard printshops; while from one eminent publishing house has emanated perhaps the most interesting gift-book of the new year, an album full of photographs of original drawings by Victor Hugo. The great romance writer is no mean master of the pencil, as those who remember his strange, powerful, idealised picture of the execution of "Old John Brown," the American abolition martyr, have long since acknowledged.

The theatres are nightly crowded, although the old habitués of the drama in Paris sigh over the demolition of the Boulevard du Crime, and are puzzled to find out their old haunts;—the Théâtre Lyrique and the Cirque, transferred to the Place du Châtelet, and the Gaité, transplanted into a "squarr," as the French call every open place with a fountain in the centre, half way down the Boulevard de Sébastopol. At the Français, M. Emile Augier's daring satirical comedy of "Le Fils de Giboyer"—a kind of sequel to "Les Effrontés," even as "Le Mariage" was a sequel to "Le Barbier," and which has created almost as great a sensation as Beaumarchais' great work—is still town talk, and furnishes food for town scandal. It is understood that a comedy called "Les Vaincus," devised as a "replique" or retort courteous to "Le Fils de Giboyer," will shortly be produced at the Odéon.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE forfeit list for 1860-62 has just been published, and there is £220 between the highest and lowest of the three seasons, the aggregate arrears of which are only about £8600, out of at least £600,000 of stakes in all. Of the 318 horses with a Weatherby black mark against them the heaviest is Slingstone, £300. The highest amount still unpaid for Derby or Oaks in any one year is £250, so that the the Turf may be said to be quite heart-whole. Captain Barlow has sold his horse Mentmore, by Melbourne, to the Royal stud; and Sweetsauce has departed to the King of Italy. Lord Clifden, grandson of old Beeswing, comes with a gallant Derby lead into the new year, as his noble owner's commissioner invested £300 more on Monday at 7 to 1, and would have gone on if he could have found layers among the score of subscribers present. Change of air at Russley does not seem to have effected much for Cairnoastle, who seems "*towering* to his fall," and if there had been more subscribers present he would most probably have been among the "knock-outs." Taje was far the most in demand of the outsiders, and Saccharometer and Hospodar were, at 11 to 2, coupled. This pair seem nearly as inseparable as the Siamese twins, and are both at 9 to 2 for the Two Thousand, the former for choice.

Manchester has also done a little business on the Waterloo Cup, for which Kingwater, after his Bridekirk running, has been backed to win two courses. Mr. Spinks's kennel showed in such form with Seagirl and Seapink at Sudbury, that his nomination heads the betting for that great event at 16 to 1. Balloon by Canaradzo added another win to this celebrated young sire's list in the Glespin States at Biggar, where another of the blood divided the Stanmuir Stakes with three others. Another won a small stake at Spelthorne, where the remaining five stakes fell in the proportion of three to two to the Efforts and the Davids. Two of the stakes at the Combermere meeting bore the significant names of the "Salamanca" and the "Badajoz." The meetings for next week are Belbroughton on Tuesday, Amicable Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, County Louth Club and Ridgway Club (Lytham) on Wednesday and Thursday, and Diamor Club (O) on Saturday.

Mills defeated "Deerfoot" very easily in the six-mile match at Hackney-wick, and they are matched to run the same distance on the 9th of March, the latter to receive one hundred yards start.

The recent gale has wrought wonders for scent, and it has been breast high for the last fortnight. The Wynnstay had their run of the season on Friday last, fifty-five minutes, with a kill in the open. The Duke of Rutland's have had their sport varied by a fracas with a farmer, who shot their fox and secreted it in his barn, and, like "Old Snow," of John Ball notoriety, was going to shoot any one who entered. However, as the account goes, the Duke wrenched his gun from him, and a foreign Count then took him in charge and pinned him to the wall, till his Grace had fetched his fox out, so that he got a Roland for his Oliver, or, rather, *martial* law. Custance, the jockey, is going remarkably well with Mr. Tailby's, and he and his little mare swam the Welland River a few days since. The Milton had a most tremendous run with an afternoon fox on Dec. 17. Finding at Barnwell Wold, they ran him fully fourteen miles (ten from point to point), and killed him at Kimbolton. They had had a couple of twenty-five minutes' scurries in the morning, and lost their fox each time, and out of the two hundred horsemen who came to the cover side only six, including George Carter, were up at the death. This already famous young huntsman rode his roan through the run and twenty-five miles home. Horses were dropping in every direction, and at least twenty of them stopped out all night, and neither of the whips got home till the next morning. The country will talk about their "Barnwell Wold Wednesday" for many a year to come.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Rhœbus, 1. Pot Pourri, 2. The Miller, 3.
Trial Handicap.—Golden Drop, 1. Cygnet, 2. Rossmore, 2.
City Steeplechase.—Lincoln, 1. Joe Maley, 2. The Flat, 3.

Advices from Philadelphia state that the fibre of the plant hibiscos moscheutos is occupying the attention of the merchants at that port as a substitute for linen rags and jute. This plant is indigenous to the Northern States, and grows in abundance in the swampy lands of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, &c. At a moderate calculation, and taking into account the probability of loss from unforeseen causes, three tons and a half of disentegrated fibre can be derived from one acre of ground. Two prominent paper manufacturers of New York have estimated the fibre to be worth 100 dollars per ton, to be used as a substitute for linen rags in the manufacture of paper.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

A letter from Cairo of the 15th ult. says:—"To-day is the anniversary of the birthday of the Viceroy, who enters on his forty-first year. No public rejoicings take place. According to Mussulman custom, observed in Egypt, his Highness wishes to construct the tomb which is one day to receive him, and he has chosen the anniversary of his birthday to lay the first stone of that edifice, which will be raised in the inclosure of the citadel. It is there that the Viceroy has resided for the last few days, but after the ceremony he will return to Cairo, where he will receive the congratulations of the Egyptian dignitaries and of the Europeans with whom he is more or less intimate."

Government, whenever it fells any timber, should spare some of the finest trees for the sake of their beauty, and for the delight they will give to future generations. Cut down and sawn into planks they are worth but so many pounds. Standing, their value is inappreciable. We have Government schools of design and Government picture-galleries, but they are useless without Nature to assist the student. Government, by keeping here some few old trees, will do more to foster the art than all the grants of Parliament. The old thorns of Bratley, the beeches of Mark Ash, and the yews of Sloden, will teach more than all the schools and galleries in the world. As we have laws to preserve our partridges and pheasants, surely we might have some to protect our trees and landscapes.—*Wise's New Forest.*

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The public annual sitting of this body took place on Monday, under the presidency of M. Duhamel. The prizes for 1862 were thus awarded:—1. That of statistics to M. Mantellier, Councillor to the Imperial Court of Orleans, for his paper on the value of the principal provisions and goods sold in the market of Orleans in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. An honourable mention was awarded to M. Champion for a work entitled, "The History of Inundations in France from the Sixth Century to the Present Day." 2. Two Bordin prizes, on the question "To determine by experiment the causes likely to influence the differences of position of the optical and photogenic foci," were awarded to MM. Felix Teynard, of St. Martin, near Grenoble, and Carl Miersch, of Dresden; the former receiving a gold medal of the value of 2000f., the latter one of 1000f. 3. The prize of experimental physiology was divided between Mr. Balbiam, who received 1800f. for his labours on the sexual generation of infusoria, and MM. Chauveau and Marey, of the Veterinary School of Lyons, who received 1200f. together for their remarkable inquiries into the laws of cardial circulation. 4. The Alhumbert prize of 2500f. on the question of spontaneous ceneration was unanimously awarded to Mr. Pasteur, just admitted a member of the Academy. 5. Another Alhumbert prize of 2500f. was divided between MM. Lereboulet and Dareste for their labours on "the development of the embryo of a vertebrated animal by the action of exterior agents." 6. The late Dr. Jecker's prize for the advancement of organic chemistry was awarded to Mr. Thomas Graham, on account of his researches on molecular diffusion as applied to chemical analysis. 7. The Barbier prize was given to M. Cap, for his labours on glycerine. Many prizes proposed last year were not awarded at all.—*Galignani.*

THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.—(To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to a passage in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Nov. 29, 1862, page 567, which gives an account of a testimonial presented to me by 197 members of the Surveyor-General's Department in India. In the descriptive paragraph there occurs a remark to this effect:—"The introduction of an improved system of surveying into India, based as it is on accurate principles, is entirely due to him." It has been pointed out to me that this passage admits of a conclusion being drawn that all who preceded me did nothing on accurate principles. Such an inference would be unfair to those officers in general, and particularly to the able and distinguished geodetist, Colonel Sir George Everest, C.B., F.R.S., &c., who immediately preceded me in the offices of Surveyor-General of India and Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey. The passage cited seems to have been extracted from the columns of a leading Indian newspaper, in which the writer alludes, in terms of approbation, to certain mountain topographical surveys executed while I was head of the survey of India. But the basis of the whole survey of that empire is the great trigonometrical, and the merit of inaugurating the system on which those operations have been conducted since 1830 is strictly due to my old commanding officer, Sir George Everest. On his return to India in 1830 that officer reorganised the survey department out of chaos, bringing it to the state of perfection in which he delivered it to my hands in 1843. This is neither the proper time nor the place to describe the achievements of that eminent scientific man, the processes which he developed, the methods he invented, or the instruments he contrived. Suffice it to say, on this occasion, that during the time above specified he completed the great Indian arc for determining the figure and dimensions of the earth, and perfected the system now prevailing in the great trigonometrical survey of India.—A. SCOTT WAUGH, Major-General, late Royal Engineers (Bengal).

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NEW RAILWAY SCHEMES.

A list of plans and sections, amounting to 206 in number, for new railways has been deposited at the Board of Trade. The list relates exclusively to new schemes for railways, but there are in addition a variety of fresh projects for new bridges, harbours, ferries, and other works of improvement. We give a summary of the projects most interesting to Londoners:—

The Midland Railway Company propose to extend their Leicester and Hitchin line from Bedford to St. Albans, Edgware, Finchley, and London, terminating on the north side of Euston-road, by a junction with the Metropolitan Railway.

It is proposed to make a branch railway from the Metropolitan Railway, near the Gower-street Station, passing through Camden and Kentish towns, and terminating by a junction with the Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway at Hampstead, thus opening a communication from Farringdon-street to Hampstead, Tottenham, and the Eastern Counties Railway.

There is a project for making a railway from King's-cross to Great Windmill-street, near Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and from Leicester-square to Kensington, and by other companies' lines to Hammersmith, Isleworth, and Brentford. A railway in lieu of the authorised one is proposed to run from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on the south side of Earl-street, Blackfriars, to the Metropolitan Railway at West-street, Smithfield, having stations at Ludgate-hill and Farringdon-street. The Metropolitan Company ask power to purchase land on each side of the authorised extension line from Smithfield to Finsbury-pavement, and to make working and other arrangements with the Midland Railway for the use of the Finsbury Extension line and station, and for contributing towards its construction. The Great Eastern have given notice for extending their line from Shoreditch to Finsbury-circus, and to construct a railway station there.

A project has been started for making a railway from the London and Blackwall Railway to the South-Eastern and Brighton Railways, by means of a high-level bridge across the Thames from Tower-hill to Bermondsey. The bridge is also to be made available for ordinary passenger traffic, horses, and carriages. There is another project for forming a junction line between the Blackwall Railway and the South-Eastern and Brighton Railways, by passing through the Thames Tunnel. The Great Eastern propose to make a new railway from Edmonton to the North London Railway at Kingsland, passing thence to Shoreditch and London-wall, near Finsbury-circus.

It is proposed to incorporate a company for making a railway from the North London Railway, near Dalston, to Silver-street, Edmonton, with branches from Stoke Newington to the Great Northern Railway, near Hornsey-wood House, and from Hackney to the Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Railway, near Hanger-lane.

The Brighton Company propose to make a new line from Battersea to the Crystal Palace, a railway from Camberwell to Horselydown, and railways from Peckham to Tooting, Mitcham, and Sutton, and from Dorking to Leatherhead.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Company propose to make branches to Streatham, Tooting, Mitcham, Epsom, and Sutton, from their Metropolitan Extension lines; and also to Peckham, Greenwich, and Woolwich, with branches to the Thames, and improved communications with the Victoria Station and the Crystal Palace.

It is proposed to make a new railway from the end of the Greenwich Railway to the Charlton Station of the North Kent Railway, and from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, near Dartford, to Gravesend. To make a railway from the West London Extension to the Hammersmith and City Railway at Hammersmith.

The most important extension line from railways on the south side of the Thames is that from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Penge and Beckenham to East Grinstead, Lewes, and Brighton. The line is intended to terminate at a point about two miles to the east of the present terminus at Brighton. This will give the public a second line of railway from London to Brighton by means of the London, Chatham, and Dover Metropolitan Extension lines. It is proposed to make a railway from the Great Western at West Drayton to Staines, and from Egham to Woking; also from Egham to Chertsey. A line from Hammersmith to Kew and Richmond is also projected.

It is proposed to purchase the Thames Tunnel and appropriate it to railway purposes.

Mr. George Wingrove Cooke has been appointed Copyhold Commissioner, in the room of the late Mr. H. C. Mules.

The cold in the north of Spain is described as quite unusual this year. Great quantities of snow had fallen, and was deep on the ground.

The new Chancery Act as to titles took effect on Thursday. The object of the new law is to enable persons to obtain an "indefeasible" title to land, and thereby save litigation and considerable expense.

During the year just closed three hundred and sixteen lives were directly rescued by life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution from a watery grave, and twenty-one vessels were safely brought into port through the instrumentality of the life-boats.

Mr. Justice Crampton, who retired from a seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, about four years ago, died on Monday night at his residence, St. Valerie, in the county of Wicklow, in the eighty-first year of his age.

The National Choral Society will give a performance of Handel's Oratorio "Judas Maccabeus" at Exeter Hall on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing the great songs "Sound an alarm," "Call forth thy powers," &c.

Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "The Death of Nelson" and "Good-by, Sweetheart, good-by" at the Concert of National Melodies, to be given in St. James's Hall on Thursday evening next. Mr. Aptommas, the unrivalled performer on the harp, will also appear for the last time previous to his departure for the Continent. The melodies will be sung by a choir of 400 voices, accompanied by a band of twenty harps.

An episcopal memorial against Sunday excursion-trains on railways has just been published. It bears the signature of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and those of all the members of the English Episcopal Bench, with the exception of that of the Bishop of Hereford, who, however, expressed his approbation of the object. The memorial objects to the practice of Sunday excursion-trains because it is a misuse of the day which the memorialists believe ought to be set apart for religious duties, because it tempts the working classes to dissipation, and because it prevents the servants of the companies from enjoying that rest and opportunity for religious services which is their due as men and as Christians. Memorials with the like prayer have also been presented by the Congregational, the Wesleyan, and the English Presbyterian bodies.

The Moscow journals contain descriptions of a ball given by the nobility to their Majesties. The vast ballroom was converted into a garden filled with the rarest flowers and plants from all climes. There were 3000 persons present, among whom were the representatives of the most illustrious Russian families, as well as those of the scientific world and the press. The latter were the objects of the special attention of the Emperor and the Empress. Their Majesties spoke in a kindly manner to several of those gentlemen; among others, they conversed for some time with M. Katkoff, director of the *Russian Messenger*, the widely-circulated Russian review. A few days back the Emperor and Empress took tea with the Mayor of the city of Moscow, M. Korolkoff. This is said to be the first time that the Sovereign has done such an honour to a merchant, the representative of the municipality.

The distribution of the medals obtained in 1862 by the pupils of the two sections of the Imperial School of the Beaux-Arts took place on Monday in the hemicycle of the school, his Excellency Count Walewski, Minister of State, presiding. The attendance was numerous, and among the persons present were many ladies. The Minister of State, in full official costume, took the chair at one o'clock, having on his right M. Nanteuil, president of the school; M. Marchand, his secretary, Councillor of State; M. de Courmont, chief of the division of the Beaux-Arts; on his left M. Signol, vice-president, and M. Lenoir, perpetual secretary. All the professors of the school, several academicians, &c., were also present. The business of the day was opened by M. Lenoir, who, after thanking the Minister for the kind protection which he continued to evince towards the school, read a report of the progress of the pupils during the years 1861-2. Count Walewski next delivered an address, which was frequently applauded. The Minister dwelt on the necessity of constant study to arrive at distinction, no matter how happily the artist may have been gifted by nature.

THE PARIS TOY FAIR.—The toy fair, which is held towards the end of each year, and particularly on New-Year's Day, along the boulevards, was formerly restricted to a few particular spots. In the fifteenth century it occupied the quay near the Palais de Justice and the Pont-au-Change; in the sixteenth, it was still held on the bridge, for leaden toy soldiers of the time of the League have been found in the Seine under its arches. Afterwards the toymen had their stalls at the Fair of St. Germain, and under the Restoration they took their stand, from the 15th of December to the 15th of January, on the Pont Neuf, on the platform now occupied by the statue of Henry IV. Before the Revolution, the neighbourhood of the Pont Neuf was a popular resort at the new year. Near the foot of the bridge on the Quai Conti there was formerly a splendid shop, called the Petit-Dunkerque, which attracted all Paris, but the nick-nacks sold there were not meant for light purses. This establishment was founded, in 1767, by one Granchez, a jeweller, from Dunkirk, for the sale of the more costly kinds of hardware and jewellery. In the course of time his house became so famous that about New-Year's Day he was obliged to have sentinels at his door to preserve order among the crowd of customers, and no stranger came to Paris without visiting the Petit-Dunkerque. In 1781, when the Countess du Nord, wife of the future Emperor of Russia, Paul I., came to France, she did not fail to visit Granchez, and purchased from him, as presents for her friends at St. Petersburg, some dozens of a toy then in vogue, a small mill to be worn on a watch-chain. The establishment of Granchez, after holding its ground for many years, gradually lost its vogue, and at last disappeared entirely. As to the Pont Neuf, where shops of less pretending appearance attracted crowds under the Restoration, it was also abandoned in its turn, and the toy fair removed to the boulevards.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE imports of the precious metals having been very large, and the demand for silver for export to the East only moderate, the market for all Home Securities—which, doubtless, has been strengthened by the favourable Revenue returns—has ruled steady during the week, and prices generally have been well supported. In some instances, for the Account, they have shown an advancing tendency.

The demand for money at the Bank of England, as well as in Lombard-street, has been decidedly active, and very full rates have, consequently, been paid for accommodation. In the Stock Exchange capital is worth 2½ per cent. Annexed are the quotations for the best paper in the open market:—

Thirty days' bills	.. 2⅞ to — per cent.	Four months' bills	.. 3⅛ to 3⅜ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	.. 2⅞ to 3 "	Six months' bills	.. 3⅜ to 4⅛ "
Three months' bills	.. 3 to — "		

Continental advices state that very few alterations have taken place in the exchanges at New York. The premium on gold has touched 32⅝ to 33, with an exchange equal to 46. These figures leave a nominal price of 113; consequently, gold is still likely to be shipped to England in large quantities.

The following are the present rates for money on the Continent:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	.. 4	.. 3½	Amsterdam	4 ..	4
Vienna	.. 5	.. 5½	Turin	.. 5	.. 5
Berlin	.. 4	.. 3½	Brussels	.. 4	.. 4
Frankfort	.. 3	.. 3	Hamburg	.. —	.. 3½
			St. Petersburg	5 ..	5½

The silver market is now fairly supplied. Bar silver is quoted at 5s. 1½d.; fine cake, 5s. 6½d.; and Mexican dollars, 5s. 3d. per ounce.

The imports of bullion have amounted to about £170,000 from New York, £685,360 from Mexico, the West Indies, and £202,388 from Australia. The quantity disposed of to the Bank of England, however, has not increased.

The returns of the Board of Trade, showing the extent of our exports in the first eleven months of the three past years, are, on the whole, and considering the extent of the cotton crisis, favourable. The total shipments last year were valued at £113,280,779, against £115,355,004 in 1861, and £123,714,276 in 1860.

The extreme range in the value of Consols in 1862 was only 3⅜ per cent. In the previous year it was 5½ per cent. Railway Shares, on the average, improved about 5 per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is now £12,760,000.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Nov. 15, 1862:—

Bank of England	.. £21,007,975
Private Banks	.. 3,386,242
Joint-stock Banks	.. 2,970,735
Scotland	.. 4,403,845
Ireland	.. 5,923,827
Total	.. £37,693,224

Compared with the same period in 1861, the above return shows a decrease in the total circulation of £590,852. The average amount of specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks was £4,472,422.

At the meeting of the Canada Company a dividend of £1 per share was declared. The five per cent dividend of the Intercolonial Royal Steam-packet Company has been agreed to.

We understand that the Peruvian Congress has agreed to accept the loan raised here for the Government by Messrs. Heywood and Co. The interest will be duly paid, and the bonds will be delivered in a few days.

On Monday both Home and Indian Stocks were very inactive; nevertheless, prices were well supported:—Consols for Money were done at 92½ ⅝; Ditto for Account, 92⅝ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 13s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 108 to 108½; Ditto Debentures, 104½; Ditto Bonds, 26s. prem. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 105½ ⅝; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112½; and Bank Stock, 232 to 233. On the following day Consols for Transfer sold at 92⅝ ½; Ditto for Time, 92⅝ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76⅝; India Debentures, 100½; Ditto Bonds, 26s. to 29s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 13s. prem.; Bank Stock was 234; and the Rupee Paper, 105½ and 112⅝. Scarcely any fluctuation took place in the quotations on Wednesday:—Consols closed at 92⅝ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ½; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; India Five per Cents, 108 to ½; Rupee Paper, 105½ ⅝, and 112½ ½; India Bonds, 26s. to 29s.; and Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 13s. prem. On Thursday the market was firm:—Consols for Money marked 92⅝; for Account, 92⅝ to ⅝; for February, 92⅝ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 13s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock is 108½ to ½.

Peruvian and Italian Stocks have ruled firm, at enhanced quotations. Greek Bonds are steady, and in the value of other foreign securities no material change has taken place. Venezuela Scrip has marked 1⅛ to 1½ dis.; Portuguese, 4½ to 4¾ prem.; and Turkish, 1⅞ to 1⅞ dis. Brazilian Five per Cents have been done at 101; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93⅜; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 98½; Ditto, Small, 100½; Egyptian, 95⅞; Ditto, Second Issue, 95; Greek, 15½; Ditto, Coupons, 6⅜; Italian Railway, 76⅜; Mexican Three per Cents, 32½; New Granada, 27; Ditto, Land Warrants, 4½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 93½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48⅞; Ditto, 1862, 48½; Russian Five per Cents, 98; Ditto, 1862, 94½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 82½; Spanish Passive, 24; Ditto Certificates, 9⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 84½; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, Small, 72⅜; Ditto, New, paid up, 71⅜; Venezuela, 24⅞; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 12⅞; and Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

The transactions in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been far from numerous, yet prices, almost generally, have ruled firm:—Agra and United Service have been done at 95; Alliance of London and Liverpool, 20½; Australasia, 70; Bank of Egypt, 25½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20⅜; London and Brazilian, 30½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 3½; London Chartered of Australia, 27½; London and Colonial, 4½; London and County, 39½; London Joint-Stock, 36½; London and South African, 23⅞; London and Westminster, 80½; Oriental, 55; Ottoman, 34; Ditto, New, 8; Standard of British South Africa, 10; Union of Australia, 50; Union of Ireland, 5½; and Union of London, 33⅜.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair average request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 109½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 100; Cape Six per Cents, 1880, 112½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 110; Natal Six per Cents, 109½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 107⅞; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 101½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109½.

In Miscellaneous Securities very few transactions have occurred:—Crystal Palace, 36½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 2 ex div.; Great Ship, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, ⅞; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 2½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 3⅜; North British Australasian, 1; Oriental Inland Steam, 8½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70½; Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining, 1; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, registered, 1.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have continued limited; nevertheless, prices have shown a tendency to advance. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations;—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 87; Great Eastern, 46½; Great Northern, 125½; Ditto, A Stock, 129½; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½; London and Blackwall, 72½; London and Brighton, 118½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 38½; London and North-Western, 97½; London and South-Western, 102; Metropolitan, 98; Midland, 128⅞; Ditto, New, 1½; Mid Kent, 20; North British, 54½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 100; Ditto, York, 88⅜; North Staffordshire, 14⅜; South-Eastern, 86⅜; West Midland—Newport, 35½; Ditto, Hereford, 95½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Cornwall, 20⅜; Great Northern Five per Cent, 108½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98 ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 77; London, Chatham, and Dover, 96½; Stockton and Darlington, 33½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—London and Chatham, 89½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104½ ex int.; East Indian, 107¼ ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Preference, 75; Ditto, Debenture, 35; Great Indian Peninsula, 106; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 100; India Branch, 2; Madras, 104 ex int.; Delhi, 2½ ex int.; Punjaub, 103⅜.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Bahia and San Francisco, 20½; Dutch Rhenish, 17½ ex div.; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 2⅞ ex div.; Ottoman, 12½; Recife and San Francisco, 18⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 9⅛ ex int.; West Flanders, 7⅛.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 3 shows the following results, when compared with the previous statement:—

An increase of circulation of	.. £366,097	An increase of other securities of	£1,030,933
A decrease of public deposits of	.. 315,787	An increase of bullion of	 85,625
An increase of other deposits of	.. 1,162,757	An increase of rest of	 13,993
An increase of Govt. securities of	110,256	A decrease of reserve of	 286,735

The total circulation is £20,516,435; public deposits amount to £8,338,717; and private deposits to £15,469,254; securities are £32,488,020; and the stock of bullion is £14,956,421.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 29.—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with home-grown wheat. On the whole, the demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported. American red wheats sold at 1s. per quarter more money, with a good consumptive inquiry. Other kinds of foreign moved off slowly, at late currencies. Floating cargoes of grain supported previous rates. Malting barley commanded more attention; but grinding and distilling sorts ruled very inactive. No change took place in the value of malt. Good sound oats were tolerably firm in price; but inferior qualities met a dull inquiry. Both beans and peas were the turn in favour of buyers. Both English and foreign flour sold at full prices.

Dec. 31.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of produce to-day was only moderate. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 49s. to 54s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 49s. to 56s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 63s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 31s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 35s. to 41s.; white, 38s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 37s. to 39s.; country marks, 32s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American, 22s. to 28s. per barrel. French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Seeds.—Fine clover seed has changed hands to a fair extent, at full quotations. All other seeds, including cakes, move off slowly, at barely late rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 60s. 3d. to 63s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 62s.; white ditto, 45s. to 70s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 1d.; oats 20s. 6d.; rye, 33s. 1d. Beans, 36s. 4d.; peas, 37s. 11d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 47s.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 20s. 10d.; rye, 34s.; beans, 38s.; peas, 40s. 2d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 77,260; barley, 99,408; oats, 16,308; rye, 26; beans, 4447; peas, 1477 quarters.

Tea.—The show of samples is large, and the demand is inactive, at about stationary prices.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have changed hands slowly; nevertheless, compared with the previous week, the quotations are supported. Refined goods are inactive, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds continue firm in price. In other descriptions, only a limited business is doing. The stock is now 8172 tons, against 8272 tons last year.

Rice.—Holders are firm; but the demand is chiefly restricted to small parcels, at about previous rates.

Provisions.—Selected qualities move off steadily; and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency. Inferior parcels are very inactive. Bacon is steady, at 52s. per cwt. for Waterford on board. All other provisions rule heavy, at about stationary prices.

Tallow.—Prices are a shade easier, with a slow inquiry. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 41s. 6d. to 41s. 9d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £30 15s. per ton. Rape is firm, at £48 10s. to £52.; olive, £53 10s. to £64; cocoanut, £53 to £58; and fine palm, £40 to £40 10s. French turpentine is steady, at 95s. per cwt.

Spirits.—No quotable change has taken place in the value of any kind of rum. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 6d. Grain spirit remains unaltered, with a slow sale.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 10s. to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartleys', 13s. 6d. to 14s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—There is scarcely any business doing in the hop market; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. Mid and East Kent pockets, 90s. to 160s.; Weald of Kent, 84s. to 160s. Sussex, 90s. to 150s.; and foreign, 94s. to 130s. per cwt.

Wool.—All kinds are very inactive; nevertheless, prices, generally, are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue seasonably extensive, and the trade rules heavy, at from 45s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 1).—There was a fair average number of beasts on offer in to-day's market, in but middling condition. All breeds sold heavily, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 2d. per 8lb. The top figure for the best Scots was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was limited—ruled heavy; nevertheless, prices were supported. The best downs realised 5s. 10d. per 8lb. We have to report a very dull sale for calves, and a reduction in the currencies of 4d. to 6d. per 8lb. The highest price was 4s. 6d. per 8lb. In pigs and milch-cows very little was doing, at barely late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1061; cows, 94; sheep, 3800; calves, 280; pigs, 264. Foreign: Beasts, 370; sheep, 900; calves, 190.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are somewhat extensive, and the trade rules heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

J. W. BLAITHWAITE, Chipping Norton, Hertfordshire, schoolmaster.—W. REEVES, Dunton-green, Kent, dealer in artificial manures.—M. L. HARRIS, High-street, Shoreditch, commercial traveller.—J. DAY, jun., Abbey-wood, Kent, labourer.—W. J. STOCKBRIDGE, Great Marlow, Bucks, tailor.—J. MOSELEY, Brenchley, Kent, victualler.—G. S. PLAYLE, Whetstone, Middlesex, baker.—H. V. SELMNITZ, Bowling-green-street, Kennington, late merchant.—E. H. PALMER, York-road, City-road, plumber.—S. ROTHENHEIM, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, general merchant.—R. ROBERTS, Eltham, Kent, chemist's assistant.—T. EVANS, Canonbury-park-square, builder.—C. JONES, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, bootmaker.—G. S. WEBB, Little Chapel-street, Soho, late victualler.—J. THOMPSON, St. Ann's-road, Mile-end, late butcher.—A. STEFF, South Lopham, Norfolk, miller.—C. BOURN, Duns able, Bedfordshire, ironmonger.—A. G. MERRETT, Leadenhall-street, apothecary.—P. KENWAY, Hornsey, Middlesex, commission agent.—C. SAMMANN, Wellington-place, Wandsworth-road, baker.—T. MARTIN, Blackfriars-road, victualler.—T. DEACON, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, livery-stable keeper.—J. R. SMITH, Fenchurch-street, commission agent.—H. FILDEW, Brook-street, Euston-road, coachbuilder.—G. WENGERT, High-street, Hoxton Old-town, baker.—P. M. PARSONS, Arthur-street, City, civil engineer.—T. A. LOPTUS, Lower Norwood, commission agent.—G. DAVEY, Low Leyton, Essex, victualler.—J. JENNINGS, Charles-street, Hackney-road, bootmaker.—J. MAYBURY, Penn, Staffordshire, farmer.—E. OSWALD, Stoke-upon-Trent, commission agent.—R. TAYLOR, Birmingham, victualler.—T. L. DAVIES, Coventry-road, Warwickshire, commission agent.—R. WRIGHT, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, farmer.—W. HORNFALL, Langley Mill, Derbyshire, ironfounder.—F. LANE, Denton, Lincolnshire, farmer.—G. BATES, Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—J. BUSSELL, Bristol, builder.—J. TUCKER, Lifton, Devonshire, farmer.—J. JACKSON, Addingham, Yorkshire, butcher.—J. ROBINSON, Morley, Yorkshire, rag-dealer.—P. H. BROADHURST, Sheffield, accountant.—G. P. ROONEY, Liverpool, builder.—F. VINTNER, Liverpool, mill furnisher.—J. KIRKWOOD, Kirkdale, Lancashire.—J. OWENS, Mold, Flintshire, saddler.—S. B. HARPER, Liverpool, newspaper proprietor.—J. BOND, Chester, beerhouse-keeper.—J. HOPWOOD, Ashton-under-Lyne, draper.—E. LEES, Oldham, cotton-spinner.—B. MCKANOCK, Rochdale, victualler.—S. HUNT, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, timber merchant.—W. AMBLER, Manchester, attorney-at-law.—J. CLARKSON, Horwich, Lancashire, joiner.—J. T. STATON, Bolton-le-Moors, letterpress printer.—T. WOOD, Wigan, teadealer.—D. SCHOFIELD, Rochdale, woollen manufacturer.—J. REID, Manchester, coffeehouse-keeper.—H. WOODYATT, Hereford, beerhouse-keeper.—J. BUSH, Hereford, plumber.—W. HUGHES, Michaelchurch-Escley, Herefordshire, farmer.—J. OAKLEY, Derby, striker.—W. GREEN, Peterborough, baker.—J. CRICK, Sunderland, master mariner.—G. POTTER, Fenny Stratford, tailor.—N. PEPPING, Watchett, Somersetshire, late innkeeper.—M. HARDWIDGE, Huntshill, Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—J. SCOTT, Chesterfield, late ropemaker.—W. PARKER, Higher Booths, Lancashire, fanner.—G. LOVER, Hazey, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper.—T. LEWIS, the Conros, near Swansea, colliery viewer.—G. RICHARDS, Hastings, late lodging-house keeper.—W. SMITH, Fenton, Staffordshire, cratemaker.—A. BAILEY, Leek, Staffordshire, grocer.—W. SINGLETON, Hall-house-terrace, near Huddersfield, farmer.—D. ROBERT, Brecknock, manager to a victualler.—J. HOLMES, Halifax, Yorkshire, late publican.—G. POWELL, Fisherton Anger, Wilts, tobacconist.—W. H. BARRACLOUGH, Bradford, engraver.—A. W. CLARKSON, Basingstoke, Hampshire, grocer's assistant.—R. H. SMITH, Handsworth, Staffordshire, and Birmingham, commission agent.—T. THORNE, Handsworth, Staffordshire, commission agent.—J. JENNINGS, Birmingham, dairyman.—W. BAKER, Birmingham, late victualler.—G. G. WOODWARD, Nottingham, potato-dealer.—C. JONES, Birmingham, journeyman jeweller.—J. HANSON, Birmingham, late victualler.—J. O. SUTTILL, Manchester, late beer retailer.—J. H. DAVIES, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, draughtsman to engineers.—J. LOMAS, Cheetham, Lancashire, warehouseman.—G. WHITFIELD, Manchester, greengrocer.—J. BECKETT, Bolton, toydealer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

BANKRUPTS.

G. BRISTOW, Duke-street, Tooley-street, late retailer of beer.—H. PORTER, Soham, Cambridgeshire, farmer.—J. GATES, Salisbury-street, Portman-market, late cab-proprietor.—G. PARSONS, Winchester, fruiterer.—J. RENAUD, York-place, Kentish-town, commission-agent.—R. ENGLAND, South Lambeth-place, plumber.—S. B. RAWLINGS, Oakham, Rutlandshire, miller.—A. H. BULLEY, Southampton, artist.—H. C. SIMMONDS, Lower Norwood, builder.—A. C. D. HAWKSLEY, the Dell, near Staines, Middlesex, not a trader.—R. A. KIRKALDY, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, printer.—G. DIXON, Salisbury-terrace, Ball's-pond-road, fringe manufacturer.—C. RITCHIE, Charlotte-street, Pimlico, clerk.—S. WALE, Allbrighton, Salop, beerseller.—F. GILL, Tutbury, Staffordshire, innkeeper.—W. ADAMS, Crow Meole and Hope, Shropshire, maltster.—T. SMITH, Weston-super-Mare, attorney.—J. MATTHEWS, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, publican.—T. H. ABELL, Okehampton, Devonshire, grocer.—W. CLEVERDON, Littleham, Devonshire, horsedealer.—T. HIBBERD, Sheffield, horncutter.—T. OXTOBY, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner.—W. GARNER, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—C. C. DE JERSEY and R. H. DE OYARZABAL, Liverpool, wine merchants.—R. C. WILSON, Liverpool, leather-dealer.—P. J. and J. W. EDWARDS, Wigan, Lancashire, coachbuilders.—J. BERRY, Oldham, ironmonger.—W. PATTINSON, Eccleshill, Cumberland, shipowner.—J. MITCHELL, Bradford, Yorkshire, labourer.—W. SANDERSON, Ardsley, Yorkshire, blacksmith.—G. BIRRETON, Pitts-hill, Staffordshire, bricksetter.—G. TYLER, Worcester, butcher.—W. SMITH, Wombromwich, brewer.—H. T. STOVOLD, Runfold, Surrey.—J. WILLIAMSON, Greenodd, Lancashire, limeburner.—T. LEECH, Mobberley, Cheshire, farmer.—T. BEANSANT, Hungerford, Berkshire, coachmaker.—T. SEYMOUR, Eastgarston, Berkshire, labourer.—J. PETERS, Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire, innkeeper.—S. WILSON, Gaitgill, Cumberland, grocer.—W. SNOWBALL, Leeds, tailor.—W. H. FRYER, Little Plumpstead, Norfolk, carpenter.—H. BALDEN, Otham, Kent, shoemaker.—J. DINNIS, Brighton, licensed victualler.—T. G. PETHERICK, Worthing, jobmaster.—J. BUTLER, jun., Birmingham, gunsmith.—C. HORN, Dunstable, Beds, plaisterer.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO BARON ROTHSCHILD AT FERRIERES.

THE French chroniclers of the day are quite agreed in awarding the palm for splendour and good taste to the brilliant déjeûner and shooting-excursion recently offered to the Emperor Napoleon by Baron James Rothschild at his princely estate at Ferrières, the model property certainly of all France, but more especially of the department of the Seine-et-Marne, of which it is the prime attraction. Almost fabulous sums of money are sometimes lavishly squandered for useless decorations; but in this reception of the most powerful of Emperors by the mighty King of Finance the simple alleged outlay of £60,000 (or a million and a half of francs) was incurred for objects or in preparations essential to the ceremonious display required by the dignity of the two great Potentates.

The grand Rothschild fête of the 16th of December having been of a strictly private character, the usually active limners of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS could not be allowed to be present for the purpose of depicting the banquet, at which nearly all the male members of the Rothschild family were present; but our Artist, M. Thorigny, has had the privilege of making a drawing of the eastern façade of the Château at Ferrières, which forms the subject of our Illustration at page 9 of the present Number.

Formerly the mere domain of Ferrières, with its old mansion, was the property of the famous Fouché, whose valet was the predecessor of the present Mayor of Ferrières. Very large acquisitions of contiguous lands and forests have been made by Baron Rothschild since the first purchase, and the estate now comprises some of the most productive farms in the world, one of which alone is let for a rental of £6000. The entire landed estate is estimated to be worth £800,000, and is in the finest condition that money and the constant application of the most approved agricultural improvements can produce.

The modern château, which occupies a square of about seventy yards, was built in 1828 by an English architect, Mr. Paxton; but all the interior decorations, as well as the four additional towers, were executed under the direction of M. Eugène Lami, the talented painter, who has since designed the Baron's delightful residence at Boulogne-sur-Seine. Besides the State apartments and the private apartments for the five distinct households of which the Rothschild family is composed, the mansion contains eighteen complete suites of apartments for visitors, besides suitable accommodation for the servitors of the establishment, comprising nearly 150 persons. There is, moreover, beautiful stabling for 80 horses, of which the Baron possesses a fine collection of the useful as well as the ornamental breeds.

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In the interior of the building is a noble hall, occupying a vast square, which is carried right through the construction, and covered in at 70ft. from the ground by a glazed roof. It is in this hall that the major part of the artistic treasures of Ferrières, of inappreciable value, are kept. A library, containing more than 8000 volumes, Italian cabinets, collections of medals and precious stones, paintings by Velasquez, Van Dyck, Giorgione, &c., are arranged in this hall, in the upper part of which is an elegant gallery, ornamented with Gobelin tapestries. The gallery itself is reached by a wide stone staircase with ebony banisters, and decorated by two pictures by Snyders.

The principal of the state apartments is the grand salon Louis XVI., which is provided with two doors—one leading to an exterior colonnaded gallery decorated with frescoes and busts, and the other to the state dining-room, of a style that calls to mind the large chamber of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle. It was in this *salle-à-manger* that the déjeûner offered to Napoleon III. by Baron Rothschild took place.

A special train had been ordered at Paris by the Baron for the Emperor, who quickly reached the station of Ozoer-la-Ferrière, accompanied by Count Walewski, Count Persigny, MM. Fould, Drouyn de Lhuys, Boittelle (Prefect of Police), General Fleury, M. Edgar Ney, Lord Cowley, Prince Metternich, Count d'Espeuilles (Aide-de-Camp), and Baron Delaage, his Majesty's gunbearer. At the station the Baron's equipages were in waiting to receive the party, and his Majesty at once took his place in a magnificent open carriage drawn by four horses, conducted by two postillions. Five other carriages, all drawn by thoroughbreds, conveyed the remainder of the guests to the château, at the summit of which, as soon as the august party arrived, the Imperial flag was immediately hoisted. After visiting the great financier's château the Emperor proceeded to inspect the home park, where he planted a fir-tree (of the description known by the appellation Wellingtonia), intended to serve as a souvenir of his visit. The déjeûner followed this promenade; of the *menu* we know nothing, but the display of plate and Sèvres porcelain was unique, both as to valuo and to the good taste so characteristic of all the Baron's acquisitions.

After breakfast, during which the Emperor had on his right the Baroness James, and on his left the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, the illustrious guests started for a couple of hours' shooting in the rich and night-and-day guarded preserves, where the sport was excellent; 939 pheasants, 5 hares, and 2 snipes were the official account of the game killed. On the return to the château at half-past five the Emperor was enthusiastically received in the courtyard by the populations of the neighbourhood, headed by their Curés and Mayors. A collation had been prepared in the hall, the gallery of which was occupied by the chorus from the Opera, who sang a hunting-piece composed expressly for the occasion by Rossini. When the Emperor gave the signal of departure, the game-keepers, piqueurs, and household, with lighted torches, formed into two lines for the passage of the Imperial cortége from the porch of the château to the gates of the forest, of which the whole route up to the railway-station was illuminated *à giorno*. The twenty miles back to Paris were promptly accomplished, and the fatigues of the day did not prevent the Emperor from conferring another well-merited honour on the same day by "assisting," with the Empress, at the *thousandth* performance of "La Dame Blanche" at the Opéra Comique, where the bust of its still living composer, Boïeldieu, was crowned, with much ceremony, in the course of the evening.

In consequence of the absence of all the gentlemen Rothschilds from Paris, Mdme. Gustave de Rothschild had the signature of the financial documents issued by the "*maison*" of the Rue Laffitte on that 16th of December, a day which will certainly remain henceforth red-lettered in the calendar of the Rothschild family.

THE HON. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, PRESIDENT OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

THE VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS, BOMBAY.

THE ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and of the opening of the Agri-Horticultural Society's New Gardens at Bombay, took place on the 19th of November last. We abridge from the Bombay journals an account of the event. The site of the museum and of the gardens is on the Mount estate, the old North Mount-road being now the central avenue of the gardens. The museum is being built on the northern side of this road, close to the Parell-road, being just opposite the Waterworks Office. A triumphal arch of palm-branches was erected across the entrance to Mount-road. The museum is already about 5ft. above the ground, having been raised to the plinth. The whole surface of its area (180ft. by 80ft.) was temporarily boarded over; and at the end opposite the corner-stone a daïs was erected, with seats for his Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere. Chairs were placed in the form of a theatre on the platform to accommodate 2000 spectators. In front of the building the Royal standard was hoisted. The first visitors began to arrive about three p.m., and by four o'clock the gardens and all the roads in the neighbourhood were crowded with people. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. and Miss Frere, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity, Sir Alexander and Lady Grant, the Hon. Messrs. Newton, Couch, and Hebbert, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tristram, the the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, the Persian Consul, and his Highness Aga Khan. The Governor, with Lady Frere and Staff, arrived at five p.m., and was saluted with a blast of trumpets. His Excellency and Lady Frere were received by the Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, President, and the members of the Victoria and Albert Museum committee, and led to the daïs, the band playing "Rule Britannia." Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, surrounded by the committee, then addressed his Excellency in a vigorous speech, in which he gave a concise history of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Sir Bartle Frere replied, and at the conclusion of his address his Excellency, followed by the committee, proceeded to lay the corner-stone of the building. A large

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. B. E. FRERE LAYING THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

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copper box was placed under the stone, in which were placed a set of current coins, copies of the daily newspapers of the morning, and of the weekly papers of the last date of publication, and of the proceedings of the public meeting of Dec. 15, 1858, at which the museum was proposed, together with a roll of the president and members of the committee, and a copy of the Queen's proclamation, given by Sir Bartle Frere.

On the lid of the box was the following inscription:—"On Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1862, in the 25th year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., K.S.I., being Viceroy and Governor-General of India, his Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, laid the chief corner-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum, to be erected by the inhabitants of Bombay, in testimony of their loyal affection, and in memory of the assumption by her Majesty of the direct Sovereignty of India, proclaimed November 1st, 1858. The Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, President of the Museum and Gardens Committee; Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Honorary Joint Secretaries. William Loudon, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay; William Tracey, Esq., Architect." The stone having been slowly lowered down into its resting-place, his Excellency, after trying it with the plumb-line, declared it duly laid, and the band struck up "God Save the Queen."

The Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett then, as President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, with the other office-bearers of the society, conducted Lady Frere through their new gardens. At the end of the grand promenade, under a date grove, the children of the Students' Scientific and Literary Society's girls'-schools were gathered under the direction of Rao Sahib Wishwannath Narayen Mundlik, the Secretary to, and Dr. Bhau Daji, the president of the society; and here her Ladyship, after some formalities had been gone through, declared the gardens open under the name of "The Victoria Gardens" of the Agri-Horticultural Society.

The assembly then broke up and dispersed through the gardens, the Governor's band playing a selection of operatic pieces.

The Hon. Jugonnath Sunkersett, whose Portrait we give above, is well known in Bombay, and, indeed, throughout the Presidency, for his liberal and enlightened philanthropy. He is about fifty-eight years old, and his activity and zeal are pretty strongly shown by the following long list of offices which he fills:—He is a Legislative Councillor, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, president of the Victoria and Albert Museum, president of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Fellow of the Bombay University, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, member of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, member of the Bombay Geographical Society, President of the Bombay Association, vice-president of the David Sassoon School of Industry, member of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, trustee of the Elphinstone Funds, member of the committee appointed by Government for the management of the Hill Station of Matheran, chairman of the Bombay Native Dispensary, chairman of the Framjee Corrasjee Institute, and chairman of the Fort Proprietary School.

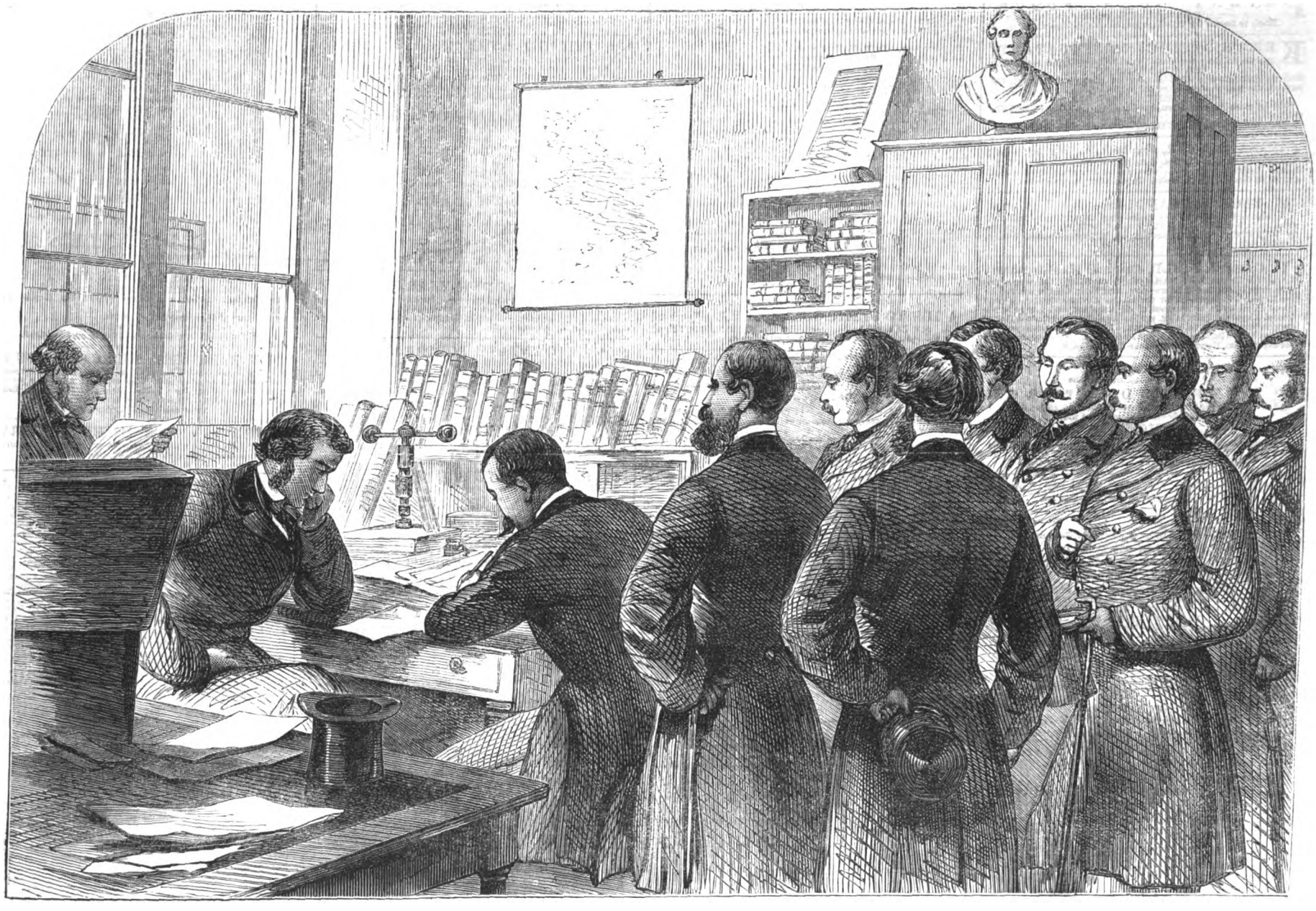
DEMETRIOS BOULGARIS, PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

DEMETRIOS BOULGARIS, President of the Provisional Government of Greece, was well known as a stanch opponent of the late dynasty in Greece, and was one of the most active among the organisers and leaders which upset it. He is a native of Hydra, and is aged about sixty-three. He was first a member of the Greek Administration in 1833, President of the Ministry in 1855-9, and for many years a senator.

THE GREEK ELECTION IN LONDON.

THE general voting of all Greek citizens in London for the election of the King of Greece commenced at the office of the Consul-General, in Grace-church-street, on Thursday, Dec. 18, and lasted for ten days consecutively—occupying an hour each day, from one to two. On Sunday and on Christmas Day the voting took place at the vestry-room of the Greek church in London-wall. The following notification of the result of the voting has been forwarded to us from the office of Mr. Ionides, Greek Consul-General in London:—"The voting of the Greek subjects in London for the election of the King of Greece has terminated this day (26th) at the offices of the Consulate-General of Greece. One hundred and thirty-nine members of the Greek community have registered their votes, all without exception for Prince Alfred of England; but of these 129 have voted without indicating any alternative, six have named Prince Wilhelm of Denmark, three 'a Republican form of Government,' and one 'Joseph Garibaldi,' as eligible in the event of Prince Alfred not accepting the throne of Greece."



THE GREEK ELECTION: VOTING AT THE GREEK CONSULATE, GRACECHURCH-STREET, YESTERDAY WEEK.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at 10, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Lady Katharine Hamilton Russell, of a daughter.

On Aug. 24, at Woburn the Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of Malcom Frazer, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th ult., the wife of Philip John Budworth, of Greensted Hall, Ongar, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th ult., at the Esplanade, Bishopwearmonth, Sunderland, the wife of Edward Haygarth Maling, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. Alphige Church, Greenwich, by the Rev. J. W. North, M.A., assisted by the Rev. James O'Reilly, M.A., John William Arengo Cross, Esq., of Abermarlais Park, Carmarthenshire, to Mary Anne Martinet, only child of the late Thomas Johnson Richardson, Esq., shipowner, of Greenwich.

Nov. 7, at the Cathedral, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Bishop of Colombo, Fiennes Middleton Colvile, Esq., Major H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry, youngest son of F. C. A. Colvile, Esq., of Barton House, Warwickshire, to Helen, youngest daughter of Major Northcote, of West-hill, Torquay.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., twelve days after her confinement, Blanche, the beloved wife of Philip John Badworth, of Greensted Hall, Ongar, Esq., in the forty-second year of her age.

On the 20th ult., at Hackney, in the seventieth year of his age, after a short illness, Robert Knox, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S.E., deeply regretted.

On Christmas Day, at Orton Longueville, Lady Edith Blanche Gordon, youngest twin-daughter of the Marquis of Huntly, aged thirteen months.

On the 27th ult., at York, Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, in her 85th year. R.I.P.

HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton, recommend their Dinner Sherry, at 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen. Pure Claret, of good body and flavour, 20s., 24s., and 30s.; Hock and Mosalle, 30s., 36s., and 48s.; Champagne, 42s., 48s., 60s. On receipt of a Post Office order, or reference, any quantity, with a priced list of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately. Originally established A.D. 1667.

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THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

We present this week an Engraving of the new offices of the National Provident Institution, which was one of the earliest associations for life assurance founded on the mutual as distinguished from the proprietary principle. The history of this society affords a striking example of the manner in which private enterprise is developed in this country. Its growth during the twenty-seven years of its existence has been surprising. It would be, perhaps, too trite a remark were we to say that public confidence and this institution have advanced together; but certain it is that, owing to the support which a bold and prudent direction has drawn to it, it has now become, perhaps, the most important of modern companies. The number of policies in force at the present date, after the payment of a million and a quarter to the families of deceased members, is about 26,000. After the first seven years of its existence the capital amounted to £139,806; it now amounts to £2,200,086; or, by the addition of the balance of profit-and-loss account for the five years ending November, 1862, it may be stated as £2,200,426. In the year 1843 the income of the National Provident Institution was £44,219; in 1857 it was £275,331; and we find, from a report issued on the 9th ult., that it has now reached £324,731, having increased £49,399 in five years. The details of the declared surpluses are not the least striking facts in connection with this company; at least, we suppose they are not so to policy holders. As the whole of the profits are the property of the assured, being from time to time divided amongst them, and not absorbed by proprietary of any kind, it is to be supposed that the quinquennial periods appointed for the declaration of bonuses are looked forward to with no little anxiety. The directors, happily, have been always able to meet their constituents on these occasions with overflowing hands. The affairs have been well managed, and the profits of this joint-stock or co-operative venture have abounded. The latest declared surplus was £345,034. This immense sum was paid away in 1857, and the directors have already announced that early in 1863 the gains of another five years will be likewise divided amongst the fortunate members of this thriving company.

The business of the National Provident Institution was at first conducted in a small office in Nicholas-lane. In 1842 the books were removed to No. 48, Gracechurch-street; but henceforth the structure presented to the notice of the reader is to serve as the home of this institute.

NEW OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION IN EASTCHEAP.

This building, erected on the freehold of the company, and standing upon a square, with one front in Eastcheap and another in Gracechurch-street, is one of the noblest edifices ever erected for this class of business in London. Professor Kerr, a man of patient and laborious research, has shown in the design of this building that he can plan as well as theorise. He has not been backward in years past to express his opinions as to the principles which should guide the architect; but now, from his chair at King's College, he steps down to give a practical illustration—a strict diagram, in fact—which shall incontestably demonstrate, and that to a larger audience than that which crowds the class room, the truth and value of his teachings. Some years ago Mr. Kerr wrote as follows:—

"The requirements of a building must be made fundamental in the arrangement of it, and therefore in the arrangement of the architectural design; and this has concealed in it much that does not at first appear. It is a fault that we arrange our plans too much by *model* and too little by *requirement* as a fundamental; and I am convinced that if the true arrangements for the ends in view were to be carefully examined into there would arise a variety in general and particular ideas of plan, map, and detail, which would not only be valuable but surprising."

On entering the building and ranging from story to story one is impressed with the feeling that the house has been made for the family, not the family made to accommodate itself to the house. The architect first set himself to plan for the comfort of the occupants, next to render their dwelling beautiful as well as convenient. Hence has arisen one of the most pleasing structures we ever entered.

The ground occupied is about 3600 square feet. The two frontages measure something like 60ft. each. In the basement dry and commodious fireproof rooms are secured for the safe custody of the constantly-accumulating deeds and securities of the institution, &c. The first floor is, as usual, devoted to general business; the second story contains the boardroom, secretary's and medical attendants' rooms, &c.; in the third we find another suite of offices, while a series of apartments are constructed in the roof, as may be seen by the dormer windows. All the floors are constructed on Barrett's fireproof patent; the enrichments of the ceilings and walls are executed in Parian cement; the exterior is of stone. It would be difficult to say in what style it is executed, and it may be perhaps sufficient to remark that great originality is apparent in the detail, which harmonises in the most agreeable manner with the general design. The conception of the whole strikes the observer as fresh and vigorous. Great credit is due to the Messrs. Myers and Sons, of Lambeth, the builders, for having done their part of the work so well; and to Mr. Rudock for having given such careful attention to the stone carving.

The *Madras Athenæum*, of November 28, says:—"The opening of the East Indian Railway to Patna, distant 403 miles from Calcutta, is an accomplished fact, and marks an important era in the history of railway enterprise in India. Ere our present Issue is in the hands of our English readers a further section of 137 miles—the distance between Patna and Benares—will also be opened; and it is anticipated that the extension to Mirzapore, distant 572 miles from Calcutta, will be completed by the end of January. How largely the public interests will be advantaged by the opening up of these important districts it is impossible to over estimate."

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THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The *New York Times* appears to contain the best account of the great battle which took place at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. The account is dated Fredericksburg, 13th of December. We give copious extracts :—

THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.

The theatre of operations to-day extended from Fredericksburg on the right and down the south side of the Rappahannock for two miles. Immediately behind the town of Fredericksburg the land forms a plateau or smooth field, running back for about a third of a mile. It then rises for forty or fifty yards, forming a ridge of ground which runs along to the left for about a quarter of a mile, where it abuts at Hazel Dell, a ravine formed by the Hazel River, which empties into the Rappahannock west of the town. At the foot of the ridge runs the telegraph road, flanked by a stone wall. This eminence was studded with rebel batteries. To the right, along and up the river, the ridge prolongs itself to opposite Falmouth, and beyond; and here, too, batteries were placed on every advantageous position. Back of the first ridge is another plateau, and then a second terrace of wooded hills, where a second line of fortifications was placed. Between the rear of the town and the first ridge of hills was the theatre of operations of the right grand division of the Army under General Sumner.

A word now on the scene of operations of the left grand division. From the lower part of the town the ridge on which it is built slopes abruptly down to a comparatively level or undulating country, which stretches for some miles down the Rappahannock. About a couple of miles back of the river it rises into a wooded slope. At a point a mile and a half below Fredericksburg two pontoons had been thrown across on Thursday morning, and on Friday the whole of the left grand division, under the command of Major-General Franklin, had marched over the river. Daylight of Saturday found the force drawn up in battle array on this broad plain skirting the Rappahannock.

The battle-ground, though very marshy in some places, presented a fine field for military evolutions. The turnpike leading to Fredericksburg runs about half a mile from, and nearly parallel to, the river. Beyond is the railroad, and, still further beyond, the wooded range of hills in which the enemy were strongly intrenched. About a mile and a half from Fredericksburg, nearly on the river edge, is situated A. N. Barnord's stone mansion, after the English style.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

The line of battle, as it appeared in the morning, was as follows :—The 6th Army Corps, under General Smith (Franklin's old force), on the right, composed of three divisions. The 1st Army Corps (General Reynolds's) extending still further to the left, drawn up in the following order :—General Gibbons's division on the right, connecting with General Howe's, General Meade's centre, and General Doubleday left, fronting to the southward and resting nearly on the river. This constituted the order in which our forces were drawn up, there being three distinct lines of battle.

Opposed to our right, under General Sumner, was the rebel left, under command of General Longstreet. Opposed to our left, under General Franklin, was the rebel right, under General Jackson. General Lee, Generalissimo of the Southern army, was in person in command of the Confederate forces during the whole day.

The plan of General Burnside, agreed upon in council of war, was to endeavour to pierce the rebel centre. Early on the morning of Saturday the order was given that Sumner's left, composed of the 9th Army Corps, under command of General Willcox, should be extended until it reached Franklin's right—thus forming a continuous line of battle along the river for two miles, the left resting on the river at the point where the lower pontoons cross, and the right on Fredericksburg.

The left wing, comprising the whole of Franklin's command (50,000 men), should then be swung round as on a pivot, formed by Sumner's extreme right, resting on Fredericksburg. If successful in this manœuvre, Franklin would divide the rebel line, taking possession of the railroad (the line of retreat), and come in on the flank of the rebel works back of Fredericksburg. While this movement was being developed, a division was to be sent up from General Sumner's command by the plank road to storm the ridge. If there should be any failure in this, it was hoped that the co-operation of Franklin would presently make success certain. Hooker's corps was designed to act as a reserve.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

The dawn of Saturday found the forces distributed as thus indicated. It was a fine Virginia morning, mild and balmy as a September day, though the mist and fog of a late Indian summer hung over the field of battle.

It was with alarm and pain I found a general want of confidence and gloomy foreboding among some men whose sound judgment I had learned to trust. The plan of attacking the rebel stronghold directly in front would, it was feared, prove a most hazardous enterprise, and one of which there is no successful example in military history. It was doubted that the co-operation of the right and left, according to the programme, would admit of practical execution, and things were generally at loose ends.

About half-past eleven o'clock I crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon-bridge, and passed through the town of Fredericksburg along the main street. At this time brisk skirmishing was going on in the outskirts of the town, the rebel sharpshooters stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground as our skirmishers advanced. Caroline or Maine street was occupied by General Kimball's, General Ferrero's, and Acting-General Zook's brigade, with portions of Hancock's division. The latter, with his artillery, lined the bank of the river in the neighbourhood of the middle crossing, which is just below the railroad bridge. Other troops from the corps of Generals Willcox and Couch occupied the other streets of the town nearer the line of advance. Our batteries replied across the river, covering the advance of our forces. In the meantime, Franklin had been for a couple of hours briskly engaged with the enemy on the left. The force in Fredericksburg had driven the rebels out of the suburbs of the town and rested their column on the canal. The time had now come to attempt an advance on the rebel position. The orders were to move rapidly, charge up the hill, and take the batteries at the point of the bayonet. Orders easy to give, but, ah! how hard of execution! Look at the position to be stormed! There is a bare plateau of a third of a mile which the storming party will have to cross. In doing so they will be exposed to the fire, first, of the enemy's sharpshooters, posted behind a stone wall running along the base of the ridge; of a double row of rifle-pits on the rise of the crest, of the heavy batteries behind strong fieldworks that stud the top of the hill, of a powerful infantry force now lying concealed behind these, of a plunging fire from the batteries of the lower range, of a double enfilading fire from "cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them." Sebastopol was not half as strong.

THE CENTRAL ADVANCE.

The line of battle was formed by Couch's corps (the 2nd), composed of the divisions of French, Hancock, and Howard, the left of the line abutting on Sturgis' division of Willcox's corps (the 9th). The first advanced was French's, composed of the brigades of Kimball, Morris, and Weber, supported by Hancock's division, consisting of the brigades of Caldwell, Zook, and Meagher. Forming his men under cover of a small knoll in the rear of the town, skirmishers were deployed to the left towards Hazel Dell; Sturgis, supporting at the same time, moved up and rested on a point on the railroad.

The moment they exposed themselves on the railroad forth bursts the deadly hail. From the rifle-pits came the murderously-aimed missiles; from the batteries, tier above tier, on the terraces, shot planes of fire; from the enfilading cannon, distributed on the arcs of a circle two miles in extent, came cross showers of shot and shell. Across the plain for a while they swept under this fatal fire. They were literally mowed down. The bursting shells made great gaps in their ranks; but these are presently filled by the closing up of the line. For fifteen immortal minutes at least they remain under this fiery surge. Onward they press, though their ranks grow fearfully thin. They have passed over a greater part of the interval, and have almost reached the base of the hill, when brigade after brigade of rebels rise up on the crest and pour in fresh volleys of musketry at short range. They fell back, shattered and broken, amid shouts and yells from the enemy.

General French's division went into the fight 6000 strong; but at night he told me he could count but 1500.

THE FEDERAL BATTERIES FIRE ON THEIR OWN MEN.

The fire of the rebel batteries was not the only thing from which our men had to suffer. Thinking to silence the enemy's guns, our batteries planted on the bluff on the north side of the river, embracing some 4½ siege guns, some batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts, and the artillery of the left and left centre, opened fire. The intervening space is between 2700 and 3000 yards—too great a distance to calculate on the projectiles carrying with accuracy, particularly contractors' ammunition. If shell should fall short or take an oblique direction and explode among our troops, it would be difficult to see how a panic could be prevented. Promptly seeing this danger, General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, instantly dispatched orders to cease firing. It was well he did so, for immediately afterwards an Aide-de-Camp came galloping from General Couch, from the other side of the river, begging that our batteries should cease, as they were actually firing into his command.

THE BATTLE CONTINUES.

While the broken column retires to its original position in the outskirts of the town to reform for a new encounter, let us see what goes on to the left. At daylight the forces comprising the left grand division of the army appeared, drawn up in battle array on the broad plain below Fredericksburg, and skirting the Rappahannock. No sooner had the heavy mist cleared away than Captain Hall's battery (2nd Maine), planted at the right of Gibbons's division, opened fire upon the rebels. Artillery fire now became general along the whole line, which was returned by the rebels. Heavy siege guns in our rear; the 1st Maryland, 1st Massachusetts Batteries, and Battery D, 5th Artillery, on the right; Captain Ransom's and Captain Walker's in front: and Cowan's New York, and Lieutenant Hahn's 3rd New York Independent on the left, and other batteries, kept up a terrific fire on the rebels. Orders now came to advance, and about nine o'clock Gibbons's and Meade's divisions commenced moving slowly forward.

The advance resulted in almost straightening our lines, which were before somewhat of a crescent. Considerable resistance was met with, yet the forces continued to move forward until, at midday, the line of battle was three quarters of a mile in advance of where it had been at the outset. But now came the reserve fire of the enemy with terrific force. Shot, shell, and canister were poured into our men from various points, while the rebel infantry appearing, fired with rapidity. Still they continued to press on. Several batteries moved forward at the same time. As our troops saw the enemy giving way, cheer after cheer rent the air.

About one o'clock General Meade ordered a charge, which was well executed, the men pressing on the edge of the very crest, and skilfully penetrating, by a movement on the flank, an opening which happened to occur between the division of A. P. Hill and Early's brigade, captured several hundred prisoners belonging to the 61st Georgia and 31st North Carolina.

While the fight was progressing at this point the enemy sent four heavy columns down on our left, near the river. They were handsomely repulsed and driven back, however, by General Doubleday's division. Owing to the lack of reinforcements, General Meade's command was obliged to fall back a quarter of a mile—three-quarters of a mile beyond the ground first occupied. Very heavy musketry-firing continued along the line, neither side gaining any material advantage. About half-past one o'clock the first line of battle in General Gibbons's division was relieved by the second, when Tower's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Root, charged over an open field beyond the railroad and down into the edge of the woods, occupying the breastworks which the enemy had constructed there, and capturing 200 prisoners belonging to the 36th North Carolina and a South Carolina regiment. General Gibbons was severely wounded in the right hand. They held their own for some time, but were eventually compelled to fall back. It was while the fight was progressing at this point that General Bayard was fatally wounded. About two o'clock General Birney's division of General Hooker's grand division, which had been delayed for some time in crossing by the enemy's shells, moved forward to the left to the support of Meade's division. Gibbons's had become much cut up. The musketry fight was then very heavy, and this division suffered severely.

Adjoining the first corps under Reynolds were the sixth corps under General Smith, presenting the following formation, in three lines of battle :—General Newton at the right, General Burke at the centre, and General Howe on the left, connecting with Reynolds's corps.

At sunrise the skirmishers commenced moving forward, General Vinton commanding. About eight o'clock the rebels opened a heavy cannonade upon the men. Some of their batteries were but a short distance away. A burning dwelling, which attracted considerable attention the night previous, was destroyed by them in order to make better their range. Martin's New York Battery, Frank's 1st New York, and Snow's 1st Maryland replied to the rebel guns with much spirit. At three o'clock General Newton's was withdrawn from the extreme of this corps, and took a position on the extreme right of Reynolds's command, where it was actively employed during the remainder of the day. About four o'clock the 4th New Jersey were ordered to charge upon a force of the enemy near the railroad, which they did, driving them back for one hundred yards or more. A superior force then appearing against them, they were forced to retire. Colonel H. B. Hatch fell, wounded in the leg. The rebels ceased their artillery fire on this portion of the army about ten o'clock in the morning. Toward evening, however, they sent a full brigade in the direction of Martin's battery, who came on with a yell, expecting to capture it. The warm reception which they received from the battery and the 2nd and 4th Vermont Regiments, which were acting as skirmishers, compelled them to fall back. At the same time the three lines of infantry, composed of Pratt's and Vinton's brigades, stood to arms, and advanced with fixed bayonets. Night put an end to further operations on each side, with the exception of occasional discharges from our heavy guns.

The result of the day's fighting on the left, so diversified in its character, was to give the left possession of about five hundred yards in extent. So far as stubbornly holding its own, and even gaining ground, the left grand division deserves credit. It had, however, wholly failed to perform the tactical manœuvre assigned to it.

THE CONDITION OF THE RIGHT.

Returning to the right I found General Sumner seated on the front seat of an unyoked ambulance at the Lacey House, directly opposite Fredericksburg, at the point where the first pontoon bridge spans the stream. The old man looked anxious and fearful. Things were not going well with his command. For three hours his men had been fighting at fearful odds. They were much exhausted, their loss was excessive, and nothing had been accomplished.

Indeed, to the test of the ear at the point where we were located, it seemed as though they were being badly pressed. The batteries had been brought down and planted at the heads of the streets. The troops were hugging the city closely to escape the fearful fire. "Where is Franklin?" was the eager inquiry. "Everything depends on Franklin's coming up on the flank."

Franklin's position was plainly observable by the line of smoke and fire a couple of miles to our left below. He was coming no nearer.

At three o'clock an Aide arrives from General Couch to say that his (Couch's) troops are advancing finely, but that Willcox was not keeping up. "Tell General Willcox," replies General Sumner, "tell him he must make the 9th Army Corps keep pace with the 2nd, if he can."

At half-past three o'clock, Sturgis, who had been clinging to the valley amid showers of fire, is so hotly pressed that he hardly thinks he can hold his own till Griffin comes up. At four o'clock French reports that his right is held by a brigade (Mason's) which is without ammunition.

Sumner sends a message begging Burnside that Franklin be directed to advance. But Franklin cannot advance. He has enough to do at this moment to hold his own, for Jackson has just thrown in reinforcements, and is pushing hard to turn his left. Meantime the reserves have not been touched. Hooker's central grand division, 50,000 fresh men, have not yet been engaged; indeed, are yet mainly on this side of the river. "Tell General Burnside that he had better, by all means, throw some of Hooker's in." Burnside replies that he has directly ordered Hooker to go in, and that every man on this side of the river shall cross.

At four o'clock General Hooker, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, and, in half an hour, prodigious volleys of musketry announced that Hooker with the reserves is engaged.

THE DAY IS LOST.

This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of Humphrey, Monk, Howard, Getty, and Sykes. They had, however, hardly got fairly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the clamorous wrath of the combatants. At this time General Burnside, who had remained all day at the Phillips House, came down to the Lacey House, and in the garden facing the city followed the progress of the fight. Externally calm, the leading player in this tremendous game was agitated by such intensity of feeling as no one can conceive, and he paced the garden gloomy as night. "That crest," he exclaimed passionately, "must be carried to-night." The brevity of time into which the stupendous issue of the day had to be crowded seemed to add redoubled energy to the fury of the combatants.

Not "Night, or Blucher!" as Wellington exclaimed at Waterloo, but rather Ajax's prayer for "more light," was the prompting of every heart.

Creeping up on the flank by the left, Getty's troops succeeded in gaining the stone wall which we had been unable all day to wrench from the rebels. The other forces rushed for the crest. Our field-batteries, which, owing to the restricted space, had been of little use all day, were brought vigorously into play. It was the fierce, passionate climax of the battle. From both sides, two miles of batteries belched forth their fiery missiles athwart the dark background of the night. Volleys of musketry were poured forth such as we have no parallel of in our experience of the war, and which seemed as though all the demons of earth and air were contending together. Rushing up the crest, our troops had got within a stone's throw of the batteries, when the hilltop swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men, drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost. Our men retired. Immediately cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the stormy fury of ten hours' battle.

RECROSSING OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK BY THE FEDERALS.

At daylight on Sunday, the 14th inst., heavy artillery firing took place in front of the divisions of Generals Hooker, Sumner, and Franklin, and continued until late in the forenoon, but no general action occurred. The object of both parties was evidently to feel the other.

During Saturday night and Sunday morning the Confederates considerably extended their works and strengthened their position. Large bodies of troops were to be seen on Sunday where few were to be found on the previous day. The Federal dead which were killed in front of the enemy's works still remained on Sunday morning where they fell. When an attempt was made on Saturday night to remove them, the enemy would open fire with infantry; the wounded, were, however, all removed from the field.

The weather on Sunday was bright and cheerful, and the fog had entirely disappeared. It was ascertained by inspection through a powerful glass that there were six distinct lines of works behind the city. Whether some of these were rifled redoubts simply, or have the double capacity of affording protection to light infantry, and having embrasures for light field-guns, could not be discovered. The appearance of the works, however, would lead to the latter belief.

The *New York Herald* of the 15th ult. gives the following account of the recrossing of the Rappahannock by the Federals :—

There were 40,000 of our troops engaged in the battle of Saturday. What force the rebels brought against them it is impossible just now to determine, but from the desperate nature of the resistance offered it is not improbable that they fully equalled if they did not outnumber our forces.

With the exception of some heavy firing between the outposts of both armies there was no fighting on the Rappahannock on Monday (15th inst.) Everything was quiet, and the terrible battle of Saturday was not renewed. The Federal troops were busy removing the wounded to the river side, lest the enemy should shell the city. The Confederates meanwhile were actively engaged strengthening their defences. At one time they made a feint to attack General Franklin's forces, but did not accomplish it. General Burnside inspected the Federal troops in the afternoon in the town, and was greeted with loud cheers. Activity throughout every department indicated that a battle was imminent. The Irish brigade assembled in and around the theatre, where the ceremony of presenting to it a set of beautiful colours, just sent from New York, was gone through, General Meagher making an address. The enemy kept up a regular fire from their batteries upon the upper crossing, in order to retard the passage of the troops. The surgeons were ordered to be in readiness to receive and care for a large number of additional wounded, and red flags were displayed on the tops of many of the large houses in the town which were to be used for temporary hospitals.

The withdrawal of the Federal forces from Fredericksburg had, however, been determined on at a council of all the corps commanders during the day. It was regarded as a perilous undertaking, but one that, if successful, would rescue the army from the necessity of risking another battle with the prospect of accomplishing little except the destruction of valuable lives.

The troops had received no intimation of their having to retreat, and had laid down to rest upon their arms for the night. The order for them to fall in was therefore supposed by many to be for a night assault upon the enemy's works, and they were not undeceived until they found themselves upon the pontoon bridges actually returning across the stream. A heavy gale of wind which blew all sound away from the rebel lines greatly facilitated the movement. Bridges were covered with earth to deaden the sound of the moving artillery, and a dark night hid every object from view. General Franklin's grand division, occupying the extreme left, began to move as soon as it was dark; and the right and centre of Generals Sumner and Hooker took up the line of march almost simultaneously, moving in good order but silently away from under the very guns of the enemy. All three of the crossings were used, making six bridges. No accident of consequence occurred. The troops obeyed with alacrity every order, and waited with patience their turn to cross. The artillery and infantry alternated in moving column, very much in the order in which they went into battle. Two brigades belong to General Butterfield's corps were left to occupy Fredericksburg as advanced pickets. The Federal Artillery placed on the hither bank of the river co-operated in keeping possession of the town.

The same paper, of the 17th ult., says, in its summary of war news :—

The retreat and evacuation of Fredericksburg, which were rendered necessary by the disaster of Saturday, and the ascertained strength and extent of the enemy's fortifications, was a perilous adventure, but was conducted in safety. It may be consoling, however, to know that, although the Union forces suffered a loss of some ten or twelve thousand men in this fruitless attack upon the enemy's position, General Burnside did not fall too deeply into the trap laid for him by General Lee, but retired in time to save his army from the chances of annihilation. It is but just, perhaps, to General Burnside to say that the adverse movement upon Fredericksburg was not undertaken in accordance with his own judgment, but was peremptorily ordered by the military authorities at Washington, who, of course, are alone responsible for the result. It is stated upon reliable authority that the rebels sent a notification to our army on Sunday that they intended shelling the town, and requested that our wounded should be removed.

THE GOLD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A LETTER from Victoria, Vancouver Island, dated Nov. 15, gives a very favourable picture of the Cariboo goldfields :—

The claims have produced *tons* of gold this year, and will produce many tons next year. "Impossible!" some one will exclaim—after the thousand letters which in the London and provincial papers have declared the British Columbia goldfields a "cruel cheat," a "bitter deception," "a monstrous take in"—these stories about tons of gold cannot be true." I can only answer with stubborn facts. The following report, coming as it does from a very high authority—one who studied the mines closely, and that under the most favourable circumstances—will tell its own tale :—

"July 28.—I visited to-day, with one of the partners of Steel, the principal net claims down the stream—viz., those of Steel, Griffin, Abbot, Adams, Grear, and Cunningham. The gold lies partly on the earth, immediately beneath the stream, but most richly in the crevices of the bed-rock, about 12ft. or 15ft. down. This bed-rock is of a slaty character, with here and there veins of quartz. All the gold found therein is much water-worn, and has evidently been knocked and tossed about in the torrents and freshets which have brought it down from some more distant rocks, until caught and fixed in the crevices of the bed of the stream down which it came.

"Steel's Claim.—This was discovered last year by accident. Steel was sinking a pump, and in working down through the rock 'struck it big.' I watched one of the owners gathering the grains and nuggets as fast as he could pick them up. Close by was a pan with a quantity of the glittering metal. Each share in this company of ten is worth in the market £8000. My guide and informant has a quarter share, for which he gave £2000. About £80,000 have been taken out, and only 100 of the 1000 feet yet touched. They take out daily from 50 to 120 ounces."

"Abbot's Claim.—Here I stood over one of the company, and saw him picking up the gold on the bed-rock as fast as he could use his hands. In about ten minutes the pan was full (including mud and stones). He washed it, and there were about twenty ounces of gold."

"Cunningham's Claim.—Fifty feet of this claim were sold the other day for £2000; 600 ounces were taken out during this season in one day."

"July 30.—Adams's Claim.—This claim is paying well. Yesterday an intelligent man told me that he was one day at the claim, and on seeing the man at work pass over a loose spot in the bed rock, he said he believed there was gold in the crevices there. They let him try. He filled a single pan and washed it. The result of his washing was 104 ounces."

"Grear's Claim.—I saw Mr. Grear busily engaged picking the bed-rock with a knife and collecting the nuggets. A great many pieces escape notice at first, but all the loose earth goes through the sluices, and afterwards the bed-rock is scraped, washed, and crushed. Out of one hole, about a yard wide, £1000 were taken. Lead and silver are at times found with the gold."

"The law does not allow the claim of one person to exceed 100ft. A man named Davis measured Grear's claim, and found it 112ft. He then 'jumped' the 12ft., and the law sustained him in possession. He took out £2000, and sold his little claim for £800. The man to whom he sold it got £1200 more out of it. You will not be surprised when I tell you the careful measurer has gained the title of '12-foot Davis.' This occurred last season."

I might go on quoting letter after letter from officials, lawyers, doctors, old and experienced miners, and even from ministers of the Gospel; but the above from an eyewitness, who knows well all the mining creeks and the leading miners, will satisfy any reasonable inquirer for truth.

To make my testimony good up to the present moment it may be well to add a few more facts. A gentleman who left Lightning Creek on the 7th of October states that many of the claims were deserted for the winter; and that where he was only four companies were still working—viz., the German, Californian, Campbell, and the Shaft companies. The last-named is supposed to be the best on the creek :—

"The shaft from which it takes its name is sunk thirty-five feet in the side of the hill. With three men drifting, they have taken out 130oz. in a day—100oz. is an average return for a day's work. The Californian company has struck the same lead by running a tunnel into the hill from their creek claim—the bed of the creek. They took out a lump weighing 14¼oz. The German company have averaged 40oz. a day, and the Campbell company 70oz. from the 5th of July to the 1st of October. The latter have taken out £20,000 this season, but the expense of opening has been this year £5000."

The writer subsequently says that two delegates from a mass meeting, held at Yale, on the Fraser, Mr. M'Clure, for Vancouver Island, and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, for the mainland, are about to set out for England to represent to the Colonial Office the dissatisfaction of the colonists with their present local Government.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

A MEETING of the executive committee was held on Monday afternoon at the Manchester Townhall—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth in the chair. Lord Derby was prevented by indisposition from being present.

Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease of rather more than 5000 in the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts. The largest falling off has occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Oldham; but Mr. H. Mason, of Ashton, and Mr. R. M'Clure, of Stockport, informed the committee of local circumstances which went to show that the increased employment of cotton operatives in their districts was likely to be only temporary. Mr. Hutchinson, of Blackburn, also observed that the apparent diminution of pauperism in that town arose chiefly from an arrangement, by which the relief committee take charge of a large number of cases which otherwise would appear on the books of the relieving officers. Seventy-six families, including 297 persons, were last week added to the list of those receiving relief in Carlisle, making a total of 6190 persons now upon the books.

The cash receipts were reported to have been for the week ended Saturday last £51,098, including £12,000 from the Bridgewater House Fund. The balance in the bank on Saturday was £304,355, besides £16,455 balance of New South Wales fund. During the week 796 bales of clothing were sent out.

Among the other subscriptions announced were £100 from his Holiness the Pope; a second instalment of £1000 from Graham's Town (Cape of Good Hope), where a further remittance was also expected to be ready by the December mail; and another remittance of 250 boxes of bacon, per the China, from the committee of British residents in New York. The letter of advice states :—"The shipment is insured here valued at 10,000 dols. The bacon is of the best quality for the purpose, and Mr. Cunard, of the British and North American Royal Mail steamers, kindly takes the shipment across to you free of freight, which was the great inducement with us to send it instead of money at our high exchange." The City of Manchester also brought 25 barrels of provisions from Mr. C. Taylor, a British resident at New York, being a gift of that gentleman to the operatives. The amount of invoice was 289 dols., and the freight was free through the kindness of Mr. J. G. Dale, agent for the Liverpool and New York screw-steamers. The sum of £2000 has been received from the Edinburgh Relief Committee, in addition to £21,000 formerly remitted. The Central Committee were recommended to apply the £2000 for the support of sewing-schools, not including those in Manchester. From Devonshire £500 additional has been received; from Salisbury, £1000; and from the town and county of Aberdeen, £1000. Donations of coals were announced from Messrs. R. Evans and Co., St. Helen's (1000 tons); and from Messrs. John, James, and Joseph Lees, Clarksfield (2000 tons).

A characteristic present has been made by the London United Cooks' Pension Society, in the shape of a monster plum-pudding, to be given to the Lancashire operatives. The authorities of Marylebone Union lent one of their large boilers. The dimensions of the mould were 3ft. 2in. in depth, 3ft. 3in. over top, 2ft. 9in. in bottom, 10ft. 2½in. in circumference in top, and 8ft. 4in. in circumference at bottom. The ingredients were 130lb. of currants, 130lb. of sultanas, 210lb. of flour, 130lb. of suet, 80lb. of peel, 80lb. of sugar, 1040 eggs, 8 gallons of ale, 4lb. of mixed spice, and 1lb. of ground ginger—gross weight about 900lb. This monster plum-pudding was escorted from the workhouse to the City by a volunteer band, and, after being there exhibited, was forwarded to Manchester in time for distribution on New Year's Day.

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MUSIC.

In an old geographical work descriptive of Ireland there is a chapter entitled "On Snakes," and the chapter is as follows: "There are no snakes in Ireland." So our head "Music" in our present Number must amount simply to this: "There has been no music this week." In truth, musical entertainments are entirely in abeyance during the Christmas holidays, the attention of the pleasure-seeking public being engrossed by the pantomimes given nightly by every theatre, great and small, in London. Even at our great musical theatre, the Royal English Opera, Mr. Byron's brilliant and successful burlesque, "Beauty and the Beast," is the chief attraction; the operas which precede it being regarded as secondary matters, curtailed and hurried through, so as to interfere as little as possible with the enjoyments of the juvenile population. When the edge of their appetite is taken off, and the theatre returns to its regular course, we may expect the production of Balfe's new opera, which has been for some time in preparation, and which, we have reason to believe, will be one of his best and most successful productions.

THE THEATRES.

PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.

PEOPLE in general are apt to regard public amusements as slight affairs not demanding particular attention. Nothing, however, in the world is so trifling as not to deserve remark. The happiness of life is composed of small items, and idle words and minute accidents have more influence on our destiny and our daily comfort than things that seem of more importance. Great crises and catastrophes are welcome sometimes as the appointed modes of deliverance from still-recurring petty annoyances. Our pleasures, however simple, have also their tendencies, and add to our satisfaction with the present state of our existence. In corroboration of these remarks we would add another, pregnant with much reflection, that the philosophical historian is compelled to recognise a process of development in the direction generally taken by the course of public amusements. Look at the beginnings of the drama and the difference between the original bacchanalian goat-song and the sublime tragedy of "King Lear." It is remarkable, too, of late years, in regard to certain modern institutions associated with dramatic exhibition, how they have become changed and transformed from entertainments of an objectionable character to others estimable as intellectual recreations. Thus it is that saloons and hippodromes have grown into regular theatres; and music-halls promise at no distant day to become decent concert-rooms. This principle of development has been manifested, also, touching the theme of this introduction—namely, the pantomimes and burlesques that are so popular during the season of Christmas. Thirty-two years ago the pantomime was a thing of dumb-show. The first speaking pantomime was produced at Covent Garden in 1830; but even then the dialogue was not in rhyme, but in plain prose. Mr. Power, and afterwards Mr. Keeley, played in it. The novelty was entitled "Harlequin Pat, Harlequin Eat; or, the Giant's Causeway." Now the opening of pantomines is written by literary men of great talent, and their composition has culminated into a distinct profession. It is true that this year one theatre, the WESTMINSTER, just opened by Mr. Boucicault, has reverted to the old style of thing; but this evidently has been done for the sake of distinction, and perhaps of convenience also; but it is not likely that it will grow into a practice, or even be continued beyond the immediate occasion. Of that pantomime we gave a descriptive account last week. Our present business lies with those productions from which we now present pictorial Illustrations.

DRURY LANE.—We can report the complete success of Mr. E. L. Blanchard's pantomine of "Goody Two-shoes." But before giving any further account of this in many respects remarkable production, we have to notice the improvements made in the house by its new lessee, Mr. Edmund Falconer, who has remodelled nearly the entire interior of the house. Not only has the rotunda been flatted out in three colours, but the auditorium has been extensively remodelled. The promenade behind the boxes no longer exists, but has been thrown into the boxes themselves, which are now furnished with chairs up to the wall. The panelling in front is now substituted by the arabesque trelliswork, or interlaced gilding, in the style of Louis Quatorze, and imitated from the pattern in the Imperial palace at Versailles. The credit of this is due, we are told, to Mr. Marsh Nelson, of Parliament-street, with whom the design originated, and who has carried it through with exemplary perseverance. The paper on the walls and the upholstery of the house consist of a bright barred crimson. The box divisions have been removed, and the dress circle forms an immense balcony, in which, as we have said, the audience is accommodated with chairs. The second tier is similarly arranged, with the addition of an artistic vista, terminating in the grand saloon. A new chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, and from the supporting pillars four light branches project, with ground-glass shades. The orchestral stalls are formed of crimson velvet-covered armed chairs, and extend to three rows. Finally, her Majesty's box and retiring-apartments have been carefully put in order, and it is hoped will ere long be honoured with the Royal presence. We have little to add to the account of the pantomime that we rendered last week. We should have pointed out, however, that it is a combination of two stories, including not only the tale of "Goody Two Shoes" but also that of "Cock Robin." That these have been somewhat arbitrarily associated we must confess, but the author has shown his usual skill. The drama opens with Little Goody (Miss Lydia Thompson) keeping school. Little Boy Blue (Miss Helen Howard), the shepherd swain, loves her, and, what is more, helps her in distress, when Sir Timothy Gripe (Mr. Tom Matthews) persecutes her with his attentions, and, because rejected, seizes on her for rent. The fairy Good Nature (Miss Kate Saxon) comes to the shepherd's aid, and provides him with a never-decreasing stock in trade to raise money withal. Poor Goody, nevertheless, is compelled to a temporary retreat in the forest, and there dreams of the Flowers in the Enchanted Dell, and of herself being a Forget-me-not. And for this scene Mr. Oscar Byrne has invented and arranged a "Ballet des Bouquets," in which Miss Lydia Thompson and the Misses Gunnis execute spirited and expressive pas. Soon after comes the celebration of May Day; and then follows the episode of the death of Cock Robin, by the Spirit of Envy incarnated in the Sparrow. But Mr. Blanchard has not been willing to leave the subject here; but, rising on poet-wing, esteems Cock Robin as a veritable Phœnix, restored to life by Good Nature, who then "proceeds on her radiated path of prisms over the world." The transformation scene has much novelty, presenting, first, the Majolica Fountain, and then the Nave of the Great Exhibition under the eastern dome. The scenery of the opening is magnificently painted; but two scenes especially require commendation. First, the Bramble Brake in the Depths of the Forest; and second, the Haunt of the Woodnymphs, which exhibits a fertile and boundless country, with broad rivers and lofty mountain and superb cascades. The harlequinade consists of six scenes, some of which are ingeniously contrived, and many consist of patented and registered effects. Altogether this pantomime is a superior production, and equal to the best ever produced at the national theatre. The house was crowded to excess on the occasion, and nearly as many were turned away from the doors unable to gain admission. We gave a list of the company last week; we have only on this to say that all acted admirably. The business was successfully carried through without a hitch: the whole, indeed, was a brilliant triumph.

COVENT GARDEN.—This theatre was also crowded to the ceiling on Boxing Night. Mr. H. G. Byron, as our readers have been already informed, had selected the old story of "Beauty and the Beast" for his punning opening. He commences with an allegory, in which the captive Prince is tempted by the Gnome Queen, but remains unseduced by the attractions of Wine, Youth, and Beauty. In her rage she changes him to a Beast. It is, however, stipulated by a Good Fairy, in whose favour the Prince has a large share, that should any maiden be found to love him he should regain his original form. This condition Mr. Byron fulfils in his own way. He introduces us to Squire Tiddlywinks and his man-servant Muddlehead, who, on returning home in a gig, are driven by a high wind into an enchanted wood. These worthies were represented by Mr. W. H. Payne and Mr. F. Payne, who, by their acting, contributed to the fun of the scene, which was also aided by the scene itself, the trees in which are literally alive with action. So likewise are the chairs and tables in the next scene—the Palace of the Beast—the magic hospitalities of which they partake. But the Squire, having plucked a rose as a present for his daughter Beauty (Miss Louisa Laidlaw), is made to promise the Beast (Mrs. Aynsley Cook) that he will return to the palace with the fair child for whom he had committed the otherwise unpardonable trespass. The promise is kept, the poor girl is left with the Beast, and her father returns home. To sooth and amuse her a gorgeous scene has been painted by Mr. W. Callcott and a grand bacchanalian dance invented by Mr. W. H. Payne. These failing, Beauty is permitted a visit to her father, whom she finds to have become whimsically distraught, and who, accompanied by his staff of medical advisers, returns with the maiden to the palace, where they find the Beast dead, having been poisoned by the Gnome Queen. And now the young lady's feelings are touched with Divine compassion. Pity is akin to love, and love soon makes its presence felt. Beauty, in agony, wishes for the poor Beast's restoration to life, that she may love and wed him. Her prayer is granted. The Prince revives in his own proper shape, and the good fairy, Sunshine, delivers an epilogue in praise of "true love." In the transformation scene Mr. Callcott has excelled himself. It presents the strong contrasts of moonlight and sunshine, and the result of the combination is perfectly delicious. The general effect is given in our Illustration. As we have already recorded the names of the performers, nothing remains to add but that the pantomime was deservedly successful, and the comic business, as it is called, irresistibly amusing.

THE PRINCESS.—The pantomime at this theatre is one of the most elegant of the season, and an indubitably great success. Mr. E. L. Blanchard is the author, and has studded the opening with more puns than is usual with him. He has treated the subject of Prince "Riquet with the Tuft" *con amore*, and the action grows in interest as the story advances. The scenery, which is by Mr. Beverley, is charming. One is remarkable for its novelty and beauty, and which we have chosen for our Illustration. Mother Shipton conducts Mother Bunch to a field of enormous mushrooms, under which her imps are concealed—little demons dressed in red and armed with battle-axe and silver helmet—who come forward in a ballet. And this beautiful scene is followed by another still more beautiful, in which Mother Bunch developes her fairy troop in their haunt by the lake of water-lilies, and who delight us with a second ballet. The burlesque scenes are cleverly acted. Mr. Belmore, as Rumbustical, surnamed the Rumpageous, King of Little Brittany, and the father of the silly Princess Amouretta, excited immense laughter. Mr. Charles Seyton, as the ugly but intellectual Prince, was lively and amusing. The scene of the kitchen in which the cooking is going on for Prince Riquet's wedding, is one of those fancies in which Mr. Blanchard is so fertile and felicitous. Such a mode of wooing is surely irresistible. But a further trial must be made of the affection of the parties through the humours of a harlequinade, and therefore a transformation is requisite—one so complex and beautiful, and so thoroughly exhibiting Mr. Beverley's art that it is indescribable. The comic business is also good. The production of a Christmas-piece, so perfect in all its departments, must have a most beneficial effect on the fortunes of the new management, which has certainly commenced with spirit, and, we trust, will secure an ultimate triumph.

ADELPHI.—Here, as we have already intimated, Mr. Byron has converted Lillo's "George Barnwell" into an allegory and a dream, by making the spirit of Folly (Miss Woolgar) assume the shape of Lady Millwood, who is elevated to a leader of ton. He has likewise slightly elevated his hero, calling him George de Barnwell, who, having ambitious views, has begun to neglect Maria, his master's daughter (Miss Kate Kelly), in favour of Millwood, who is a carriage-customer. She is, however, not over-honest, as she calls at the shop when the other assistants are out, and takes away not only the heart of the susceptible George, but certain valuable articles from Thoroughgood's stock. These she afterwards seeks to pledge with Thoroughgood himself, who identifies them, but proposes to compromise the felony by marrying the delinquent. She takes time to reflect, and meets George de Barnwell at Ranelagh Gardens, where she instigates him to kill his uncle. From the horrors consequent on this temptation, Barnwell suddenly awakes, rejoicing that it was only a dream, but somewhat troubled at finding he was liable to sleep-walking. Finding also that Millwood has married a nobleman, he makes up his mind to Maria. The transformation scene, depicting the Haunt of the Dryads, is one of great brilliancy, and does infinite credit to Mr. James's invention and power of execution. The acting of Mr. Toole and Miss Woolgar was admirable. We have also to add that the harlequinade derived great benefit from the wonderful antics and gymnastic feats of two clowns du diable, from the celebrated fairy drama of "Rhothomago," at the Théâtre Impérial du Châtelet, named Arthur and Bertrand, whose tricks and contortions were really astonishing.

HAYMARKET.—The re-engagement of Mr. Sothern would be of itself sufficient to ensure the continued prosperity of this house, without the assistance of Mr. William Brough's extravaganza; but with it there is good reason to believe that the success of the Christmas season will be an extraordinary one. There was not much to be hoped, perhaps, from the subject of "Rasselas" in itself, and there was much need for the addition of "Dinarbis" to eke out its slender material; but in the hands of this expert burlesque writer the very meagreness of the original argument turns to account. There was more room for his own invention. In the idea itself was the germ which, when taken up into his own mind, would grow to any required dimensions. Messrs. O'Connor, Morris, and their assistants have also lent their important aid in the illustration of a familiar subject, and have placed the Happy Valley on the stage in the most picturesque and attractive point of view. Miss Louise Keeley played the young Prince to perfection, and uttered the puns with which the dialogue is sprinkled with wonderful vivacity and point. Mr. Chippendale, too, as Emperor of Abyssinia, was ludicrous enough; and Mr. Compton, with his polyglot puns, as puzzling as he was amusing in the part of Imlac, the philosopher. Clark, as Aultane, the inventive genius, was equally remarkable both in his vanity and his ambition. Mr. W. Farren, as the chief of Arab banditti, was sufficiently demonstrative. Much commendation is due also to Miss Winter, as Nekayah, the sister of Rasselas; to Miss Romer, as Pekuah, the tiring-woman of the Princess; to Miss Lucy Rushton, as Dinarbis; and to Miss Lindley, as Zilia. But we must reserve the highest praise to Mr. Tilbury, who, in Dr. Johnson as Chorus, had, after all, the most difficult rôle, and acquitted himself of the task in a manner equally artistic and effective. The action was varied, as is usual in these cases, with dances and a ballet; and Mdlle. Idalie, from her Majesty's Theatre, commanded deservedly very great applause.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. F. C. Bernand has contributed to this theatre one of his best burlesques for Boxing Night, and has been also careful to select a good subject whereon to exercise his wit. "Robin Hood" is a "name to conjure with." We were glad to see that Mr. Atkins has been engaged for this drama, in which he supports the part of Sir Gilbert de Mountfalcon. Miss Latimer, also a new appearance here, was successful as Robert, Earl of Huntingdon. There are many songs and duets interspersed with the action, and several of them were encored; all were applauded. Mr. Horace Wigan, as Lady Clare's Steward, was remarkably good. His make-up was excellent, and his face a complete mask, wearing abundantly the usual signs of good living. The opening scene of the fairy ring is very striking, and that of the grounds of Clare Castle is admirable as an example of stage perspective.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Among the pantomimes of the season we must not forget to mention the dissolving-view representation of Cinderella at this hall of science. Both as a fairy tale and a pantomime this performance is excellent, and includes some new effects which will ensure its complete popularity. The pictures, executed on glass by Messrs. Childe and Hill and Mr. Knott, were designed by George Hine, Esq., and are all in exquisite taste. Mr. George Buckland describes the incidents in verse and prose, in song and narrative, with his accustomed efficiency. Professor Pepper, too, in "A Strange Lecture," explains some of the wonders produced by the "Photodrome," a new and beautiful optical apparatus invented and constructed by Thomas Rose, Esq., of Glasgow, which causes phantoms to appear at will, so as to produce the fullest impression of their reality, though at the same time a real body will pass through them. A new source of illusion is thus prepared for the stage, and will, no doubt, be taken advantage of by experienced managers.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed resumed their performance on Monday of "The Family Legend," which, notwithstanding that it has already run for two hundred and forty nights, yet retains its place among metropolitan amusements. Mrs. Reed appeared also in a particularly novel character, "An Old Servant in a New Place," in which she introduced a popular domestic ballad with excellent effect. Mr. Parry also treated us with a musical version of a domestic scene, entitled "Mrs. Rosecleaf's Little Evening Party," which was completely successful. The scenery has been retouched by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, and now looks as beautiful as ever.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

LUMINOUS WORMS.—In the last number of the *Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool* is an extract from a letter from Mr. W. Harrison, who has contributed very much to the knowledge of the local flora, to the Rev. H. Higgins, the President. Mr. Harrison says that when walking at night on a gravel walk in a garden near Walton he frequently remarked the appearance of luminous particles moving in various directions, produced by very small worms, which varied from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch in length, being nothing more, so far as he could discern, than young earthworms. Mr. Harrison adds, "It was not the worm itself that was luminous, but something which appeared to exude from various parts of its body. On lifting up some of the worms with a pin, portions of the luminous matter occasionally fell to the ground and broke into smaller pieces. Each light lasted about ten minutes. It was very interesting to observe the shining globules apparently running about the walk. On throwing the light of a lamp on any one of these moving pieces I found that it was being conveyed away by a beetle, several species of which were thus engaged, and every one fought hard before it would allow me to rob it of its load. The thought struck me that the worms required to be wounded before they emitted light. Accordingly, by the aid of a lamp, I found seven worms that were not luminous, and taking them one by one I pricked them with a pin; the result was that each of them shone beautifully. The beetles then were feeding on the worms, and every one they attacked produced light. The specimens taken continued to give light after they were immersed in spirits. So numerous were the gleaming particles on one occasion that they stuck to the feet of a dog, and, as he trotted along before me, his feet presented a most curious and interesting appearance. The president of the Entomological Society informs me that the luminous appearance is caused by Scolopendra phosphorescens—Geophilus electricus; and that the phenomenon has been noticed in other parts of the kingdom, where the beetles engaged in a like transaction have been identified as Steropus modidus, Goverius olens, and Nebria brevicollis." Mr. Higgins remarks on these facts, that the Geophilus electricus is well known to be luminous; but that the worms sent to him from Walton were not centipedes of any species, but worms closely resembling a small species of Lumbricus. Geophilus subterraneus is common in the district. Mr. Higgins has seen it ferociously attack small worms. The species of the genus are all extremely agile, and most unlikely to permit themselves to be wounded by beetles.

THALLIUM.—A report on the discovery and properties of this new metal was read by M. Dumas at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. M. Dumas says, "No one contests that Mr. W. Crookes was the first to see (on March 30, 1861) the characteristic green ray of thallium in the spectrum produced by the residuum of certain specimens of selenium, which he had found in the products of a piece of Lipari sulphur and in some Spanish pyrites, and that he signalised and named thallium a new elementary body. No one, on the other hand, can contest that M. Lamy was the first who isolated thallium, and established that it is not a metalloid analogous to tellurium and selenium, as Mr. Crookes thought, but a true metal." We have no space to go into further details of the controversy, but add, that M. Dumas remarks that "thallium is destined to make an epoch in the history of chemistry by the astonishing contrast which it exhibits between its chemical characters and physical properties. It is no exaggeration to say that, with regard to the classification of the metals generally received, thallium offers a union of contradictory properties which justify its being termed the paradoxical metal, the ornithorhynchus of metals." Among the alkaline metals, thallium is placed at the opposite extremity of a scale of which lithium constitutes the first term and of which the equivalent weight marks the different degrees. These weights are:—Lithium, 7; sodium, 23; potassium, 39; rubidium, 85; cæsium, 123; thallium, 204.

REMARKABLE HAILSTONES are described and figured by Mr. Thomas Sutton in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. The district over which the hail fell on the 7th of May last at Headingly, near Leeds, was very narrow. The fall was preceded by a violent storm. The hailstones did not fall in a continuous shower, but in irregular clusters. Sometimes a field would be thickly strewn with them, whilst an adjoining one escaped with hardly any; one part of a greenhouse would be much broken, and the remainder, similarly exposed, escape uninjured. So great was the force that in some cases circular holes were cut in the glass without the sheet being otherwise injured. The end of a pendulous branch of beech, 12in. long and ⅜in. in circumference, was cut from the tree, and several larger branches from apple and lilac trees. The hailstones were of different forms and sizes, and Mr. Sutton sketched no less than forty varieties, some of a very fantastic form. The heaviest weighed by Mr. Sutton was 2oz., but some weighed by other persons were said to be upwards of 5oz. One cake-shaped hailstone had a radiated mass resembling a mushroom rising out of it. Another stone was composed of five large masses of ice, quite clear, and in size like nutmegs.

DISSOLUTION OF SILK.—In reference to the communication of M. Persoz on this subject to the Academy of Sciences (noticed in our Number for the 13th of December last, page 593), M. Ozanam has written to the Academy stating that ammoniate of copper (Schönbein's liquor) is not only a solvent of cotton and cellulose, but also of silk; but, while it requires only a short space to dissolve cotton, it needs several hours—varying from three to twelve—to dissolve silk, according to the quantity and proportions employed. He states that he has left wool more than fifteen days in contact with the ammoniate of copper without its undergoing the least modification in its texture or resistance. Here is, then, a simple means of recognising in one operation a triple tissue of cotton, silk, and wool. The solution of silk, M. Ozanam states, is susceptible of many useful applications.

THE PHENOMENA OF ATTRACTION AND ADHESION, as exhibited in solid bodies, films, liquid globules, &c., have been investigated by Mr. Richard Norris, whose paper on the subject appears in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, from which we extract a few experiments. These Mr. Norris prefaces by reminding his readers that it has long been observed that solid bodies floating on liquids modify the figure of the surface of the liquid; pieces of tinfoil or greased bodies depress the liquid around them, whilst other bodies elevate it, giving rise to small mounds of liquid bounded by concave lines; likes attract likes, and repel unlikes, &c. He states that the following experiments are arranged to show that these effects of attraction are not peculiar to floating bodies, and that the only requirement is that the liquid should be associated with the bodies in which the movement occurs. 1. Let two balls of sealing-wax, or other material of greater specific gravity than water, be suspended by hairs in such a manner that they will both be partially immersed in water to an equal extent, the points of suspension being at a little distance apart, and the suspending-hairs consequently parallel. When brought within the proper range they will attract each other in the same manner as the floating bodies. In doing so they necessarily describe a small arc of a circle, of which the suspending hair is the radius, and have, therefore, not simply moved towards each other in a horizontal line, but have been raised to a higher level. 3. Suspend movably, by means of a thread passing over a pulley and a counterbalancing weight, a horizontal cork disc, from the under surface of which a drop of water is hanging. On a support beneath, formed by three upright pins, place a small piece of paper or thin glass, on the surface of which there is also a drop of water. On depressing the disc until the two drops of water touch each other the paper or plate will be instantly drawn up to it; or, if the plate at the bottom be heavier than the disc, the latter will be drawn down. 6. When a soap bubble is allowed to fall on an irregular surface, such as a piece of lint or flannel, it maintains its spherical shape; but if a smooth surface, such as a sheet of glass, be brought into slight contact with it, the wall of the bubble will be immediately attracted and flattened out upon it. In like manner, when two bubbles come in contact by their convex surfaces and cohere, the cohering surfaces become flattened, and the bubbles in a group cohere by plain surfaces.

ROYAL INSTITUTION CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND began a course of six lectures "On the Properties of Air and Water" on Saturday last. He first treated of the extent and distribution of the atmosphere as shown by a diagram, on which were represented the highest mountains of the globe and the greatest height attained by aeronauts—viz., about 5¾ miles, by Mr. Glaisher, in his late scientific balloon ascent. Professor Frankland next proved that air has weight, and ascertained that air in a certain hollow sphere weighed about 200 grains, and stated that the weight of the air in the lecture-room was above a ton. The pressure and *vis inertiæ* of the atmosphere were shown by a number of interesting and convincing experiments by the aid of the air-pump, exhausting syringe, &c. The principle on which barometers are constructed, and their important use in informing us of the varying pressure of the atmosphere, were duly considered. A small steam engine was put in motion by the force exerted by compressed air when the pressure was removed; and, by means of a model tube, the method by which the Pneumatic Despatch Company propose to convey parcels was shown. The blue colour of the atmosphere the Professor attributed to its absorption of the other rays of the spectrum. To illustrate this the electric lamp was employed to produce a beautiful spectrum, and exhibit, among other phenomena, the complementary colours, mountain peaks illumined by the setting sun, the lurid sun in a dense fog, &c.

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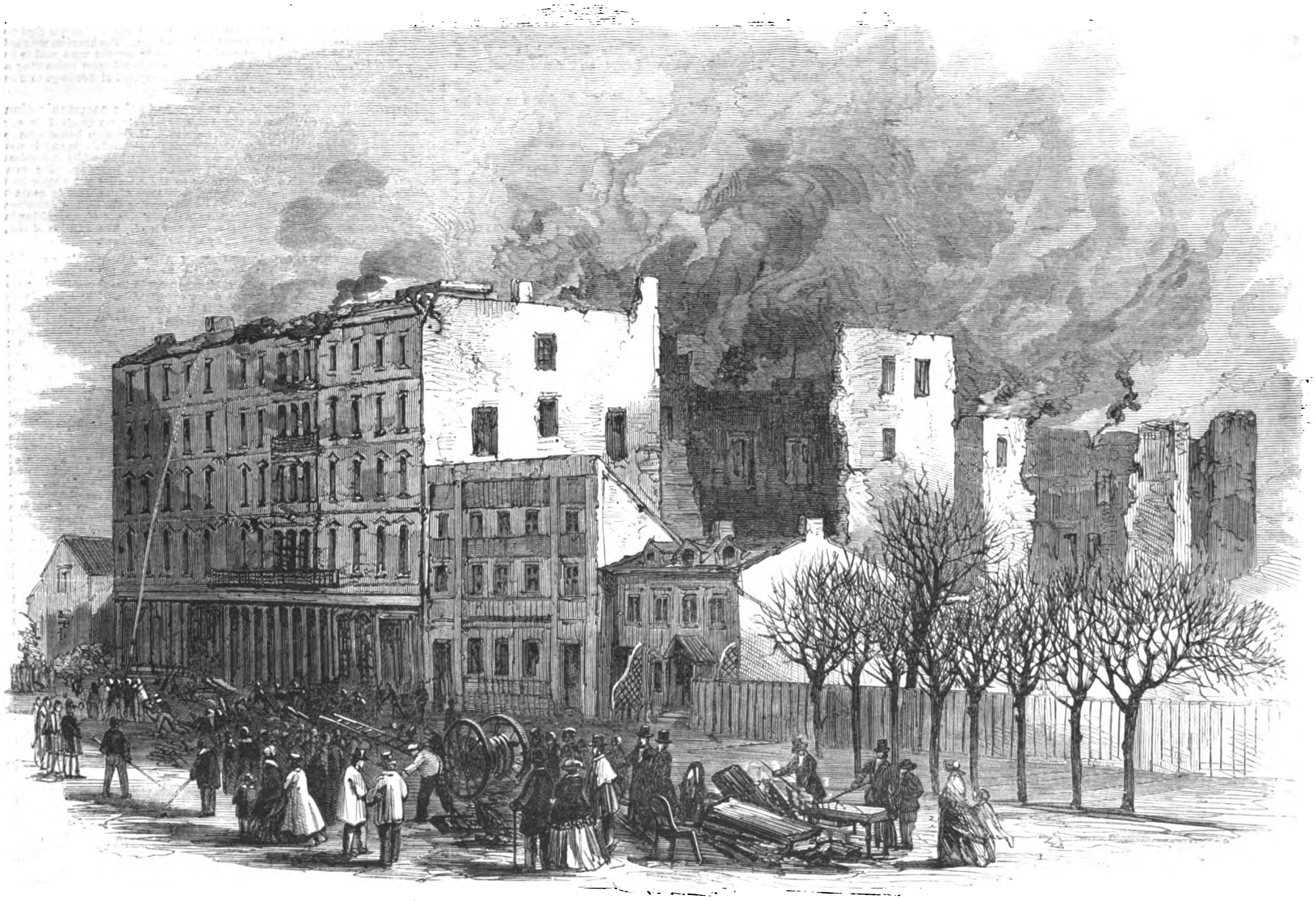
CANADIAN STEAMER RUNNING LACHINE RAPID OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

LACHINE RAPID OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Of the many remarkable phenomena peculiar to the physical characteristics of North America few are more interesting than the particular features of the great rivers called rapids. The geological formations of a great portion of that continent consist of immense masses of horisontal strata, in the great depressions of which lie the great lakes. The outfall from these lakes and the rivers which connect them together, and the upper part of the Great St. Lawrence, which is their common outfall, run over these horizontal beds, often very little below the level of the surrounding country, and seldom down the bottom of great natural valleys, as do the principal rivers of Europe. In the course of time these falling waters have worn channels for themselves more or less deep. Where the level between the upper and lower horisontal strata is considerable, and especially where the lower strata is softer than that which caps it, a cataract is produced, as at Niagara, and a deep groove cut through which the escaped waters find their way to another outlet; but should the rock over which the descending waters pass have but a gradual fall, and be of hard material, the water simply cuts a shallow channel, and the river is quiet and navigable, as are many portions of the St. Lawrence; yet the river is not navigable both ways from end to end; for although the fall of the river may be considerable, yet, if it be gradual, no cataract is produced, but a rapid exists instead—that is, the descending water of the river, instead of tumbling over a precipice, rushes through an inclined trough down which vessels may pass in safety, but can never ascend by the same route if the rapid be really worthy of its name; for a real rapid is a very different thing to a strong current.

Many of these rapids are met with in the course of the River St.



ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, THE MORNING AFTER THE FIRE.—SEE PAGE 22.

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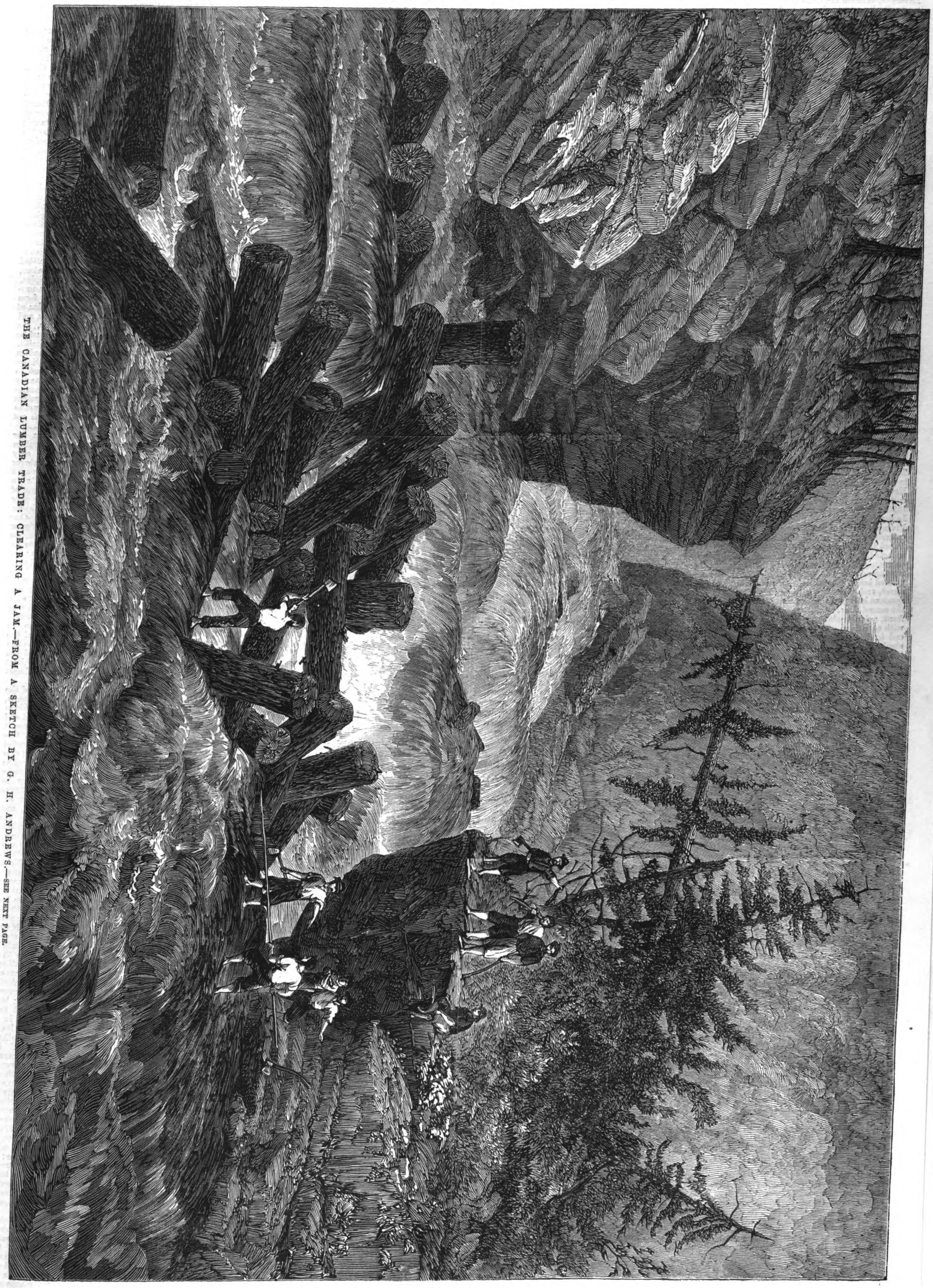

THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE: CLEARING A JAM.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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Lawrence, between the cities of Montreal and Kingston. One of them is over twelve miles in length, and is throughout its course a rush of broken water heaving and surging like the sea in a tempest. This rapid is split into two channels, a long island dividing them. Both passages are now used by steamers, but for many years the south one only was considered navigable. But the great rapid of the St. Lawrence—that is, the one most difficult to navigate and the most terrible, by the sudden and irregular pitch of its waters—is that farthest down the stream, called the Lachine Rapid, being situated near the village of that name, and also the Indian village of Caughnawaga. This is the one shown in our Illustration. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ran this rapid at sunset on the 29th of September, 1860, in the steamer Kingston.

To enable the vessels which descend the river by running the rapids to make their way up stream again, it has been necessary to cut a series of canals parallel to the river, in which the fall is surmounted by means of locks. These canals are very fine works, and are in every way creditable to the energy and skill of the colonists.

Running a rapid is at all times an exciting circumstance, whether it be done in a birch-bark canoe on a small river, or in a steamer on the St. Lawrence. When the vessel approaches the rapid, a pilot—skilful, experienced, and specially chosen for the purpose—takes charge of the wheel: extra hands stand by to assist; while several others go aft to the tiller, to be ready to steer the ship by its means should the wheel-tackle give way. The captain takes his place by the wheelhouse, ready with his bell to communicate with the engineer. The vessel plunges into the broken water, heaves and falls, rolls from side to side, and labours as in a heavy sea; the engine is eased, and the vessel is carried forward with frightful rapidity. Sometimes she appears to be rushing headlong on to some frightful rock that shows its black head above the white foam of the breakers; in the next instant she has shot by it, and is making a contrary course; and so she threads her way through the crooked channel these mad waters are rushing down. A few minutes generally suffice for this, and the smooth green water is reached again; then all breathe freely: for none but old Batiste, the Indian pilot, ever run the great rapid of Lachine but with bated breath.

THE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF ROSSIN HOUSE

HOTEL, TORONTO.

THE stately pile of buildings in Toronto known as the Rossin House Hotel was, as our readers have been informed, burnt down on the 14th of November last. Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Hooper, of Toronto, we are enabled to give in our present Number a View of the ruins taken from the corner of York and Wellington streets on the morning after the fire.

Rossin House is stated to have been the first hotel in Canada; indeed, in the States or elsewhere it had few rivals in extent or accommodation. It was erected by public subscription, raised chiefly through the instrumentality of the enterprising brothers, Messrs. Marcus and Samuel Rossin, and designed to supply a want that had long been felt in Toronto. "It was (says the Toronto *Leader*) a massive-looking structure in the Italian style, built under the superintendence of Mr. William Kauffman, architect, of Toronto. It fronted on King and York streets—on the former street extending a distance of 203ft., and on the latter 152ft.; and presented a façade of 335ft. long and five stories in height. In depth it was about 60ft. on King-street, and 50ft. on York-street. From the south of the King-street frontage, near the centre, a wing extended almost to a line with the York-street flank. This wing contained the dining-room, a handsome apartment 90ft. in length by 40ft. in breadth. Underneath the dining-room, and also in a low wing extending easterly from it, were the kitchens, bakery, &c. The building throughout was constructed of brick, the fronts being of white pressed brick, with stone dressings. The main entrance was in York-street, and presented a recessed portico 20ft. in width, leading to a spacious hall paved with tiles. A wide staircase led from this hall to the second floor. On the same floor, about the centre of the King-street front, a double stairway led to the top of the building communicating with each floor. In addition to this there was a stairway at the east end in King-street from the ground to the fifth story, and another similar at the south end of the York-street front. In all there were 252 rooms in the building, the principal ones being heated with steam, and all of them lighted with gas. In most of the rooms the furniture was of a rich and costly description, and throughout it was of a comfortable character. The building was commenced in September, 1855, and finished in May, 1857." The pile of buildings comprised besides the hotel fifteen fine stores, which were situated in the ground front, and which at the time of the fire were all tenanted.

At about two o'clock on the morning of the 14th of November last a fire broke out in the kitchen of the hotel. An alarm was instantly raised, but, notwithstanding the great efforts made to extinguish the flames, by eight o'clock nothing but a mass of ruins remained of the hotel. The whole of the shops were also destroyed. There were at the time of the fire about two hundred visitors at Rossin House, all of whom escaped. This, doubtless, was owing to the admirable manner in which the house was arranged. Every corridor was wide, straight, and well lighted, and communicated with the street by at least two staircases. The calamity was not, however, unattended with loss of life. Mr. W. *Graham, the son of a Toronto merchant*, was burnt to death. The flooring of a room in which he and other persons were engaged in removing some furniture gave way, and they were carried down with the falling and burning timbers. As far as can be learned, all except young Graham were rescued. At the funeral of Mr. Graham, which took place on the following day, a large number assembled to pay a last tribute to the memory of the unfortunate young man.

A public meeting has been held at Toronto to express sympathy with the Messrs. Rossin, who are greatly respected, and to consider the best means to be taken to rebuild the hotel.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN OUR NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

LUMBER everywhere in North America means timber; sometimes it is specially applied to manufactured timber—that is, such as has been sawn into deals, boards, and other reduced scantlings, but it is always a generic term for every description of timber that is not wrought into any article or utensil.

The lumber trade is the most adventurous, the most romantic, and the most speculative of all the occupations adopted by the colonist. It is the first to which capital is directed in a new colony, and so long as fine trees remain to feed the insatiate appetite of the colossal saw-mills which abound in a lumber country, agriculture can only occupy a secondary position in the minds of those who dwell in it. The youngest and best men are sure to embark first (the pick of the bone and muscle); it suits them better than the dull, quiet, monotonous life on the farm, where the occupations change only with the seasons; they like the wild, half-Indian life in the woods and the labour that brings forth all their resources, mental and physical, and the practice of which thrusts the bravest and most skilful into the position of leaders; they enjoy their unbounded freedom, and like the excitement of wandering into previously-untrodden countries; but above all they like the speculative character of their calling. They always expect to make large gains in a short time (and often do); their risks and hardships are great, but after the long winter spent in the dreary wilderness there come days of delight. The timber safely got out, the ponderous raft sweeps down the rapids of the tawny Ottawa or blue St. Lawrence, guided by scores of sturdy men, who sing merrily at their work, for they know that in a few weeks all will be safely moored at Quebec, and then there are dollars to draw by bagsfull—several months' labour all paid at once—the lumberman steps from his raft to the shore with the same feelings which Jack walks out of the ship: and both instantly commence a course of proceedings precisely the reverse of what sensible men would adopt. They fancy they enjoy themselves, and perhaps they do; but lumbermen, like sailors, generally come out of these runs "ashore" utterly penniless and unable to account for a single dollar of their hardearned cash; but, then, they have had their fling, so quickly are up stream again to the hills and the mills for the rest of the summer, and returning winter finds them again buried in the wilderness.

The lumber business of Canada and New Brunswick is carried out on an immense scale, very large amounts of capital being invested in the different establishments—many hundreds of men at times being employed by a single individual. The most extensive are those on the Ottawa and its tributaries, the St. Francis, the Saguny, and other great rivers in Canada, and the St. John and other rivers falling either into the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the Bay of Fundy.

For the purpose of more clearly explaining the details of this peculiar and interesting business we will endeavour to trace out the progress of a stick of timber from the spot where it grew in the wilderness until it is either converted into manufactured lumber as boards, or delivered on board the ships for exportation.

The locality for operation being chosen, a few hands are sent forward at low-water time, in a canoe, to cut the beaver-grass—that is, the wild grass that grows on the beaver meadows. The sun having already made it into hay, it is stacked at once to be ready for fodderring the cattle which are necessary for hauling the timber when the winter snows have made the roads and buried all succulent vegetation.

It is not until the actual arrival of winter that the lumbermen move into the forests in any numbers; but all is bustle and excitement then. They go in gangs of about thirty to a gang, which is under the control of one foreman, the number of gangs sent forth by the different establishments depending, of course, on their various proportions.

The timber groves having been chosen, shanties, or log huts, are erected. These are similar to the ordinary log cabins of the first settlers: they are square, the logs being laid alternately over each other, and notched to fit. The roof is covered with bark, and a hole left in the middle for the egress of the smoke. The fire is made on a raised hearth in the centre of the hut; round the side-walls are built the bunks of the hands, similar in every respect to the berths in a ship. A sort of gallows is erected high up across the hearth, and from this are suspended the cooking vessels; these are not numerous, the habits and tastes of lumbermen being of the simplest kind. Here these men live during the long, severe winter of that region, many hundreds of miles from other human habitation, entirely cut off by frost and snow from all association with civilised life; yet they enjoy as good health and are as happy as any of the subjects of her Majesty elsewhere. The food consumed by the gangs is found by the masters; it consists of salt pork, beef, flour, molasses, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, and tea; or, as the lawyers say, all or any of them.

It will be gratifying to the advocates of teetotalism to know that these hardy children of the wilderness, whose lives are amphibiously passed either in the woods or in the watercourses, to know that tea is the strongest beverage they drink. In the lumberman's camp ardent spirits are forbidden to be introduced; tea is the great standing drink, taken as strong as it can be brewed, or rather stewed, because the method they adopt for extracting the essential properties resembles the latter process rather than the former: theirs is not a delicate infusion, but something in strength and flavour that can be felt in the mouth, or in their own language, "peel a buffalo's tongue," or "float an axe."

White pine, which is the timber most sought, for cutting into deals and shipping to Europe, grows in groves upon undulating land, other timber being mixed with it; the red pine, on the contrary, grows entirely unmixed in extensive level plains.

It is positively necessary that the locality selected for cutting the timber should be intersected by a watercourse of greater or less dimensions, as it is by it that the only means exist of getting out the timber. To this watercourse it is therefore necessary to construct a road, by cutting down the timber in the line of it and clearing away obstructions; branch roads, if necessary, are cut out from it, and when these preparatory measures are complete the work of cutting the trees commences.

It takes about three-quarters of an hour to cut down a large tree; a gang of three or four cut about nine trees a day.

The axe used to fell the tree is of remarkable shape, and of the finest temper. English axes have never been liked in America; those who use them complain that the manufacturers here will not carry out the particular instructions given to them, hence an English axe is rarely ever met with.

The skill acquired by the lumbermen in the use of the axe is extraordinary. The tree is cut at a particular spot, which varies with the height of the man who cuts it, there being one particular point at which a man of a given height can cut with greater effect than at any other. The blows of the axe are repeated with great rapidity and unerring truth until a large notch is cut round the tree. The loud thuds of the blows of the axe echo through the woods, until the tottering giant, unable any longer to maintain his vertical position, falls with a tremendous crash, crushing as he does so any small timber and underwood that may be in his way. The tree, lying lengthways on the ground, is immediately stripped of its branches and then taken in hand by the scorers, who line it and split off great slabs from all four sides, which are then wrought to smooth surfaces by the hewer, who uses an axe of a totally different shape to those with which the tree is felled. The hewers use a flatter, broader, and thinner axe; the hewer's axe is convex on its outer edge, and so broad as to form the greater part of a semicircle.

The tree having been cut into logs of various lengths (12ft. is the usual dimension of what is called a saw log) is then drawn by oxen from the spot where it fell to the roadway. It is then hauled by horses over the snow to the watercourses, where it lays until the sudden spring thaws have filled them with torrents. Should this not occur, and the water run gradually out of the country, the logs remain sticking, as it is called. This was the case upon the upper tributaries of the St. Francis, in 1860. Thousands of logs lay dry in the beds of the streams, and consequently the saw-gates in the mills at Sherbroke stood idle. But we will imagine there is plenty of water; and, as we have a very long journey to make ere we reach Quebec, our readers will be as little pleased at our sticking in the forest as the lumberman is when his saw-logs adopt that practice.

The process of getting the logs down the stream is called driving. The water carries them downward, but they require the constant attention of the men to keep them from settling in the "bites," or grounding in groups on the "spits," or "jamming." All is bustle and commotion during the driving of a large quantity of lumber, as the distance they have to travel before they can be cribbed or rafted is often very great, and a dread always exists lest the water should fail and the logs be left high and dry in the wilderness.

Of all the crosses a lumberman meets with in his path from the forest to the bread river, the jam is the most troublesome, and at times the most difficult to surmount. At some moment, in places where the torrent runs strong and violent, in a trough-like channel, two currents, each bearing a crowd of logs, meet at their point of junction, with some obstacle—a very slight one will suffice—a single stick of timber may be caught by a rock, another caught by it, and before they can clear themselves another fills up the aperture, and an unyielding abutment is formed; then other logs follow on with rapidity, first getting under the original obstruction, then parts of them partially rising above; against these the descending crowd rush on, increasing the area of the barrier by every fresh arrival; the men stand aghast, for they see their whole business brought to a standstill, and the difficulty grows larger every moment, the entire channel of the river being blocked up by hundreds of logs lying piled up, over, upon, and between each other in the most complicated manner; the waters of the river angry at this sudden interruption of their downward course, heap up behind, force their way through, or tumble, an angry cataract, over all.

At such a time it is a common occurrence for some bold and skilful youth (the very perfection of the physical man), anxious to win renown and the admiration of his comrades, to strip off all but his trousers, and, with his axe in his hand, step out upon the chaotic mass of timber, and, carefully noting where is the critical point or origin of the jam, endeavour, by cutting through the log at that point and changing the direction of the forces, to effect a clearance. His companions watch anxiously from the shore, as the sound of the well-directed blows from his axe are heard above the roar of the water. There is a creaking of the logs, portions of the mass begin to change their positions, then a crash as of thunder—the whole mass of logs are tumbling over each other, some upright, others across, diagonally, or horizontally. Over these, his axe thrown aside, the hero of the day bounds from log to log, sinking with one, rising with another, and avoiding a blow from a third, until at last, amid the shouts and joy of his companions, he is safely landed.

Or, it may be that the voyageur, paddling up the quiet river months or years after, sees a little grey wooden cross among the shrubs and flowers that grow on its banks: he knows that it marks the grave of one who died there, the manner of whose death lives only in the memories of those who were his comrades.

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

NEW WORKS ON ARCHITECTURE.

By far the most important work on architecture published since our last review of books of this class is Mr. Fergusson's *History of the Modern Styles of Architecture* (Murray), with upwards of three hundred elaborate and very delicately-engraved illustrations. Although bearing a different title, this is in reality the long-expected third volume of the well-known "Handbook of Architecture," by the same author. It is, however, complete in itself, and will be by many more highly prized than the former volumes, as it is the only comprehensive illustrated history of the architecture of the world from the Mediæval period to the present day. Useful as the work is for its diversity of information and its multiplicity of examples, it is still more valuable for the practical principles which the author has discovered by his learning and research, and simplified and established by philosophical comparison, good sense, and sound judgment. That such an authority as Mr. Fergusson should express his opinions so courageously and so plainly as he has done at the present moment, when the public mind is, we believe, at length beginning to inquire why our recent public buildings are so hideous, and why we should for ever attempt only to copy styles of architecture designed for quite other requirements than our own, and from which we can never hope to develop anything equally beautiful or in the least degree original, is, we consider, a very fortunate circumstance. The present volume is of a more critical and didactic character than the "Handbook," because, after the Mediæval period, with which that work closed, Mr. Fergusson found it impossible to narrate, in the same simple, intelligible sequence, the vicissitudes of an art which blindly admitted the most opposite and incongruous elements, and ceasing, therefore, to be cultivated everywhere upon the same understood principles, finally sank into mindless copyism. Mr. Fergusson constantly protests against this system of copying, and especially against that form which is now being applied so profusely to the so-called restoration of (but frequently merely additional to) the fine Mediæval buildings, and which amounts to a positive deceit. "You enter," says he, "a cathedral, and admire some ironwork so rude you are sure it must be old, but which your guide informs you has just been put up by Smith, of Coventry. You see some carved monsters so uncouth that no modern imagination could conceive them: 'Brown, of Cambridge, Sir.' Some painted glass so badly drawn and so crudely coloured, it must be old,—'Jones, of Newcastle.'" The new work is not put in honestly as such, because invention would be needed to make it harmonise with the old: it is easier to copy the old, especially its unconscious defects and naïve grotesqueness. "The great lesson we have yet to learn before progress is again possible is, that *archæology is not architecture.*"

The styles before the Renaissance and the Reformation our author calls true styles, because they were perfectly natural in their growth; but those treated in this volume are only copying or imitative styles of architectural art. "Whatever the other merits of modern buildings may be, the element of truthfulness is altogether wanting. St. Peter's or St. Paul's are not Roman buildings, though affecting a classical style of ornamentation; and even the Walhalla or the Madeleine are only more servile copies, without attaining the impossible merit of being Greek or Roman temples. So, too, with our Gothic fashions. Our Parliament houses are not Mediæval, notwithstanding the beauty or correctness of their details; nor do any of our best modern churches attain to greater truthfulness or originality of design than exists in the Walhalla or buildings of that class. The consequence is, we never can look upon them with the same satisfaction as we do on those of the true styles; and we never dare to draw conclusions from either their style or their forms as to the age in which they were built or the purposes to which they have been dedicated; nor can we ever feel sure that the construction we see is a necessary part of the design, and not put there because something like it was placed in a similar situation for some other purpose in some other age." Besides the loss of intellectual value, the art has also, in modern times, lost all ethnographic signification. One cause of the degradation of modern architecture is that too much is left to the one individual mind of the architect: in a Mediæval cathedral you have the accumulated thought of centuries. Now, when an architect attempts to reproduce a particular phase of a style, he stands almost unaided, and in the most disadvantageous position.

What Mr. Fergusson justly considers the downward progress of the art is illustrated in the *galleries* of the much-talked-of New Museum, Oxford. "This was designed to be Gothic in conception, Gothic in detail, and Gothic in finish. Nothing was to betray the hated and hateful nineteenth century, to the cultivation of whose sciences it was to be dedicated. Unfortunately, the style selected on this occasion was not English Gothic, for, the architects having exhausted all the specimens found in their books, and, according to the new canons of art, being obliged to be original without being allowed to invent, they have latterly, in consequence, been forced to borrow from Germany or Lombardy such features as are yet new to the English public. Generally speaking, these foreign forms and details are neither so beautiful nor so appropriate as our own; but if the architect can produce a certificate of origin, and prove that he has copied and not invented them, the public are satisfied that all the exigences of true art have been complied with. The roof of the great central hall of the Oxford Museum, and the ironwork that supports it, are made purposely clumsy and awkward. The lecture-rooms are cold, draughty, and difficult to speak in. The library is a long, ill-proportioned gallery, with a rudely-constructed roof, painted in the crudest and most inharmonious colours; the windows glazed in the least convenient manner with the worst possible glass; and the bookcases arranged, not to accommodate books but to look monkish. You take a book from its press and are astonished to find that men who could spend thousands on thousands in this great forgery have not reprinted Lyell's 'Geology,' or Darwin's 'Origin of Species' in black letter, and illuminated them, like the building, in the style of the thirteenth century. It is to be hoped that no stuffed specimen of the modern genus Felis will be introduced into the museum, or we may lose the illusion to be gained from contemplating the long-backed specimens of the Mediæval species which crawl round the windows of the library in such strangely pre-historic attitudes. The one really good point in the whole design is the range of pillars, with their capitals, which surround the inner court; but they are good precisely because they are not Gothic." Lest the reader think Mr. Fergusson deals in negatives only, or writes in a spirit of partisanship, we must add that he says it is of the least possible consequence for the philosophical student of art whether the classical or the Gothic revival be most successful in encroaching on the domains of its antagonist. "He knows that both are wrong, and that neither can consequently advance the cause of true art. His one hope lies in the knowledge that there is a '*tertium quid*,' a style which, for want of a better name, is sometimes called the Italian, but should be called the common-sense style. This never having attained the completeness which debars all further progress, as was the case in the purely classical or the perfected Gothic styles, not only admits of but insists on progress. It courts borrowing principles and forms from either. It can use either pillars or pinnacles as may be required. It admits of towers and spires, or domes. It can either indulge in plain walls or pierce them with innumerable windows. It knows no guide but common sense; it owns no master but true taste. It may hardly be possible, however, because it requires the exercise of these qualities, and more than this, it demands thought, where copying has hitherto sufficed, and it courts originality, which the present system repudiates." Mr. Fergusson's present work should, we think, be read with care by every intelligent and public-spirited Englishman.

A new volume of *The Hand-Book to English Cathedrals—Eastern Division*, by Mr. R. J. King (Murray), has lately been published. This third "part" includes the cathedrals of Oxford, Peterborough, Norwich, Ely, and Lincoln, which are broadly classed as those of the "Eastern Division," since Oxford and Peterborough were originally included within the great diocese of Lincoln. The northern, western, and Welsh cathedrals will be published not long hence, and, with the two volumes on the Southern Division, which have already appeared, will complete the series, when a very full index is promised to the whole. The illustrations to the present volume, by Mr. Jewitt, are copious, and generally very accurate, but occasionally unequal in execution—or, what is more probable, the blocks are worn from pre-

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vious use. The plan of this work is excellent. The history and details of the structure are given separately from the history of the see and the notices of the principal Bishops; so that the work serves the double purpose of a handy guide on the spot and a valuable and complete book of reference. It was scarcely to be expected that the author should entertain Mr. Fergusson's views on the many restorations and additions to our cathedrals; and we are not surprised that he has even words of praise, not only for restorations which might with some show of reason and legitimacy seek to imitate what they replaced, but also for additions in which there is no such inducement to deceit. Severe censure is nowadays passed upon many things done in the declining ages of architecture, and yet we are ourselves perpetrating by wholesale things far less defensible. The account of Oxford Cathedral, which, although the smallest in England, has many points of architectural interest, is very complete and interesting. The demolitions in the cloister, and alterations made by Wolsey in the Norman nave and choir (which is assigned to the time when Canutus was Prior of St. Frideswide, 1150-1189), are carefully described. The proper dates are assigned to some of the interesting monuments in the Lady Chapel. The west front of Peterborough Cathedral, with its porch of purest Early English, receives that minute attention which its graceful details and varied beauty deserve. Mr. King quotes Mr. Fergusson's opinion that, "as a portico, using the term in its classical sense, the west front of Peterborough is the grandest and finest in Europe, though wanting in the accompaniments which would enable it to rival some of the great façades of Continental cathedrals." The ceiling of the nave, dating from the twelfth century, is very remarkable; as, with the exception of the one at St. Albans, the only example of the (originally) flat ceilings which there is abundant evidence on the Continent to show, were the usual covering of an early Norman nave; but still more so as retaining the original lozenge-diaper forms, if not the actual colours of its painted decoration, and on this account, therefore, may be absolutely unique. Beneath a blue stone, bearing the simple inscription, "Queen Catherine, A.D. 1536," daily trampled on by heedless visitors, in the north choir-isle, still rest the remains of Catherine of Arragon, upon the accident of whose burial here depended the preservation of this fine abbey and its conversion into a cathedral church. The great open arches of the triforium, which at once attract attention in Norwich Cathedral, being scarcely less in size than the arches of the nave beneath them, occur in no other English cathedral. The arrangement is seen, however, in early Norman work on the Continent. The misereres below the stalls here have some most curious grotesque carvings. The vestry contains a very interesting painted reredos, or altarpiece, of the Jesus Chapel; a polyptych in tempera, executed about the end of the fourteenth century, and not improbably by an English artist. Ely Cathedral, containing examples of the different periods of Gothic architecture, from Early Norman to Late Perpendicular, is of the highest possible value and interest for the student of architecture, especially as the chronicles of the abbey have recorded the exact date of nearly every portion of the building. Its beautiful details and numerous interesting monuments are therefore treated with corresponding care. It is the longest Gothic church (565 ft.), not only in England, but in Europe; although some (as, for example, Milan Cathedral) cover much more ground. The great feature is, of course, the octagon, built in the first half of the fourteenth century, to replace the original Norman tower, and, "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture." There is nothing certainly more striking than the view across the octagon of Ely from the angle of the nave-isles. The painted ceilings here, partly the work of Mr. Le Strange, acquire a fresh though melancholy interest from the recent death of that gentleman.

Lincoln Cathedral, imposing at once from its grandeur and its commanding situation on its "sovereign hill," is, for the greater part, of Early English date; and although Salisbury and Westminster are in some respects grander and more complete examples, it has an especial interest from the fact of its having been commenced long before either. The "rose" or wheel window in the north transept retains its original stained glass, and is "one of the most splendid, and, in its present state, one of the most perfect works of the thirteenth century; certainly the most important example of Early English stained glass in England." The sculptured figures of angels which fill the spandrils of the triforium arches also rank among the very best examples of Early English art. We may say, in conclusion, that the care and judgment displayed in the former parts are well sustained in the present.

The works on travel of Fredrika Bremer have always been accepted with favour, inasmuch as they have about them most of the characteristics of style and description which marked her tales of home-life in Sweden. Powers of observation and of reproducing on paper the results of observation, essential to the manipulation of good books descriptive of travel abroad, could not be wanting in one who had shown so fully the possession of such qualities in dealing with the features, natural and domestic, of her own country. The taking of notes in the course of tours which, if one is to judge by the tone that pervades the books which tell of them, were in every sense pleasure tours, and printing them has, in Miss Bremer's case, been hitherto so fruitful in success with the public that it was to be expected that the course would be run a little longer and a little further; and we have now a work from her hand entitled *Greece and the Greeks* (Hurst and Blackett), which appears with singular appositeness at the present moment. If the Greeks were to have their way, there is little doubt but that a Prince of that Royal family of England which the people of this country regard as something which it is their special privilege to guard and esteem would be placed on the throne from which Otho has been ejected so easily. If that event were to come about these volumes would have a singular value in this country just now, inasmuch as they bring before us Greece as a country, and its inhabitants as a people, drawn by a skilful hand, and presenting a picture which is something like a moving panorama. As Miss Bremer describes, we feel as if we were sitting in front of one of those long-drawn pieces of canvas on which is represented a series of views passing slowly before us, and which are generally so manipulated as to be as near life and reality as possible. From the time when the authoress leaves Constantinople, on the evening of the 5th of August, 1859, until her return to Stockholm in June, 1862, after having been absent from Sweden five years, her descriptive journal glides smoothly along, teeming with graphic sketches of places, men, and things; and if you do not receive sudden sensations, and are not stimulated by high-pressure writing, you are conscious of a great deal of interesting matter and a very agreeable narrative style. In the present volumes the latter merit is due to Mrs Howitt, whose translation has caught the spirit of the original; and yet no English reader would suppose that he was perusing a translation. The greater part of the first volume is filled with descriptions of Athens and Athenian life and manners; and one chapter treats not only of the late King Otho and Queen Amalia personally, but speaks of a visit by Prince Alfred to Athens in November, 1859. Of him the narrative thus speaks:—

> At length we have a cloudy sky and gusty wind—the promise of rain. England's young Prince Alfred makes, in the meantime, sunshine at Athens. Yesterday a great ball was given for him at the Palace. I also was amongst the guests, in consequence of an invitation from her Majesty. I had already seen the young Prince in Malta, but I was very willing to see a Royal ball at Athens; and at eight in the evening I accordingly went to the Palace.
>
> The Prince had grown since I saw him last—now a year since—but had still the same charming characteristic, the unpretending boy united to the gentleman in bearing and fine tact. It was beautiful to see the graceful, simple lad, out of uniform, and without the slightest distinguishing ornament, leading in the Polonaise, which always here opens the ball, the Queen of Greece, resplendent with jewels and good humour, a real Semiramis, a queenly figure captivating all eyes. This evening, however, perhaps the greater number were captivated by the unpretending son of Queen Victoria.

A consideration of the remainder of the work will show how thoroughly Greece, as the kingdom is now constituted, has been done by the authoress, and how happily and neatly she conveys her impressions to her readers, who, for ordinary and special reasons in this particular instance, will, we should imagine, be numerous.

We have before us another work which is also peculiarly suited to the moment. It is written by Mr. D. W. Mitchell, an Englishman who has been a resident in Richmond, Virginia, and is entitled *Ten Years in the United States. Being an Englishman's View of Men and Things in the North and South* (Smith and Elder). The author states his object to be to explain, if possible, the most active and powerful causes of the great revolution which has taken place in the country in which he lived, working for his livelihood, and, at the same time, observing human nature as developed in Americans and American politics. The residence of Mr. Mitchell in the States commenced in 1848, that year of European convulsions; and he states with confidence that he has better opportunity than common of observing and understanding the people of whom he has written, their habits and feelings, their private and public life, and believes himself capable of pointing out the causes of the split between North and South, not the less because he, with some few others, had marked their rise and progress, and reflected upon the tendency of the life, political and social, of the United States. The author declares that, in considering and explaining the facts which he has here collected, he had to abandon many preconceived ideas and theories of his own, formed before he went to the States; and he admits that it is more than probable that some of the statements he has put forth will conflict with the prejudices and principles of many of his readers; but he protests that he has written carefully and conscientiously, with a desire to arrive at the truth as to the right and wrong of the momentous struggle now going on, sinking for the time sectarian and party prepossessions. The conclusion to which he arrives is that the separation of the North and South are not only natural but desirable; that it therefore inevitably follows, as a matter of course, he does not hesitate to add, that true liberty and real progress will suffer no drawback from such a change. There will probably be those who, in learning these premonitory confessions of a writer on this vexed question, who has been almost a citizen of the Southern capital too, will at once conclude that he is a writer in the Confederate interest purely. Well, perhaps he is so, but to a great extent unconsciously, if not unavoidably; and if his work is taken up with just so much qualification as is implied in these two circumstances of avowal of opinion on the broad question and local tendencies, we think, on the whole, that it will be found to have dealt with the case as nearly fairly and impartially as possible. Apart from the political disquisitions which the volume contains, there is a good deal of characteristic local colouring. The plan of the book is founded on the notion of endeavouring, as far as possible, to let the people of the United States describe themselves, and to let the parties and factions state their own views; and we are informed that many remarks and reflections which are not printed as quotations may be taken to be the deliberate opinions of enlightened Americans, expressed in conversations and discussions at times when hackneyed professions of party were for the hour forgotten. It should be observed that the work contains sketches of life and manners, social and political, at Richmond, at Washington, and at New York mainly, and some chapters are devoted to somewhat remote—for America—history, from which deductions are drawn and brought to bear on modern and immediate circumstances. Even if it had no other merit, the earlier chapters, which do something for raising the close veil which now envelopes the South, its inhabitants, and their ways, would make this book acceptable; but we venture to think that, as a whole, it is a contribution of some value to the knowledge of the United States of America, which most of us are glad to come across at this particular juncture.

Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall have recently published *One Hundred Lectures on the Ancient and Modern Dramatic Poets, the Heathen Mythology, Oratory, and Elocution*, by Mr. B. C. Jones. The series of inquiry and dissertation ranges from Thespis, the founder of the dramatic art, in the sixth century before Christ, down to the nineteenth, and to the very present day. It should, however, be stated, that the title of the book is rather an announcement than a fact, for the volume before us contains only nine lectures, and those confined to the consideration and elucidation of the Greek tragedy; but the author states that he is in a position to carry out his programme, as he is in possession of material sufficient on which to write for the next two or three years, so that the publication of any continuation of the result of his labours depends on the favour of the public. That public which he addresses in the present volume is of necessity limited, because we fear that Greek tragedy does not, in the present day, present itself with sufficient sensation to the general mass of even well-educated persons; while to the scholar proper the need of such disquisition as is here entered into is not felt; but to those who, in default of their own acquired knowledge of the grand drama of the Greeks, desire to know what the plays which Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides wrote were like, we can fairly recommend the perusal of these lectures. The author has done for the Greek plays something like that which was done for Shakspeare by Charles Lamb and his sister when they reduced the poems of the dramatic bard to plain prose narrative. We do not mean to say, however, that in the present case the author has fallen so decidedly into the error of producing Sophocles made easy to the meanest understanding as happened in the instance of the Shakspeare stories; but he has done much which will enable a person who has no knowledge of the Greek language to understand and appreciate works of those dramatic poets of whose renown they hear so much, and the study of which forms still a part of the education of a considerable number of the students in schools and universities all over the world.

The North Atlantic Seabed, by Dr. G. C. Wallich, is, without doubt, the most important as well as interesting contribution to our knowledge of the natural history of the deep seabed which has appeared since the publication of Captain Maury's volume on a nearly similar subject some few years ago. The present volume (although only stated to be a first part) comprises the whole of the diary kept by this scientific explorer on board her Majesty's ship Bulldog, sent out by the Government in 1860, under the command of Sir F. L. M'Clintock, to survey the proposed North Atlantic telegraph route between Great Britain and America. Dr. Wallich has fulfilled his part of the task with a most praiseworthy zeal, and established beyond a doubt the necessity for making a survey in every case before a telegraphic wire can be laid down with any hope of ultimate success attending it. To the general and scientific reader, however, the chapters relating to the presence of animal life and the formation of organic deposits at vast depths will prove the more interesting and attractive. These are well and carefully written, and fully establish the existence of animal life at depths where the pressure of the sea must be most enormous; indeed, under conditions which it has often been said no organised creature of a kind analogous to those with which we are acquainted could exist, under the known and supposed extraordinary pressure, aëration, temperature, and want of light. Nevertheless, Dr. Wallich has succeeded in bringing up animals alive with his ingeniously contrived deep-sea sounding apparatus from depths exceeding a mile and a half. "The minute calcareous shells of the Foraminifera are the most frequent and widely-distributed organisms of the ocean. They occur in all seas in more or less abundance; but there is one genus—namely, the Globigerina—which may be regarded as essentially oceanic, since it is to be found in all latitudes and at all depths, varying from 50 to 3000 fathoms. Its seat of maximum development is on the deeper areas of the seabed. There, like the sands of the shore, it strews hundreds of square miles of surface, and apparently builds up vast strata. The great superficial current of the Atlantic does not bear it away in countless multitudes from tropical coast-lines, nor does the body of the ocean itself constitute its habitation. Nevertheless, it is evident that there is an intimate association between the Globigerina deposits and the Gulf Stream; for wherever we trace the one sweeping across the surface of the ocean we are sure to detect the other resting on the seabed. Thus between the Farö Islands and Iceland, between the latter and Greenland, and for a considerable portion of the direct route between Cape Farewell and Rockall, Globigerina is the prevailing form in the deposits; whereas, between Greenland and Labrador, along the belt traversed by the Arctic current, and in a southerly direction along the coast of Labrador, it is either absent or occurs only in such very limited quantity as to prove that the conditions are favourable to its increase in one case and unfavourable in the other." The facts connected with the discovery of highly-organised radiate animals at extreme depths may justly be regarded as establishing a new era in marine zoology; for, if we attentively examine their bearings, we shall find that, whilst they throw a flood of light on the conditions essential to the maintenance of life in existing seas, they serve at the same time to explain anomalies in the history of some of the older fossiliferous strata, and thus add another link to the chain that binds the present with the past. Dr. Wallich also points out another very interesting circumstance that animals can, although plants cannot, exist without light; for it is an ascertained fact that at certain depths the light of day ceases to penetrate; it is, indeed, if not quite, almost total darkness. The temperature at great depths exerts its share of influence over vegetable life. "When, however," writes Dr. Wallich, "we estimate its effects on the distribution of animals and plants in the ocean we find them to be extremely unequal; for whereas marine organisms are found at a depth of at least 15,000ft., no vegetable structures have been met with in a living state lower that 2400ft. No example of the Algæ proper have been met with below 200 fathoms, and that the only recognisable vegetable structures which occur amongst the deep-sea deposits belong to the lowest order with which we are acquainted—namely, the Diatomaceæ."

The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies (Hurst and Blackett) is a good specimen of Mr. Grantley Berkeley's descriptive powers. Whether we examine the annals of the Oakley Hunt, or ask the question in the neighbourhood of the New Forest or Christ Church Bay, there will be but one response—that he is a mighty Nimrod, a rare shot, and a right learned naturalist as well. He has thrown no small light on the habits of nearly every bird or animal of venerie we have—from the red deer to the jenny wren; and hence it is no wonder that, after exhausting the minor range of creation, he should have wished to stand face to face with the monarch of the Western prairies. Accordingly, in the August of 1859, he set forth with his deerhound Druid, two retrievers, a setter, and a deer-lurcher, and their attendant, George Bromfield, in the capacity of correspondent to the *Field* newspaper. The voyage seems to have been pretty rough, as the dogs as well as the ship's cow were sick. The habits of the boh-hoys and the rowdies, the universal spitting, and some allusions to the general opinions of Messrs. Bright and Cobden (who differ with our author on the subject of the game laws and the suffrage), rather lead us, after landing, from the general purpose of the book; but in due season we get our author fairly in the plains. "Chance" begins his American circuit by pointing a golden-headed meadow-lark, and the first thing that comes to the bag is a sparrow-hawk, and then a wild pigeon. St. Louis had nearly proved a turning-back point; but a good friend, who had heard of Mr. Berkeley's fame and his miscalculation, stepped in promptly with a loan, and thus enabled him to achieve his grand mission of slaying the wild bison. No one, as he was told, had ever killed eleven bisons at one run, out of a herd, from the back of one horse, and hence this was the wicket which this very Jackson of hunters had to bowl at. To get three horses which would carry fourteen stone up to a bison at full speed was no easy matter; but he achieved it in the case of two, for which he gave about £45 apiece, and if he was astonished, on going to an evening party, to find his fair hostess smoking a long clay pipe, he was still more so when he heard a lot of fellows in a bar matching his horses against each other without stopping for one moment to consider whether or no they had his permission. With his three brace of mules and his four horses and ponies, and a certain Mr. Cantorell (of whose sins of omission and commission we hear rather too much) as his professed guide, he set forth at last into the gigantic Leicestershire of his search. Chance and Brutus begun rather ignominiously by pointing a land turtle; but although a rattlesnake was killed, Bar was loosed and Taymouth was saddled for the chance of the antelope in vain. All this was only the prelude to the real fun, which with his friend Bayard to help him, begun in earnest after Fort Riley was passed, and the long-wished-for sight of at least thirty bull bisons feeding burst upon him at last. How they crocked their tails, from the patriarch bull down to the youngest bull-calf, and charged; how Taymouth dodged them in his gallop; how they bit the dust, and had their tongues cut out as a trophy; and how the largest is to be kept in *sæcula sæculorum*, is told in Mr. Berkeley's best style and illustrated by some spirited drawings from his hand. The story of his travels was first told by him in the St. Joseph's Institute, at Missouri, with the four dogs, the sharers of his toils, chained one to each corner of the platform; and he has now revised and produced at leisure what he then recounted in haste.

Aphorisms of the Wise and Good is the title of a tastefully bound and illuminated little book published by Messrs. Griffith and Farren. The text consists of a well-selected collection of apothegms or aphorisms, maxims, observations, and moral axioms from Bacon, Shakspeare, Milton, Addison, Pope, Franklin, &c. A few—as is always the case in such collections—are mere truisms; but most of them are gems of thought, sparkling with fancy, flashing with wit, or gleaming with epigrammatic keenness. The illuminations, by Mr. Stanesby, are more chaste and elegant than those of many publications of far higher pretensions. It is just the book to snatch up for a moment from the drawing-room table.

Miss M. Betham Edwards is the authoress of a book of tales in verse for children, with illustrations by Mr. H. K. Browne, entitled *Snow-Flakes, and the Stories they told the Children*, and published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co., which we can heartily recommend as one of the very best children's books of the season. The five stories told by the fairy snowflakes are really admirable for their simple charm, their fancy and pleasant humour, their pure and womanly sentiment, and the lessons they teach the little folks of love and gentleness.

AMERICAN MAPS.

Series of American Maps, published by Bacon and Co., Paternoster-row, 1862:—1. "Army Map of the Seat of War in Virginia, showing the Battle-fields, Fortifications, &c., on and near the Potomac River."—This map gives with the greatest clearness all the physical features and military positions between the Shenandoah River on the west and Eastern Maryland on the east. Northwards it extends as far as the Confederates reached in their recent foray into Maryland, and southward as far as the Rapidan and Fredericksburg. Within these limits this map leaves nothing to be desired in the minuteness, and at the same time lucidity, of its topographical details. It is brought down to Sept. 1, and gives the site of the battle in which General Kearney was killed. The successive chains of mountains, the rivers, railroads, and common roads stand out with great distinctness. Of all military maps of Eastern Virginia which we have seen we prefer this for reference.—2. "Bacon's New War Map."—This covers a larger field than No. 1. It includes a portion of Southern Pennsylvania, all Maryland, Delaware, all Eastern and a part of Western Virginia, and terminates at the northern boundary of North Carolina. A pink dash under the names of notorious places materially assists the investigator in his hunt after localities.—3. "Bacon's Military Map of America."—This map is a handy map of the United States, British America, and adjoining portions of Mexico. It extends from ocean to ocean. Although entitled "military" by virtue of its showing the forts and fortifications, it is mainly civil in its character. The loyal Slave States and parts of States and territories are coloured yellow, interposed between the Free-labour States in green, and the Confederate States and parts of States in pink.—4. "Bacon's Steel-plate Map of the American States, showing the railways, forts, and fortifications." This map terminates about 100 miles west of the Mississippi. It includes the adjacent part of Canada, and retains the threefold division as to colour which characterises No. 3.

American Maps, published by W. and A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, 1862:—1. "Map of the Battle-fields of America, including portions of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania." This neat map extends south of Richmond, James River. A blue line under the names of noted places aids the eye. Appended to this map is a smaller one of the United and Confederate States, British America, and part of Mexico. The Free-labour, Border, and Seceded States are distinguished from each other by separate colours.—2. "Johnson's Map of the United States."—This map is a converse of the previous one. It consists of two parts. The larger part gives the United States to 100 miles west of the Mississippi: the smaller section map is a lucid map of the seat of war in Eastern Virginia, from Harrisburg and Philadelphia in the North to below Richmond and Norfolk on the South. The maps of this series are made to fold conveniently in book form, or they may be extended sheetwise.

Colton's Series of Maps. Gun and Co., Craven-street.—"250 Miles Around Washington."—At the distance of each 100 miles from the centre a circle is drawn to enable the inquirer to measure the distance at a glance. The principal places are indicated by a large dot adjoining their names. The population of the United States, as they were according to the three last censuses, is given in tabular form.—"500 Miles Round Cairo, showing the Seat of War in the West."—The same division by circles is adopted here. Both the maps of this series give every county and county town in clear type.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—We find from "Who's Who in 1863" that the House of Peers at present consists of one Prince, two Royal Dukes, three Archbishops, 25 Dukes, 30 Marquises, 161 Earls, 29 Viscounts, 27 Bishops, and 159 Barons, making a total of 436 members, as the present Bishop of Bath and Wells sits in the House also as Baron Auckland. In addition, there are 19 Peers who are minors, and await their coming of age to take their seats in the house. The Peers of Scotland and Ireland, who are not Peers of Parliament, number 114, of whom five are minors. There are 14 Peeresses in their own right. The members of the Privy Council in England and Ireland are 220. There are 852 Baronets, 479 Civil or Military Knights, and 112 Noblemen and Baronets, who are also Knights of the various Orders of Knighthood. There are 735 Companions of the Order of the Bath, seven Field Marshals in the Army, 506 Generals, 380 Generals in the Indian Army, 326 Admirals, and 157 Queen's Counsel and Serjeants-at-law.

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"THE MUSIC-LESSON." PAINTED BY MARIANI.

In the remarks on the picture of "Mary Queen of Scots being Led to Execution" we give our motives for offering the reader Engravings from that and also the present picture. The two works indicate some of the best characteristics and tendencies of the rapidly-rising art of Italy. Instead of continuing to waste thought and invention on the hackneyed themes of classical mythology and saintly legend, and losing all power and all aim at originality, in the vain effort to rival the old masters by servilely imitating their styles and borrowing their subjects, the young painters of Italy have of late years gone—and with the happiest effect—to nature and authentic history. Signor Vanmitelli's picture illustrates the kind of subject now chosen from the world's annals, instead of apochryphal stories of saints and impossible representations of Olympian divinities; and "The Music-lesson," by Signor Mariani, of Rome, shows us that modest genre — the unaffected representation of the simple incidents of ordinary life—has found means of springing up in the apparently unfavourable atmosphere of the Eternal City and under the shade of the Vatican and the Sistine Chapel. Artists everywhere begin to find that a subject simple as the present demands, if less learning, research, and invention, perhaps nicer observation of nature and greater technical delicacy.

According to our English notions, the interior represented in this picture seems a very humble one to be the scene of music-lessons; but does not this only illustrate the national love of the art? Besides, the musical professor may be the uncle, or godfather, or neighbour of the young lady. Who knows to the contrary? Or he may be himself only an amateur. Or, to venture another guess, he may be some great operatic manager, who has found a voice which he thinks should be made to belong to a prima donna. The guitars are, however, decidedly against this conjecture; so we must conclude that this laughing signorina is receiving a lesson given wholly or in part in a friendly way, or *en famille*, by that very goodnatured-looking and painstaking old teacher. The interest the barefooted young ragazzetto takes in the lesson is capitally expressed; it keeps him out of probable mischief with grandma's distaff, flax, and shuttle. But the action of grandmamma herself is decidedly ambiguous. Has she a fine ear for music, or no ear at all, that she should take herself off altogether? The master's clapping seems, it is true, to suggest there is something wrong with the time; but who will believe that such a pretty damsel could scare any one away with her voice? Impossible! No, the old dame is probably deaf, and thinking only of lottery-tickets; for, although we have known several old Roman crones, we never found one whose brain was not running on lucky numbers from morn till night.

"THE MUSIC-LESSON," BY MARIANI, OF ROME.

"MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS BEING LED TO EXECUTION." PAINTED BY VANMITELLI.

THE painting of young Italy—much to the regret of her many friends in this country—was not represented at our International Exhibition either so well as it deserves, or in equal proportion with her sculpture and art-manufactures. The great work by Ussi, "The Expulsion of the Duke of Athens," which we engraved, and some very few others, were all the pictures calculated to remove the prevailing impression that the art of painting expired long since in the country which gave it birth. All who visited the Great Italian National Exhibition of some two years since, at Florence, are well aware, however, that this is a very false impression—that, on the contrary, painting, like sculpture, is partaking of the national rejuvenescence, and that there are very important schools starting into a second Renaissance at Florence and Naples. Yet, not only were such artists as Celantano, Altamura, the painter of the picture we now engrave, and many other of the youngest and best painters whose works attracted the chief attention at the Florentine Exhibition, not represented in the international galleries, but the few pictures of equally eminent men which found their way here were very badly hung, while some specimens of hopeless inanity were placed on "the line." Morelli's fine picture, "The Iconoclasts," was hoisted some ten feet from the ground, and the beautiful picture of "Sterne's Maria," by the younger Appiani, which we engraved, was placed still higher. The only explanation for this apparent unfairness and the deficiency of good works is that—as we were very creditably informed at the time—a preference had been shown at Florence for the works of the old régime, the productions of the empty, inflated mannerists who fancy they tread in the steps of the old masters, but in reality, as we have elsewhere said, only blindly follow each other; and that, strange to say, the commissioners were of the "Condini" party, and sought, therefore, to do honour to the Grand Ducal and Bourbon patronage. It was well known that the most distinguished contributors to the Florentine exhibition were very much annoyed at the indiscriminate distribution of the gold medals, and they would not intrust their works again to a similarly-constituted authority. Both the admirable pictures this week engraved were exhibited at Florence, and destined for our international gallery, but, probably for the reasons indicated, were not exhibited. We are, therefore, glad that the opportunity has presented itself of engraving works which must compel a juster recognition of the rising art of Italy.

The large and noble picture by the Neapolitan artist Signor Vanmitelli has very fine qualities of effect and colour; and our Engraving testifies to its excellent drawing and composition, its dramatic feeling, and expression. The painter tells us in the plainest terms possible of the tragedy about to be enacted—that last sad scene, which ended the curiously-chequered life, the "strange eventful history" of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. He tells it us in the black velvet dress of the Queen—in the hard-hearted, savagely-vindictive scowl of the intolerant Earl of Kent and the bent brows of two courtiers in the background (one, perhaps, her gaoler, Sir Amias Paulet)—in the passionate grief of Mary Stuart's few but faithful followers, which still included her secretaries and three of her female companions and namesakes—in the presents she distributes, the last bequests and most sacred souvenirs—in the mailed guards, and the messenger holding the sealed warrant of execution from her jealous, cruel, and treacherous "sister" Elizabeth. The painter tells us all this with great good taste, and without the horrible parade of scaffold and headsman, block and axe, in that dreary room of Fotheringay, and that ghastly crowd of upturned faces which, even when shaded and softened with pity, seems each one to sanction the (often) murderous deeds of authority and abet the grim executioner in his bloody duty.

According to tradition, Mary wore when led to execution a costly gold enamel rosary with pendent crucifix and pearl, which had been presented to her by the Pope, and on the scaffold she charged her faithful servant, Sir Andrew Melville, the Master of her Household, to convey the rosary, as a last token, to the Earl and Countess of Arundel, who had befriended her in her long imprisonment. This incident—Sir Henry stooping to kiss the hand which intrusts him with the token—forms the particular "situation" represented in Signor Vanmitelli's picture. And though there are one or two discrepancies (such as the Queen being not yet on the scaffold, and the object presented looking more like a small reliquary), these are entirely unimportant pictorially. It may be thought a rather singular coincidence that this very rorary and crucifix were contributed to the Loan Collection at the South Kensington Museum, and engraved and described, with the historical particulars of its preservation, in the Number of this Journal for Dec. 13 last.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF TURNER'S "LIBER STUDIORUM."

THERE is no doubt that the "Liber Studiorum" of Turner originated in the same rivalry with Claude which urged the English painter, when bequeathing two of his best pictures to the nation, to add the condition that they should be placed side by side with two of the French master's best works. Whatever may be thought of the relative merits of the pictures so placed in juxtaposition, there can be no question that the "Liber Studiorum" of Turner is a more comprehensive and valuable repository of landscape art that the "Liber Veritatis" of Claude. But this is to be explained by the circumstances under which the two collections were produced, without disparagement of the elder painter. And we may, by-the-way, remark that few can examine the original drawings by Claude for his pictures without perceiving that he studied Nature far more closely and faithfully than Mr. Ruskin seems to believe, Claude's drawings for his "Liber Veritatis" were executed, not for show or sale, not for publication, but as memoranda to identify the pictures he had produced. Early in his career his fame and success had brought him many followers and imitators. Some of these adapted and copied his works with so much verisimilitude as to often succeed in foisting their spurious productions on the amateur as original paintings by the master. To at once protect the purchaser from imposition and to guard his own reputation from injustice Claude from a certain period made drawings of every picture he painted, and recorded on them the names of the persons who commissioned them and the place of their destination. Painting an enormous number of pictures, these drawings accumulated till they formed a large collection, which he divided into volumes, calling them "Books of Truth," not because the drawings testified to his fidelity to Nature, but because they authenticated his veritable works. At his death he is said to have left six of these "Libri di Verità." Only one of these volumes is stated to have been preserved; the rest of the drawings appear to have been dispersed or lost. This volume (probably more than a sixth part of the whole) contains 200 drawings, executed in bistre-washes, with occasional heightenings of white. After Claude's death this collection was sold by one of his nephews for 200 Italian crowns to a Frenchman, who took it to Paris and offered it to the King; but, the purchase being declined, it was shortly afterwards bought by the Duke of Devonshire (of two removes since), and now forms one of the many art-treasures at Chatsworth.

These drawings were very admirably engraved in mezzotint by Earlom, and the publication of the plates tended to strengthen that unfair and exclusive admiration of Claude, the revulsion from which has probably caused the equally unfair detraction of his real merits and claims upon respect—if only for, as Mr. Ruskin admits, "first having placed the sun in the heavens." Another volume was published from the scattered drawings, but many of the plates are apocryphal. At the same time these mezzotints were being diffused, with many other engravings from Claude's works, Sir George Beaumont, himself an amateur painter of "classical" landscape and, partly for this reason, an acknowledged leader of the taste of the aristocracy (and there were in those days comparatively few patrons of art out of their ranks), lent the whole weight of his authority to raise the old master high in the scale above any modern competitor. It was well known that Turner deeply felt the injustice of the blind and exclusive admiration of Sir George, and of the fashionable prejudices he represented. It is very excusable, therefore, that after having fairly challenged Claude in oil pictures, for which he could find few, and hardly any noble, purchasers, Turner should propose to rival him in designs for the engraver, especially as he had already tried his powers in this direction; several series of engravings from his designs having been published, some of which had met with more appreciation than his pictures.

Such, then, was the origin of the "Liber Studiorum," a work upon which Turner was engaged at intervals from 1807 till 1816. Unlike Claude, however, Turner's definite intention and ambition seem to have been that his "Book of Studies" should contain the ideal of not a few but the widest variety of landscape and landscape effect—should rival not one but any landscape-painter, dead or living—should represent, either in a measure literally, or through the glorious medium of his matchless imagination, the prose or poetry, the simple or the subtle aspects of Nature, the sweetest or the most stupendous phenomena of all the elements. And—also unlike his great predecessor—he, in seeking to compose this great epic of art, lavished upon it extreme care and constant watchfulness, examining every stage of the engravers' progress, altering, correcting, emending, and doing much of the engraving with his own hands. To indicate the comprehensiveness of the scheme, the subjects were divided into six heads—viz., historical, pastoral, elegant pastoral, mountain, marine, and architectural. Mr. Lewis was the first engraver engaged; but he soon declined proceeding, from the painter's inadequate remuneration.

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Mr. Charles Turner was the next; but he also deserted the task for the same reason. Messrs. Reynolds, Dunkerton, Lupton, Say, Dawe, &c., were subsequently engaged; but Turner himself engraved some of his own drawings and etchings. As the plates wore, the painter made successive alterations, sometimes reversing the whole effect. In the numbers in which the work was originally published one good impression would be found with others from a very bad "state" of the plates. Some collectors have very interesting and instructive collections of the etchings, the artist's proofs, and different states of the plate. But even long before the later plates were published it became extremely difficult to form a set of good impressions. The rarity of them has gradually enhanced the price, till a good copy of the "Liber" now sells for 200 guineas.* The work has, in fact, long been quite out of the reach of ordinary purchasers. We cannot be too thankful, therefore, for the two series of admirable photographs, by Mr. Thurston Thompson, from Turner's original sepia drawings for the "Liber" in the South Kensington Museum, published by Messrs. Cundall, Downes, and Co., of New Bond-street, under the sanction of the Department of Science and Art. The first series, published last year, comprises thirty drawings, and the second series, just published, twenty-one. Turner intended that the number of the plates should extend to one hundred, but it only reached seventy-one (including the frontispiece). The work did not pay during the publication, and it stopped as soon as Turner began the "England and Wales" and found more profitable employment. Twenty subjects remain, therefore, to be photographed. The drawings of these are not at South Kensington, but dispersed among various collections. Every effort, however, will, we understand, be made to complete the work. Some of these photographs have not the subtle and more carefully-studied effects seen in certain of the plates; part of the scale of gradation is not clearly given in a few of them; but such occasional deficiencies are far more than compensated by the inestimable advantage of having a facsimile in every case of the veritable handiwork of, "take him for all in all," the greatest master of landscape-painting the world has seen. For teaching drawing, light and shade, and composition; the varied character of foliage, architecture, and shipping; mountain, valley, and plain; the phenomena of calm, storm, and gentle breeze; earth, air, and sky,—the divers sentiment all these may convey, according to the feeling of the artist; all, in fine, of the leading principles of landscape art; there is no collection of examples which could be placed before the student, whether "private" or in our public schools — none which the lover of Nature or the admirer of Turner could procure, at once so valuable yet so cheap. It would be useless within our limits to attempt to give any detailed description of, or to offer any serviceable remarks on, fifty-one drawings, almost any one of which might demand the space of an article. We may, however, refer to the first volume of "Modern Painters," in which Mr. Ruskin justly remarks that, although among the earliest of the series of the "Liber Studiorum" occur the magnificent "Mont St. Gothard" and "Little Devil's Bridge," it is remarkable that after Turner's acquaintance with this scenery, "so congenial in almost all respects with the energy of his mind, and supplying him with materials of which, in these two subjects and in the "Chartreuse," and several others afterwards, he showed both his entire appreciation and command, the proportion of English to foreign subjects should in the rest of the work be more than two to one, and that those English subjects should be, many of them, of a kind peculiarly simple and of everyday occurrence, such as the Pembury Mill, the Farmyard composition with the white horse, that with the cocks and pigs. Hedging and Ditching, Watercress Gatherers, and the beautiful and solemn rustic subject, called 'A Watermill;' and that the architectural subjects, instead of being taken, as might have been expected of an artist so fond of treating effects of extended space, from some of the enormous Continental masses, are almost exclusively British: Rivaulx, Holy Island, Dumblain, Dunstanborough, Chepstow, St. Katharine's, Greenwich Hospital, an English Parish Church, a Saxon Ruin, and an exquisite reminiscence of the English Lowland Castle in the pastoral, with the brook, wooden bridge, and wild duck; to all of which we have nothing foreign to oppose but three slight, ill-considered, and unsatisfacctory subjects from Basle, Lauffenbourg, and Thun." Mr. Ruskin further remarks that the British subjects are treated with greater fulness and completeness. "Compare the figures and sheep in the Hedging and Ditching, and the East Gate, Winchelsea, together with the near foliage, with the puzzled foreground, and inappropriate figures of the Lake of Thun; or the cattle and road of the St. Catherine's Hill, with the foreground of the Bonneville; or the exquisite figure with the sheaf of corn in the Watermill with the vintagers of the Grenoble subject." In the foliage of the foreign drawings there are "reminiscences of English willows by the brooks, and English forest glades mingle even with the heroic foliage of the Æsacus and Hesperie, and the Cephalus." Turner does not master the stone-pine, or the pine of Switzerland. Of all foreign countries, he most entirely entered into the spirit of France. His Swiss subjects in the "Liber" are more intensely felt than those of many of his pictures, but, till somewhat later, he "appears rather to have taken from Switzerland thoughts and general conceptions of size, and of grand form and effect, to be used in his after compositions, than to have attempted the seizing of its local character." The effect of Italy upon his mind is very puzzling. On the one hand, it gave him the solemnity and power which are manifested in the historical compositions of the "Liber Studiorum," more especially the "Rizpah," the "Cephalus," the "Scene from the Fairy Queen," and the "Æsacus and Hesperie;" on the other, he seems never to have entered thoroughly into the spirit of Italy, and the materials he obtained there were afterwards but awkwardly introduced in his large compositions." Artists and the public alike owe Mr. Ruskin a great debt of gratitude, and the opinions of this acute, earnest, and most eloquent writer are always interesting, especially on any question relating to Turner, even if we cannot agree with them. And, we must confess, we see nothing singular in the fact that Turner, or any other British painter, should represent precisely those scenes best with which he was most familiar. Nor can we see that the melancholy feeling Mr. Ruskin finds so frequently in the "Liber Studiorum" is by any means general. A large proportion of the subjects were obviously painted with a heart glowing with gratitude for the loveliness of Nature, and the figures are often amusing themselves, sometimes in a very undignified manner.

"MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS BEING LED TO EXECUTION." BY VANMITELLI, OF NAPLES.

* The subscription price of the "Liber Studiorum" was £17 18s. Mr. Thornbury, in his "Life of Turner," says (vol. i., p. 286):—"Before his death a copy sold for thirty-one guineas, and since his death fine copies have sold for £3000." This astounding assertion is only one of the innumerable mistakes and misrepresentations which, together with much bad taste, disfigure this unfortunate biography. The only explanation we can offer is that, instead of a "copy" being understood (as equally implied) in both cases, the "£3000" must refer to Mr. Stokes's collection of etchings, proofs, and every known state, besides many duplicates of each separate plate; a collection which was priced and offered to the South Kensington Museum for £2500, and afterwards brought, when broken up, the sum named.

The distribution of Queen's prizes to the students of the Liverpool School of Science took place last Saturday evening in the concert-room, St. George's Hall—Professor Owen in the chair. There are upwards of 140 students now on the roll of the school, and it is likely to become one of the most prosperous and practically useful of the local colleges.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN, IN THE WHITE TOWER.

WHEN wandering, in these modern days, in the vast and bustling metropolis, it is curious to notice the numerous and important changes which are constantly going forward. Ever since the commencement of the present century the aspects of the chief thoroughfares have been materially altered; but, great as have been the transformations, if we glance at the plans of London which were made about three centuries ago, it is still more surprising to note to what a great extent old things have given way to new. From the Tower to the Temple, the Great Fire swept away nearly every vestige of ancient date, the venerable fortress and the beautiful church of the Knights of the Temple fortunately escaping.

Along the Strand, York House, Old Somerset House, the Savoy Palace, and many of the homes and gardens of the nobility which stood along this margin of the Thames have been removed, and the sites differently occupied. The walls of the city, and the gates and posterns, have, with the exception of a few unimportant fragments, also disappeared.

Besides the demolition of ancient structures caused by various conflagrations and the sure decay of time, such has been the effect of the numerous alterations rendered necessary by the increase of trade and business, and the peculiar requirements of various periods, that buildings of even Queen Elizabeth's reign are not now numerous in the central parts of the metropolis, and, as a matter of course, the architectural remains of older periods are still more rare. For instance, although we have clear evidence that an important Roman city stood for about five hundred years on part of the present site of London, there is, so far as we know, only one portion of that date which can be seen standing at this day in its original position. This is part of a Roman bath, which has been preserved on the spot where it was found, in one of the vaults below the Coal Exchange, near Billingsgate. Portions of walls, the basements of buildings, tesselated pavement, coin-vessels, arms, &c., of Roman workmanship, have from time to time been discovered; but these have been either removed to museums or covered from view.

The only buildings of Anglo-Saxon date now remaining in the metropolis are the massive circular archway called the dark cloister, some walls near, and, *perhaps*, the crypt now called the "Pin Office," Westminster Abbey.

Of Norman date there still stand some small parts of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark; a considerable portion of the choir of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield; the crypt below Bow Church, Cheapside; a chamber below Lamb's Chapel, Cripplegate; part of the exterior of the south transept, Westminster Abbey; the transition part of the Temple Church; and the great keep or citadel of the Tower of London, which has for so long withstood all the vicissitudes of troubled times.

The general appearance of the White Tower is so familiar to most readers that it does not require particular description; it may, however, be worth while to mention that, although the exterior details of this building have been sadly disfigured by casing and restorations in the architectural style of James I.'s reign, the interior has been but little interfered with; and the walls, of immense massiveness and strength, will, except some extraordinary force is used against them, remain firmly for many ages to come. Whether we consider the White Tower as one of the rare examples of the Norman style of architecture which is left remaining in the capital, its curiosity as an important specimen of the means of defence used in the years which have gone, the very perfect condition of the various internal parts, or on account of the historical and other associations connected with it, it is a place of the highest interest. Adjoining the Palace, which formed the residence of a long line of English Kings and Queens,* the chapel, the council-chamber, the apartments which once formed the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. (in the latter there are now exhibited the valuable collection of arms and armour), have been used on many an important and stately occasion. Taking this into consideration, it is with much pleasure that we are able to give the Engraving on page 32 of the Chapel of St. John in the condition in which it at present appears, and to state that early in May next the public will be admitted to it and also to some other portions of the White Tower which have been inaccessible to visitors. For upwards of a century the council-chamber and the chapel, which is adjoining, have been filled from the floors to the roofs with wooden frames and presses in which were kept the Rolls and other national records, which have now been removed to the new building in Fetter-lane. But, although the huge masses of documents have been taken from the council-chamber, it seems that space here is too valuable to be left unoccupied, and this apartment is being prepared for the reception of several thousand

* The ancient palace, which was occupied by so many Sovereigns, consisted of a range of buildings which stretched from the White Tower southward towards the Bloody Tower, and eastwards towards the Salt Tower. All traces of this palace have been long since removed, and the site partly covered with warehouses for military stores, offices, &c.

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rifles and other small arms, which will be arranged in a manner somewhat similar to those which occupied the chief part of the Elizabethan armoury, which was destroyed by fire some years ago.

The council-chamber and chapel are at a considerable height above the ground of Tower-green, and are reached by two circular staircases of curious construction; one of these is on the north and the other on the west side of the White Tower: these are formed in the thickness of the masonry. Here and there are loopholes, in which may be seen the great strength of the main walls of the Keep. At the bottom of the staircase on the west side, in the reign of Charles II., there was found a wooden box in which were a quantity of bones, which were supposed to have been those of the youthful Princes, whom, the tradition of the old fortress says, were put to death in the Bloody Tower by order of their uncle, the Duke of Gloucester. By direction of King Charles these relics were inclosed and buried in the north aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel, below a pedestal on which is a long Latin inscription which records the particulars of this discovery. We must mention, however, that the place and circumstances of the deaths of those unfortunate Princes seem to be still a matter of uncertainty.

The council-chamber is a large apartment, lighted by a row of semi-circular-headed windows. The roof is flat, and supported by rows of rough timber-posts. The appearance of the place when cleared of the papers, &c., was not very picturesque; but, doubtless, in the olden time the bare effect was relieved by tapestry hangings and other suitable fittings. If space would permit, many historical incidents might be mentioned which have occurred here. It was in this chamber that the Duke of Gloucester rose from the council-table and admitted a body of armed men who, by the Duke's orders, arrested Lord Hastings and other partisans of his nephew. Lord Hastings was immediately taken down the stairs and beheaded on some beams of timber which had been brought into the Tower-green for the purpose of making some repairs in the adjoining buildings; others were committed to close prisons, where they endured much suffering.

From some of the deeply-recessed windows of the White Tower we have glimpses of the little Chapel of St. Peter, in which two headless Queens and a large number of persons of note who have suffered execution lie buried. Beyond the outer walls and across the moat, northward, is the site of the scaffold which was so often raised on Tower-hill. The last who were beheaded here were Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Lovat, for their share in the northern rebellion, in 1745. Looking westward, within the walls of the fortress, may still be seen, at a short distance from the Chapel of St. Peter, the square space on which the scaffold was placed on which were put to death two Queens of Henry VIII., Lady Jane Grey, her husband, Sir Walter Ralcigh, Sir Thomas More, and many others.

There is a very ancient tradition that on the site of the Tower there was a Roman stronghold, and, in consequence, the White Tower has been often named Julius Cæsar's Tower. We find a similar tradition in connection with the keeps of Kenilworth and some others of Norman date; but in connection with the White Tower there is no visible evidence of Roman construction. Near the basement, where some alterations have been lately made, there seems to be a mixture of Roman tiles and bricks; and the same may be seen near the bottom of some of the other towers which defend the inner ward. These, however, may have been brought from the ruins of the Roman city, which stretched westward; for we are not aware that any Roman remains exist which indicate that buildings of importance were here during the occupation of London by the Romans.

THE COLONIES.

FROM the statistics for 1860 of the colonies and other possessions of the United Kingdom, just published, it appears that the total area of these colonies and possessions at that time was 3,319,649¾ square miles; total population, according to the latest returns, 144,499,761; total revenue, £58,403,052; total expenditure, £62,013,411. The total of the public debt is not given, owing to the absence of returns from some of the colonies. In the same year the total imports of the colonies were £100,257,473—viz., from the mother country £54,817,899, and from other countries £45,439,574; and the total exports were £78,144,634—viz., to the United Kingdom £28,821,229, and to other countries £49,613,457. The total tonnage of shipping cleared to and from the ports in these colonies, &c., was 22,175,639, of which 6,239,004 belonged to foreign countries.

The proportion of these totals, belonging to the most important of the colonies, &c., was as follows:—India—area, 903,722 square miles; population, 185,634,244; revenue, £39,705,822; expenditure, £41,622,249; and the public debt, £98,167,460. North American Colonies (Canada, &c.)—area, 524,162 square miles; population, 3,182,069; revenue, £8,466,717; and expenditure, £7,995,747. The total public debt cannot be stated, as there is no return for Nova Scotia; but the debt of Canada alone is £12,144,460, and New Brunswick, £1,035,614. West India Islands (including British Guiana)—area, 82,349; population, 986,347; revenue, £1,605,685; expenditure, £1,065,046; public debt, £1,578,026. St. Christopher and St. Vincent are both without any debt. Australia (including New Zealand)—area, 1,587,434; population, 1,291,351; revenue, £6,517,983; expenditure (exclusive of New Zealand), £5,773,299. The total public debt is not stated, from the absence of a return from Tasmania, but that for New South Wales is £5,830,230, and Victoria, £5,118,100.

The tonnage of shipping cleared at the ports in India was 4,893,752, of which 2,918,691 belonged to the United Kingdom, 1,281,883 to the colonies, &c., and 710,908 to foreign countries. The North American colonies—total tonnage, 4,886,792, of which 858,293 belonged to foreign countries. West Indies—total tonnage, 1,394,209, of which 342,271 belonged to foreign countries. Australia—total tonnage, 2,975,558, of which 645,787 belonged to foreign countries.

The imports and exports, of which the general total is given above, were of the following amounts for the colonies named, viz.:—Imports from the United Kingdom—India, £26,503,899; North America, £4,885,972; West Indies, £2,503,993; Australia, £16,308,789. Imports from other countries—India, £14,118,204; North America, £7,101,183; West Indies, £2,856,525; Australia, £11,471,576. Exports to the United Kingdom—India, £11,261,475; North America, £3,674,969; West Indies, £4,476,118; Australia, £12,502,304. Exports to other countries—India, £17,627,855; North America, £7,318,751; West Indies, £1,220,267; and Australia, £9,479,888.

A circular has been issued from the War Office announcing a revision of the regulations of the volunteer force. Sir G. Lewis says that, having this revision in view, he will not be prepared to submit for her Majesty's acceptance any offers of service which may reach him later than the 1st of January.

"A feat of arms," says the *Constitutionnel*, "has just been performed in Senegal which is worthy of mention. A detachment of fourteen French marines, under the command of a sergeant named Burg, who were intrenched in the post of Kaolakh, kept in check for fourteen hours, and finally repulsed, a body of 5000 fanatics under the orders of two desperate chiefs, named Maba and Macodou. When the enemy retired before such heroic resistance, there were found lying round the post the bodies of 250 men and seventy horses. The remainder of the army had fled in disorder across the Saloum."

We find the following interesting account of Arab runners or couriers in an able article by General Daumas, published in this fortnight's *Revue Contemporaine*. The following sketch of one of them will give an idea of these singular men:—Ben-Saydane, about thirty-five years of age in 1858, was tall, spare, but robust, with well-shaped arms and legs. His only raiment was a cotton shirt surmounted by a light burnous; a few reeds stuck into his belt in front formed a kind of basket in which he carried his provisions. He wore a kind of sandals, which he used to manufacture himself out of camel and goat skin, and a small sheathed knife, with his faithful kezoola, or stick, completed his equipment. The Arabs maintained that he had received from God the gift of swiftness, the faculty of never losing his way even in the wildest regions, and that of being able to live upon the smallest quantity possible of food. In 1845 he was sent by his chief with a highly-important secret message to Abd-el-Kader, and, starting from a place called El-Had, six leagues from Jelfa, he arrived at Tagademt, where Abd-el-Kader was, on the following morning.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have directed the following alterations in the names of public thoroughfares to be made:—The name of "Tichborne-street," Regent-circus, to be abolished, and the thoroughfare incorporated with Glasshouse-street. The names of Upper Copenhagen-street, Lower Copenhagen-street, Copenhagen-street West, William-street, Great William-street, Denmark-terrace, Caroline-place, Bryan-terrace, Alpha-cottages, Salisbury-terrace, George-terrace, Clyde-terrace, Clayton-terrace, and Pomerton-terrace to be abolished, and the whole of the thoroughfare from Maiden-lane to Park-road to be called Copenhagen-street. In St. George's-in-the-East, the names of Sutton-street, Church-road, and King David Fort to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Sutton-street East. The name of Catherine-street to be abolished, and the line of thoroughfare to be called Anthony-street, Plumstead: The names of Burrage-place, Upper Burrage-place, Camden-terrace, Zetland-villas, Clarendon-villas, Prescott-place, Camberback-terrace, and Yarborough-villas, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Burrage-road. The names of Southampton-place, Hope-place, Melbourne-place, Fox-place, Fort-place, Victoria-place, Invicta-terrace, and Bright-terrace, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Sandy-hill. The names of Walmer-terrace and Duffill-cottages to be abolished, and the line of thoroughfare called Walmer-road. The names of Raglan-road East, Somerset-terrace, and Fitzroy-terrace, to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Raglan-road.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

Now that the evenings are dark and chilly the need of enjoying them within doors is strongly felt. Games are the natural resort of those who, comfortably tired with the day's exertion, desire to keep themselves occupied, but without overtaxing the mental or bodily powers. Say what you please in favour of more intellectual distractions, there is nothing so really efficient for those purposes as a good game.

The name and nature of games are legion. Of all the ingenious contrivances for driving dull care away, and for preventing, in this railroad age, too great activity either of body or mind, games at cards have the most powerful claims. The apparatus is so simple, the variations so endless. Let it not be supposed that in mentioning cards we advocate gambling. On the contrary, our ideal family circle plays at some round game for bonbons or for postage stamps, or, perhaps, our counters are sixpence a dozen. These round games furnish great fun to children of all growths, but chiefly to the younger branches; the older ones do not find interest enough in mere games of chance, as they are called (i.e., where chance much predominates), so possibly the squire, the parson, the lawyer, and the doctor—the usual quartet in country places—get up a rubber at silver threepennies.

Just in proportion as games of chance excite too little interest, so games of skill excite too much. Chess, for example, is hardly a relaxation; indeed, great players make chess their real work. We find the *juste milieu* in games of mixed chance and skill which have this desirable quality; the watching of the chances gives the requisite repose to the brain, and the opportunities of turning them in our favour by skilful play afford just enough excitement to keep us pleasantly and easily employed. The game of whist is singularly fortunate in combining chance and skill in such proportions as at once to enlist both strong and weak players. In addition to this, the constitution of the game is so simple that it may be learnt by merely watching a hand or two. Admiral Burney relates of a young friend of his, who, when told that at whist the cards follow each other in natural order, that the highest wins the trick, and so on, replied, "If that is all, I shall be able to play as well as any one in twenty-four hours." Before he was twenty-four hours older he discovered his mistake.

Whist, the best of all domestic games, is eminently a scientific game. If those who play it by the light of nature only would study it a little, they would be surprised at the great additional pleasure the game would then afford. For this purpose, perhaps, the little book of "Cavendish on Whist," published by Banoks Brothers, Piccadilly, is the best. Whether played scientifically or not, whist, and indeed all games, should be played quietly and with temper. The best preventive of undue excitement is to play for very moderate stakes, but even then it is so provoking to see games thrown away by bad play that many cannot restrain their impatience.

There is another game, but little played in this country, which is hardly inferior to whist. Piquet, in fact, is whist for two. It is a long way the best game at cards for two persons. It is a little more difficult to learn than whist, but it has the advantage for hot tempers that there is no partner to throw you over the bridge. An excellent description of piquet, as played abroad, was published in *Macmillan's Magazine* in December, 1861. We now proceed to offer a few remarks upon the popular game of whist:—

THE GAME OF WHIST.

Whist, then, delightful whist, my theme shall be;
And first I'll try and trace its pedigree,
And show what sage and comprehensive mind
Gave to the world a pleasure so refined.

* * * * *

Through whose enlightened efforts whist became
A sober, serious, scientific game;
That random strokes disgrace our play no more,
But skill presides where all was chance before.

"*Whist," a Poem in twelve cantos, published anonymously, in* 1791.

It may not be generally known that a hundred and fifty years or more have been required to develop whist to its present perfection. Little is with certainty known of the origin of whist. It probably had no definite origin, but is, like our glorious Constitution, the result of a series of compromises. It is a combination of all that is best in various similar games, Whisk, Whist and Swabbers, Ruff and Honours, Slam, and perhaps Quadrille, contributing to the result. The earliest mention of whist with which we are acquainted is in a book published in 1680. In this work Cotton speaks of ruff and honours (alias slam) and whist as games differing but little from each other, and says that they were commonly known in England. Ruff and honours was played by four persons, two being partners, as at whist. Twelve cards were dealt to each player and four were left for the stock, the top card of the stock being turned up for trumps. Whoever had the ace of trumps was permitted to lay out four cards and to take in the stock (this was called "ruffing"), and then the game proceeded much as at whist. Farquhar, in the "Beaux Stratagem," published in 1707, refers to whist as a rural accomplishment; and Pope, in 1715, talks of some country squire whose game is whist. In Swift's time the clergy used to play at whist and swabbers. The swabbers were cards that, like the aces at quadrille, entitled the holders to part of the stakes—a clumsy machinery since abolished. At this time, of course, long whist only was known, and honours reckoned at nine as well as at other scores. It is not clear when the existing custom of not scoring honours after eight first obtained.

About 1730 Seymour published the "Compleat Gamester for the Use of the Young Princesses." He informs us that whisk is a tavern game, and a considerable portion of his book is occupied with cautions against sharpers in low life, who stupify you with wine, and the loss of your money. Thus we are told that the cards were formerly dealt out in parcels of four together to each person, somewhat as a quadrille, where they are dealt in parcels of three and four. The system of dealing singly was invented, if we may credit Mr. Seymour, as there was no safety against sharpers in the old method. We venture to think that it was found that the cards got packed in suits in the course of play, and the present mode of dealing was introduced in order to separate them more thoroughly. Our author goes on to show how, even by the new plan, confederates may work their schemes. He says that in taking up the tricks they must manage to arrage the cards alternately, first a good card and then a bad one, and so on; "and in playing the cards the confederates will not only take care of their own tricks, but also of yours; for the cards may be so played and shoved together in such a manner as will even cause you (the dupes) to take them right yourself; and if a trick should lie untowardly on the table, A or B will pay you the compliment of taking it up for you, and say, 'Sir, that's yours.'" After detailing the plans for contriving to get the pack cut by means of "breef cards and bends," so that the confederates in dealing shall get the alternate high cards and the dupes the low ones, he tells how to manage if the dupe does not cut as was expected. Then 'slip is the word,' by which he probably means *sauter le coup;* but if you have no opportunity to do this you must miss a hand and at the end give two where you missed, and, if that cannot be conveniently done, you only lose the deal, and there's an end of it."

Even among players of a higher class it appears that it was reckoned a great advantage to overlook by craft your adversary's hand, and still better to get a pretty glimpse of your partner's hand, by which means you may know what to play securely. Also by making signs with the fingers and by winking players may discover their cards to their partners; "for which reasons," says Seymour, naively, "all nice gamesters play behind curtains."

It is pretty evident that whist was not then treated as a scientific game. Probably the low tone of society prevented the game from being played on its merits. The "Compleat Gamester's" only approach to science is the following:—

"In playing your cards you must have recourse altogether to your own judgment; and, though you have but mean cards in your hand, yet you may (by observing the course of the cards) play them so suitable to those in your partner's hand that he may either trump them or play the best of that suit on the board. You ought to have a strict eye on what cards are played out, that you may know by that means either what to play if you lead or how to trump securely and advantageously."

About the same time (1730) we first hear of whist being played on recognised principles. The game was then much studied by a party that frequented the Crown Coffeehouse, in Bedford-row, of whom the first Lord Folkestone was one. At that period coffeehouses were used as the clubs are now; so Lord Folkestone and his party may be said to represent the clubplayers of a hundred and thirty years back.

Soon after this Edmond Hoyle, the father of the game, appeared on the stage. He used to give instructions in whist at a guinea a lesson; and, in the *Rambler* of May, 1750, we find him quoted in that capacity. "Papa made me drudge at whist till I was tired; and Mr. Hoyle, when he had not given me above forty lessons, said I was one of his best scholars." Hoyle first dispersed a manuscript on whist "among a few hands (probably his pupils) at a guinea price." In 1738 (in 1743, according to some) Hoyle's treatise was first published (anonymously) by reason, it is said in the advertisements, of "the imposition (?) and hardship the public lay under by not being able to get the said book (? manuscript) under a guinea." The earliest edition we have seen is the sixth, published in 1745. This edition speaks of the work as having been in manuscript the winter before, though probably this statement is merely reprinted from former editions. The price of this edition was one shilling, and the author's signature was attached to it to ensure its genuineness, and persons were cautioned not to pirate it. From its running through six editions in so short a time it would seem that the value of the treatise was already perceived.

The earliest editions of "Hoyle" give but an analysis of the lead—i.e., the card to lead from any given suit; some general directions, the laws, and some calculations of odds. Other chapters were subsequently added, till the book reached its present dimensions. All modern "Hoyles" are so many more or less accurate copies of the book as he left it, with the addition of Payne's maxims.

Hoyle's style is involved and obscure, but his advice is mainly correct—wonderfully so if we reflect that in his day the game was in its infancy. His laws are at the present time the only standard authority. Though they are invariably right as far as they go, they are on many subjects incomplete, and the style renders it difficult to understand them. It is greatly to be regretted that some well-known club—the Portland, for instance—do not request their best judges to draw up a plainly-written code for the private use of the members, just as the Marylebone Club does with the laws of cricket. Of course, the code of such a club would soon be disseminated far and wide, and would become the standard of the whist-playing world.

Hoyle continued to be the only authority on whist for many years. Some miscellaneous volumes appeared from time to time, but none of them attained to any celebrity till at Bath, early in the present century, Mathews published his "Advice to Young Whistplayers," which ran through many editions. Mathews has the advantage of stating his views more clearly than Hoyle; but his directions are given higgledy-piggledy, without any method or plan. He presents us with a course to pursue in a number of isolated cases, but no why or wherefore; a defect, by-the-by, common to almost all books on whist. Mathews considered that Hoyle, so far from being able to teach whist, was not fit to sit down with even third-rate players of a later date. This criticism is most unjust. It provoked from the editor of "Hoyle's Games Improved" a comparison of the two treatises, which is now generally bound up at the end of "Hoyle on Whist," under the title of "Additions." The editor shows that Hoyle and Mathews give many very similar directions, and goes so far as to say that much of Mathews is copied word for word from Hoyle. This, however, is not the case; Mathews was quite an original writer. Of course, on many points, about which there was no difference of opinion, the instructions of the two would coincide.

In addition to his defective arrangement, one blunder of principle runs through Mathews's whole work. He advises playing dark in the adversaries' suits. In our opinion, dark play is hardly ever right. Every card played at whist is a sentence, and when a false card is played it is equivalent to telling the table a falsehood. The man who is known to disregard truth is not believed when he does speak it; in other words, his partner can place in him none of that confidence which is so essential between good players. The whole truth, perhaps, is not to be spoken at all times; but the question is difficult, and it must be left to proficients to take liberties. Beginners, for whom Mathews wrote his directions and maxims, will certainly find it to their interest to enlist the confidence of partners at the price of letting their adversaries also into their secrets.

About seventy years since the game of long whist was one night cut in half, to give, it is said, a chance to Lord Peterborough of recovering a heavy loss. Be this as it may, about thirty years ago the short game came into repute and soon superseded its predecessor. Though the game is exactly the same (with the exception of the call) as long whist at the point of five all, yet it naturally called forth a fresh author. In 1836 Major A. appeared. His instructions are nearly identical with those of his "old friend Mathews," like whom he despises methodical arrangement, repeating maxims and separating rules, exceptions, and examples. He seems to have had a difficulty in filling the requisite number of pages, so augments his subject with irrelevant conversations and digressions. Still the book had a large sale.

Since then numerous treatises on whist have issued from the press. The only ones which demand notice here are those by Cœlebs (Hardwicke, Piccadilly), Lieut.-Colonel B——, and Cavendish (Banoks Brothers, Piccadilly).

Cœlebs is the first author who seems to be alive to the want of method in previous treatises. He arranges his subject judiciously, his principal defect being that he omits to give adequate reasons for the course advised. Hence we are led to conclude that the rules of play are arbitrary conventions, whereas they are the consequence of calculation and experience. Thus, in explaining the signal for trumps, he says, "whenever a superior card is unnecessarily played before an inferior, e.g., the tray before the deuce, it is the strongest indication of the player wishing for trumps" (p. 22). The reader naturally asks Why? If this is merely a telegraph—a dodge—it ought not to be practised. Whist is not a game of chicanery, but a scientific pastime. But if the signal is a logical consequence of the principles of the game, then it is fair enough. In our notice of Cavendish we shall return to this question.

Cœlebs has given much attention to the laws of whist, and his code is adopted by several clubs. Taking it as a whole, it is decidedly clearer and more complete than any previous collection; but we have reason to know that it is *not* quite in accordance with the practice of the club whose name he parades—the Portland. Thus, he says, "After each rubber a fresh cut may be made for partners or for deal only." Of course, all the players at any game can agree to play a set match, or, at whist, two rubbers running without cutting for partners; but such is not *the law*, or rather the custom, for there is no law on the matter. The club practice is to cut for partners every rubber. Again, the dealer, after having accepted the cut, cannot call for fresh cards, but "must adhere to it or resign the deal." He has no power to resign the deal; he must go on dealing. We have heard it objected that he might misdeal on purpose, or purposely expose the cards in dealing, and so compel a fresh cut, and then call for fresh cards. And so he might. It is impossible to legislate so as to thwart every perverted intellect. The punishment for such offences takes a very different form. The person who resorts to such practices will soon find no one to sit down with him. Again, "the dealer is not prohibited from counting the undealt cards." He is prohibited. The point was not long since subjected to a heavy bet, which was decided by Cœlebs' pet club as we have put it. Again, "if any one lead out of turn, either of the adversaries, as they may agree, but without further consultation, has the choice of calling the exposed card at any time; or a suit from the right player." As this stands, it would appear that a suit might be called from the right player at any time. But this is not so. If a suit is called, it must be called at once; and, of course, can only be called if the partner of the person leading out of turn is the right player. The reason for giving a choice of penalties in this case is that A, having shown a suit he wants led, *when it is his partner's turn to lead*, the adversaries may, if they like, prevent the partner from taking advantage of his knowledge. One more example will suffice. *Case:* A, B, and C have thrown down their cards, can D call all three hands? *Decision:* His partner's hand can be called by the opponents. *Note:* I do not understand the principle of this decision.

The principle is clear enough. If, under the impression they have won the game, A and C (partners) throw down their cards, of course B and D can. If D could also then call B's hand, it would be to B's advantage to expose his cards that he might make the best possible disposition of all. But it would be monstrous to allow B to gain an advantage by his own wrong doing. If he chooses to throw down his cards, let A and C take what profit they can from it.

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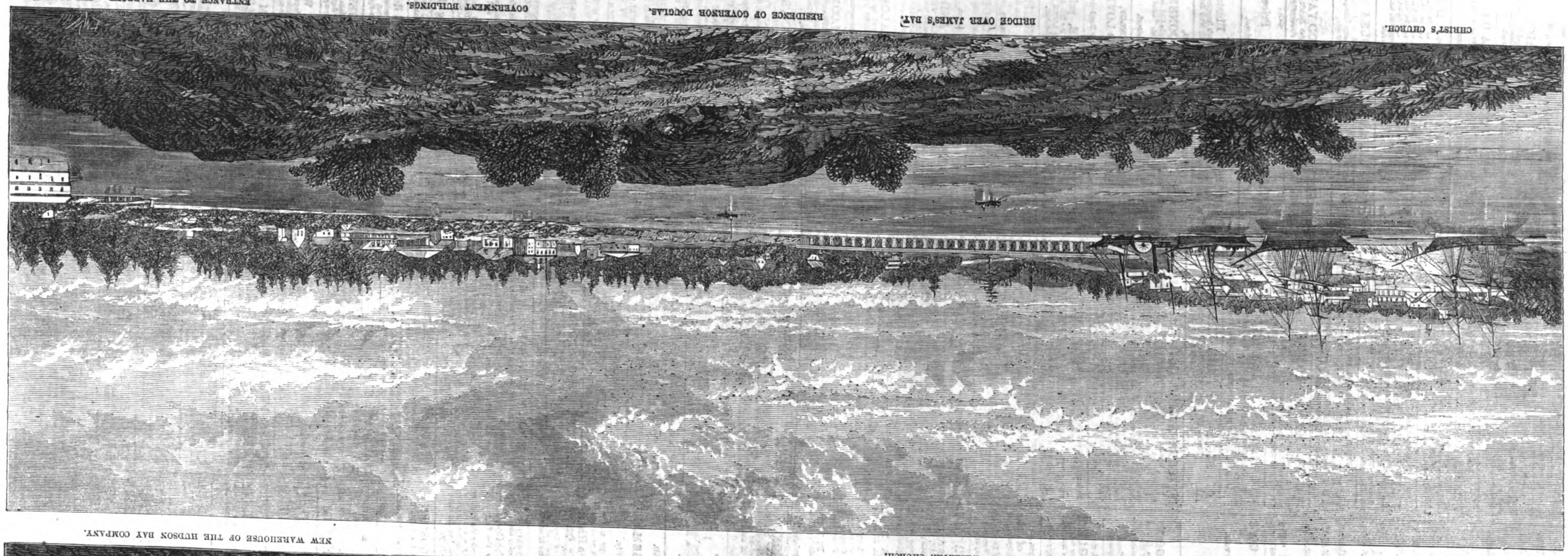

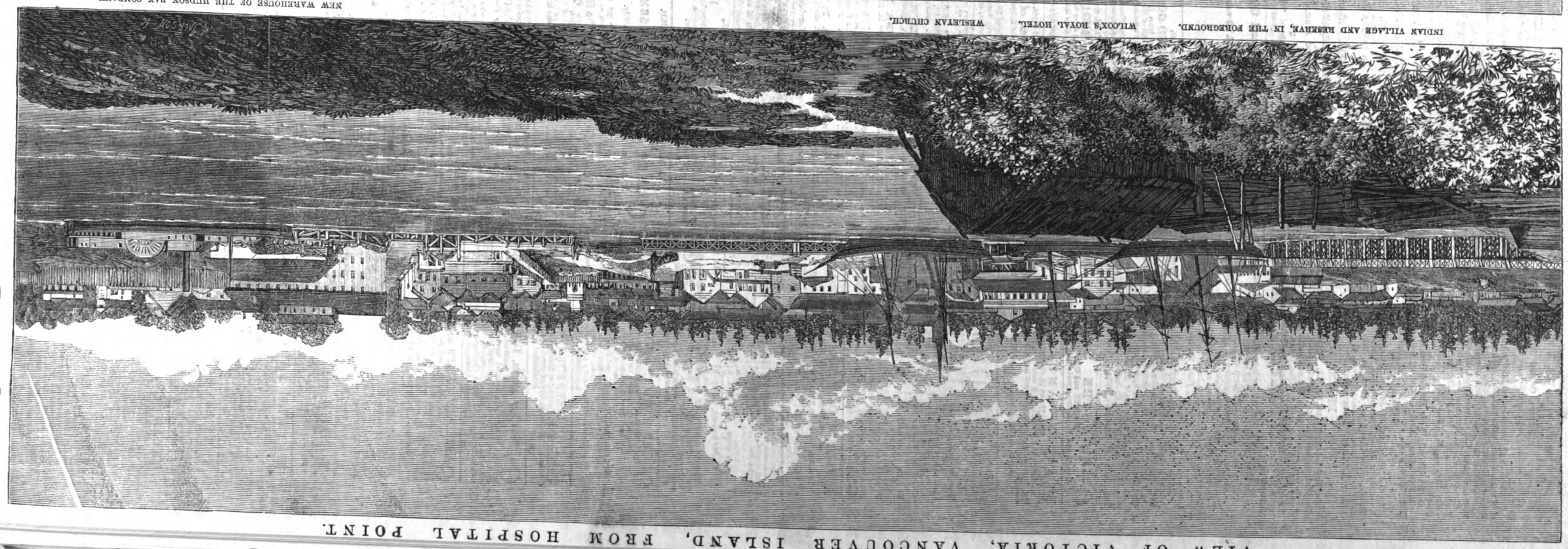

VIEW OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, FROM HOSPITAL POINT.

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...ll be arranged in a manner some-
...of the Elizabethan

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

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FOUR-PLATES BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 57.

OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 57.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Jan. 4, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Fisher, Alton, Staffordshire, of a daughter.

On Nov. 25, at Raipore, Central India, the wife of Frederick Robins, Esq., Department Public Works, of a daughter.

On the 14th of November, at Santiago de Chile, the wife of William Cross Buchanan, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Southern Railway, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 11, Princes-square, Bayswater, the wife of Captain I. Andover Wood, of a son, stillborn.

On Aug. 24, at Woburn the Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of Malcolm Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.

On Dec. 31, at Castle Hill, Countess Fortescue, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., Lady Harriet Vernon, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 33, Chester-square, Lady Susan Vane Tempest, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at St. John's Church, Torquay, Devon, by the Rev. W. G. Parkes Smith, Thomas Kinnell, Esq., H.E.M. Vice-Consul of Nava, to Ada Louisa, second daughter of Samuel Danford, Esq., of the Woodridings, Finner, Middlesex. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at No. 53, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square (late of Warwick-road, Upper Clapton), Ellen, only daughter of Alfred and Anna Lloyd.

On the 2nd inst., at Roquettes, Guernsey, Laura Ellen, the youngest daughter of the late Frederic Wm. Tupper, of H.M. 62nd Regt., after an illness of six weeks, aged four years.

On New-Year's Day, at Instow, North Devon, Joseph Higgs, R.N., in the 74th year of his age.

On the 2nd ult. in the Island of St. Croix, W.I., Alice Maude Mudie, youngest daughter of the late G. J. Mudie, Esq., aged 18. She sleeps in Jesus.

On the 27th of October, at Biszeza, by Tarnogrod, Poland, Mr. David Wilson, farmer, son of the late Mr. Wilson, farmer, Bogward, near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Scotland.

On the 2nd inst., at Drayton Hall, West Drayton, Arthur Stanley, third surviving son of Arthur Hodgson, Esq., aged eight years and five months.

On the 5th inst., at 2, Grosvenor-place, Lady Amelia Charlotte Marsham, in her 81st year.

On Nov. 26, 1862, at their residence near Port Orotava, Teneriffe, Anne, the dearly-beloved wife of Charles Smith, Esq., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

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3 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Table knives ..	0 11 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	6 Cheese knives ..	0 8 0
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Lined throughout with Silk and quilted, one guinea.
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Rich Fancy Black Silks from £1 10 0 the Full Dress to the richest qualities.

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Established nearly 100 years.
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The Princess Alexandra, 1 Guinea,
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White, Scarlet, Sky,
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An Assortment of Six sent to any part of the kingdom for approval.

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Rich Black Glacé Silks,
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Richest Moire Antiques, in all the New Colours,
£3 19s. 6d. the Full Dress.
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Striped, Checked, and Plain Silks,
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PATTERNS POST-FREE.
NEW BALL DRESSES at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

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White and Coloured Tarlatans	0	5	0	the Full Dress.
Broché Muslins	0	7	6	"
Broché Grenadines	0	10	6	"
Mousseline de Soies	0	13	9	"
Broché Mousseline de Soies	1	1	0	"
White and Light-coloured Glacé Silks	1	15	0	"
White and Light-ground Chêné Silks	2	5	0	"
Chêné and Light-coloured Moire Antiques	3	10	6	"

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The Guinea Tarlatan Robe.
French Flowers and Wreaths.
A Beautiful Selection of Brussels Lace.
Embroidered and Hem'd Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Every Ball-room Elegance.
256 to 262, Regent-street.

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£1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards, wide width.
Rich French Cords, all new colours,
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100 PATTERNS—NEW SILKS, post-free. All colours, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress. Cheapest in London.
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50 PATTERNS—BLACK SILKS, post-free, all approved makers, in Glacés, Moire Antiques, Poult de Soies, Broché, Gros de Suez, Gros de Naples, Ducapes, Gros Royals, &c., from 1 guinea the Dress.
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1000 DOZEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 6s. per doz. Sample ½ doz. sent on receipt of 3s. in stamps.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
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A great variety may be seen at
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No. 1 and 2.	One Stop	10s. 6d.
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9.	Ten Stops, Percussion Action	25s. 0d.
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			£	s.	d.
No. 1.	Polished oak case, one stop, four octaves		6	6	0
	Ditto	Ditto five octaves	9	9	0
	Ditto	three stops	12	12	0
2.	"	five "	14	14	0
3.	"	seven "	19	19	0
4.	"	nine "	22	15	0
5.	"	eleven "	28	15	0
6.	"	thirteen stops and knee action	36	15	0
7.	"	fifteen "	43	0	0
8.	"	nineteen "	59	0	0
9.	"	WITH PERCUSSION. nine stops	29	10	0
10.	"	thirteen "	39	0	0
11.	"	seventeen stops and knee action	60	0	0
12.	"	twenty-one "	87	0	0
13.	"	CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD.			

PRIZE MEDAL CONCERTINAS. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have now on sale all the magnificent Concertinas for the manufacture of which the Prize Medals were awarded. They are, without doubt, the finest Instruments ever produced. Prices, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas. The prices of the Instruments usually in demand are 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 guineas. Concertinas tuned and repaired.—Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street.

BUTLER'S BRASS-BAND INSTRUMENTS, Cornets, Saxhorns, Circular Vibrating Horns, Drums, Fifes, &c., are all manufactured on the premises, and sold at prices much below those of any other English house. A written guarantee given with every instrument. Manufactory, Greek-street, Soho, London. Prices and drawings post-free.

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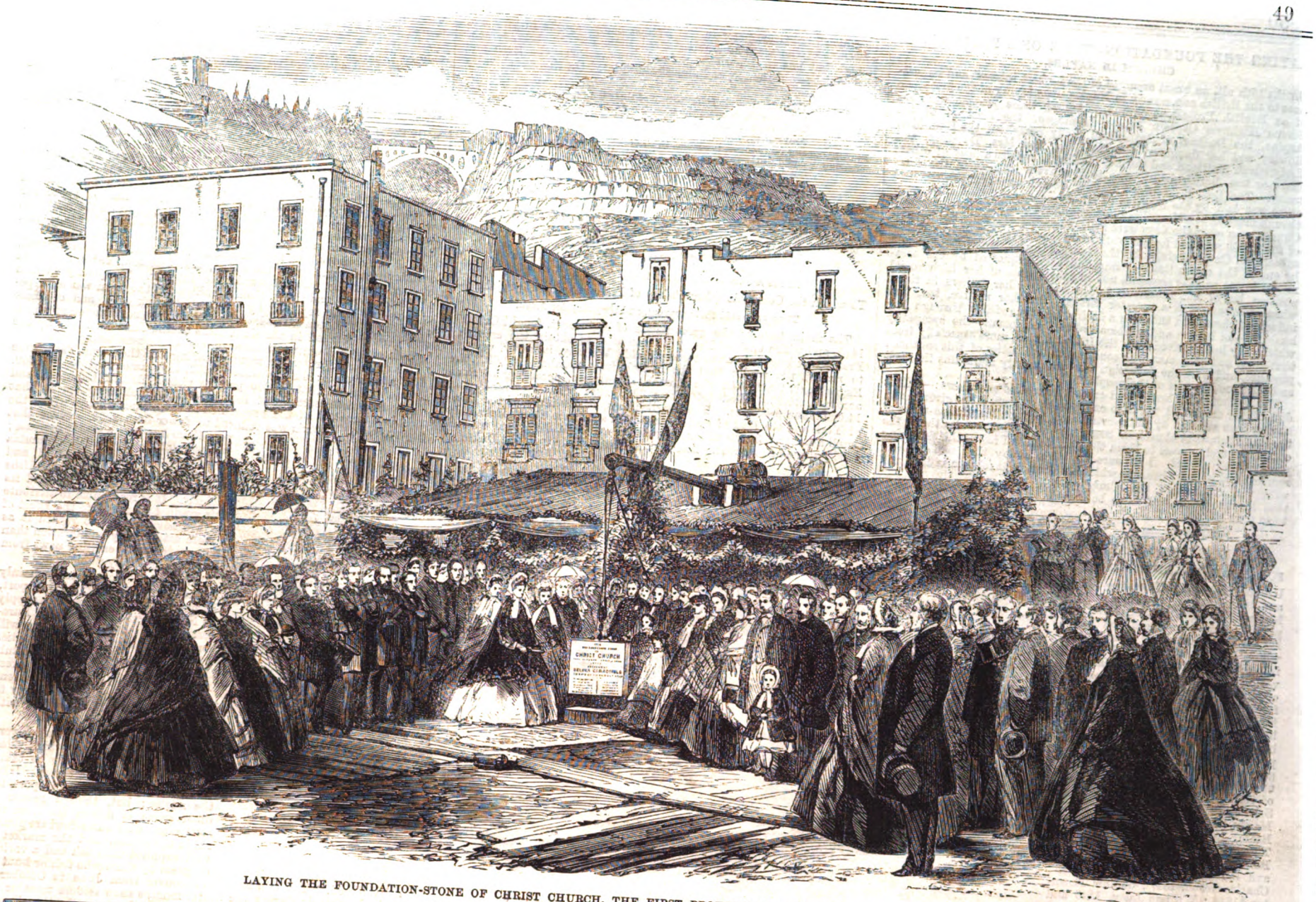

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF CHRIST CHURCH, THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN NAPLES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MESSRS. YATES AND POWER'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY: "THE INVITATION TO THE SEASIDE."—SEE PAGE 56.

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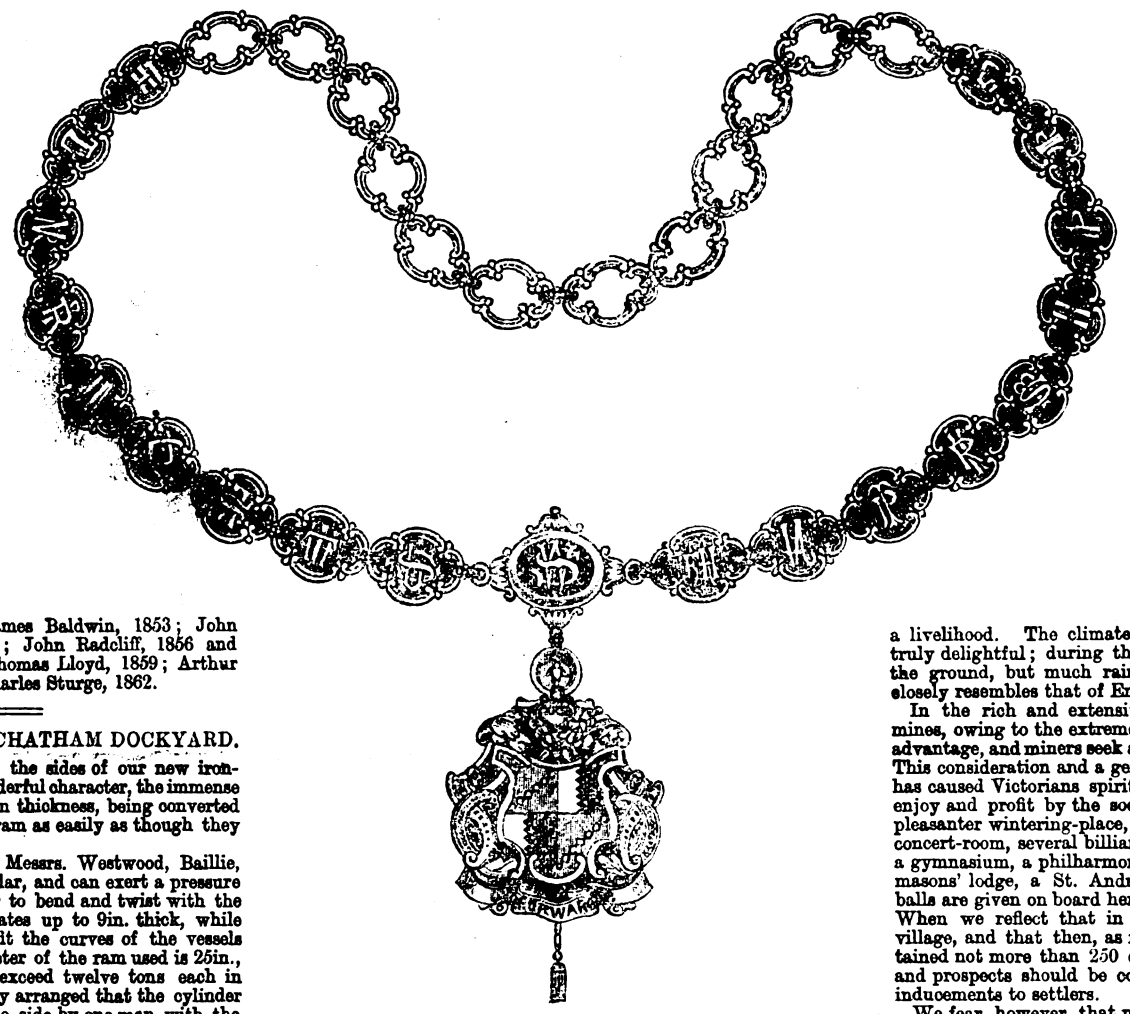
LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN NAPLES.

ON the 15th ult. an event occurred of the highest interest and importance to the British community in Naples—the laying of the first stone of an English Protestant church. Among those present were his Serene Highness Captain Prince Leiningen, the Duchess of St. Arpino, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Strachan, the Hon. Mrs. Rowley and her daughter, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. De Grey, and Lady Sarah Maitland and Colonel Maitland, besides a host of others more or less distinguished, who took a lively interest in the ceremony. The Rev. P. Maitland having offered up a prayer, the first stone was laid by the Duchess of St. Arpino, an English lady, who, though married to a Neapolitan nobleman, had clung to her religion and Church even when the days were evil. The architect is Mr. Smith; and of the £5000 required for the work more than three-fourths is already subscribed. On advancing to lay the stone the Duchess was thus addressed by one of the committee:—"She had been requested by the committee to act on that occasion, not in consequence of her high social position, but of her adherence to the faith of her fathers in times when firmness was a greater virtue. Another motive, too, had influenced them, and that was a desire to acknowledge through her husband—an Italian and a liberal-minded nobleman—the sympathy which they had received from the Italian nation, more especially from that great and good man who conquered the liberties of this southern province, and from the Sovereign who so honestly maintains the civil and religious liberties of the people."

The Duchess very briefly and gracefully replied as follows:—"It is difficult for me to find words to express the pleasure it has given me in having been selected by the committee to lay the foundation-stone of the first Protestant church in Southern Italy. I must also thank the committee and express to them the gratification I feel at this flattering proof of their regard. I am sure that it is a day that will be long remembered in every heart to which the Protestant religion is dear, and with thankfulness to the Almighty that He has permitted us to belong to so pure a Church."

BADGE AND CHAIN
FOR THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.

UNDER instructions from the Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell have prepared a handsome chain and badge for that municipality. The chain, which is of 18-carat gold, bears the initials of the Mayors who have at various times filled that important office. The central monogram, is formed of the initials of Wm. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., the first Mayor. The badge, which is of 22-carat gold, is a beautiful specimen of enamel work in proper colours. The various monograms are composed of the initials of the successive Mayors in the order of their dates, as follows:—William Scholefield, 1838; Philip Henry Muntz, 1839 and 1840; Samuel Beale, 1841; James James, 1842; Thomas Weston, 1843; Thomas Phillips, 1844; Henry Smith, 1845 and 1851; Robert Martineau, 1846; Charles Geach, 1847; Samuel Thornton, 1848; William Lucy, 1849 and 1850; Henry Smith, elected second time, 1851; Henry Hawkes, 1852; James Baldwin, 1853; John Palmer, 1854; T. R. S. Hodgson, 1855; John Radcliff, 1856 and 1857; Sir John Radcliff, Kt., 1858; Thomas Lloyd, 1859; Arthur Ryland, 1860; Henry Manton, 1861; Charles Sturge, 1862.



BADGE AND CHAIN OF THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.

BENDING ARMOUR-PLATES AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

THE process of bending plates for casing the sides of our new iron-clad fleet is of a most interesting and wonderful character, the immense slabs of iron, varying from 3in. to 4½in. in thickness, being converted into any form of curve by the hydraulic ram as easily as though they were sheets of paper.

These machines are manufactured by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, Campbell, and Co., of London-yard, Poplar, and can exert a pressure equal to 1200 tons, being sufficient power to bend and twist with the greatest facility iron or steel armour-plates up to 9in. thick, while cold, into the various forms requisite to fit the curves of the vessels for which they are intended. The diameter of the ram used is 25in., and the crossheads, of solid cast iron, exceed twelve tons each in weight; yet the machine is so admirably arranged that the cylinder and ram are made to traverse from side to side by one man with the greatest ease, and thus the plates can be moulded without difficulty.

This machine will take in plates 6ft. wide and of any length; it is also useful for bending or strengthening large masses of iron, such as large shafts for machinery, and keels, stems, and stern-frames for ships. It can be used as a punching-machine for pressing out large holes in iron, or for any other purpose where enormous pressure is required.

The process of giving the required form to these plates is as follows:—By a simple and ingenious crane, which travels above, the plate is brought over the cylinder of the press, on the ram or piston of which a piece of iron is placed, and on this the plate is rested. Two similar pieces of iron are then arranged on each side of the upper surface of the plate, which, being thus kept down, the ram rising under the centre of it carries out the required form of curvature.

The most striking feature in this bending process is the perfect absence of all noise. The skilful foreman, who kneels in front of the machine and controls the entire working, is furnished with thin wooden moulds of the forms of curve required at different portions of the plates. His directions for moving the cylinder and starting the pumps are carried out by the assistant in front of him, who, by means of a lever, compels the cylinder to travel as required, and by a bell communicates with those who attend to the pumps. A gentle writhing of the plate is then perceptible, and the moulding of it accomplished.

"THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT."
PAINTED BY J. GILBERT.—IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

IT was a surprise to meet with this really fine picture in an exhibition of "sketches and studies." Whatever estimate the artist may place on his work, we remember scarcely anything from his hand so truly finished, with so little sacrifice to the display of his unrivalled facility of hand, and with such excellent balance in every part of design, colour, handling, and effect. Although in water colours, to call it even a water-colour "drawing" would seem disparagement; for, from the extremely bold use of body-colour, it has the textural impasto and almost the same force and richness as a painting in oil, while it is free from that embroilment of the opaque and transparent colours we sometimes see in this artist's works. In conception, also, we think this a more than ordinarily successful effort. Character, action, sentiment, feeling; the heroic fortitude; the steadfast, prayerful hush and pause of knights and men-at-arms before the dreadful onslaught—the very horses seeming to share the stern, despairing determination of their masters; the effect of the grey, cold, rainy, autumnal morning air; the dim dawn, hardly paling the still burning torch—the flare of which strikes no sparkle from the rusty armour—and scarcely permitting some of the figures to loom from the drifting smoke and driving clouds where fitfully sail or slowly circle the ill-omened carrion crows;—all this and more is here expressed or admirably indicated. We cannot, indeed, in justice, this time at least, withhold from Mr. Gilbert the very high praise that he has given us an adequate illustration of Shakspeare—an illustration deeply felt, imaginative, and, moreover, free from exaggeration.

Further description of the subject is needless when we can quote the passage in "King Henry V." which Mr. Gilbert has illustrated, and so successfully that it would be unfair not to do so. It is that in which Lord Grandpree, in the French camp, speaks in pity and contempt of the worn and half-starved little English army, which, though but one to six, within a few hours overthrew the fresh and confident hosts of the foe, and almost annihilated the choicest chivalry of France:—

> Yon island carrions, desperate of their bones,
> Illfavour'dly become the morning field:
> Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,
> And our air shakes them passing scornfully.
> Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
> And faintly through a rusty beaver peeps.
> Their horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
> With torch-staves in their hands: and their poor jades
> Lob down their heads, dropping the hides and hips;
> The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes;
> And in their pale dull mouths the gimmal bit
> Lies foul with chew'd grass—still and motionless;
> And their executors, the knavish crows,
> Fly o'er them all, impatient for their hour.
> Description cannot suit itself in words
> To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
> In life so lifeless as it shows itself.

To which the Constable (Connétable) of France confidently rejoins:—

> They have said their prayers, and they stay for death.

The main facts of the great Battle of Agincourt, fought Oct. 25, 1415, and which enabled Henry V. soon after to obtain the crown of France, are known to almost every child. We may, however, venture to remind the reader that the French force numbered 60,000, the English only 9000. Of the French, there were, according to some accounts, 10,000 killed (of whom 3000 were persons of rank) and 14,000 taken prisoners. The English loss, which included the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk, has been set down at an incredibly small number. St. Remi asserts, with more probability, that we had 1600 put hors de combat. Among the French slain were the Dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the Archbishop of Sens, one Marshal, thirteen Earls, ninety-two Barons, and 1500 Knights. Among the prisoners (which were far more numerous than the whole British army) were the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 Barons, Knights, and gentlemen.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE Engraving of this town at page 45, in to-day's Issue, is a reduced copy of a clever photographic panorama by Mr. Geo. R. Fardon, a pioneer of the art in Vancouver Island, whose views in that department at the International Exhibition were examined with interest by many.

Victoria is situated on ground which rises gently from the water for a few hundred yards, and then as gradually descends; a ravine traversing the site through its centre will be found a valuable assistance to perfect drainage.

The inlet, a portion of which forms the harbour of Victoria, is a shallow river-like estuary, abounding in oyster-beds and extending to within a few yards of Esquimalt Harbour, some three miles distant. At its mouth, to the right of our Engraving, a stern-wheel steamboat is departing for Frazer River, or to load with coal at the Nanaimo mines. This class of boats is particularly adapted for the navigation of that rapid and in places very contracted current; the point of land she is passing has been used as an Indian graveyard, and is ornamented with mutilated and uncouth life-sized wooden images.

A short distance beyond on this promontory is a group of Government buildings; the larger one is used as offices by his Excellency the Governor, one behind it is the Provincial Parliament House, and the smaller ones on each side are the Treasury and the Land Offices. To facilitate access to them, the long white wooden bridge has been erected across James's Bay, which, at low water, is a mudflat.

Over the hill, abreast of the prettily-placed residence of the Governor, lies the favourite walk or ride to Beacon-hill, which may be termed the Hyde Park of the Victorians. Nature has favoured this spot greatly. It is a grass-covered mound, about 120ft. in height; around its base are the racecourse and cricket-ground. On three sides it is surrounded by a natural park of oak and fir-trees; on the other its base has been hollowed into small bays by the waters of Fuca Straits, here about twenty miles wide. From this eminence snow-capped Mount Baker, with an altitude of more than 10,000ft., is a grand object in the eastern horizon; and to the north, partially obscured by trees, the church spires, houses, and suburban cottages form a pleasing picture both to eye and mind.

There are two Episcopal churches in Victoria—Christ's Church, seen on elevated ground near James's Bay, and St. John's, an iron structure, centrally located in the suburbs. The former is a wooden colonial edifice, and the latter was kindly contributed by friends in England. The Established Church in this colony is self-supporting. It should be mentioned, however, that the munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts endowed the bishopric of British Columbia, and to this, though a separate colony, Vancouver may be termed a dependence.

Of buildings for worship there are also a Wesleyan—the spire of which is an ornament to the town—a Roman Catholic, a Congregational, and a Presbyterian chapel.

All branches of education are taught in half a dozen schools; the charges are moderate in all, and the poorest residents can well afford to bestow good education on their children. The Bishop has had a large schoolhouse erected on the Indian reservation, where young aborigines are zealously instructed, and show considerable aptitude.

Hidden in the Engraving by the large new warehouse of the Hudson's Bay Company is a brick prison, whose inmates are principally those guilty of selling ardent spirits to Indians; and close by it a handsome fire-engine-house. There are two fire companies, formed on the voluntary self-supporting system.

The pickets which surrounded the old warehouses of the company have been lately removed. Fort-street runs through the centre of the former inclosure, and several brick houses have been built on this portion of the town land. In consequence of limited space for wharfage, the old bridge leading to Esquimault (seen on the left) has been removed, thereby nearly doubling the deep-water frontage, and bridges have been substituted over shoals higher up the inlet.

Five streets have been macadamised—viz., Wharf and Government, running nearly parallel to the water; and Johnson, Yates, and Fort streets, from the water towards the interior. Temporary wooden shells of houses and shops, hastily built when the town was an experiment, are being replaced by substantial brick ones, and of these about fifty have been erected. The wharves are constructed of wood, and were frequented in the six months ending June 30, 1861, by 550 vessels of 53,443 aggregate tonnage, and crews numbering 3523.

The imports for twelve months ending on the same date were £463,935 in value; during March, 1862, they amounted to £52,350. It was estimated that 25,000 persons visited British Columbia and Vancouver in the summer of 1858, and in the following spring that not more than 300 of them remained in the former colony, whilst the population of Victoria was reduced to fewer than 2000. Since that year there has been a steady increase; the population of British Columbia being considered as 6000 in 1861, and that of Vancouver as 5000, four-fifths of whom resided in Victoria and its vicinity. It is reasonable to attribute this gradual accession to the effect of private advices, and to regard it as a more satisfactory immigration than that produced by exciting news from the goldfields lately published.

The prosperity of Victoria mainly depends on its being a free port, thereby enabling merchants to supply the North Pacific markets with European goods at lower rates than will remunerate competitors in other cities on that coast. To effect this result the revenue is derived from direct taxation and the sale of Government land; these sources appear likely to yield sufficiently if expended with prudence.

The scenery around Victoria is very picturesque, and pleasant walks, rides, or boating excursions may be taken in every direction; several lakes within a few miles afford sport for the angler; but, though grouse or other game is driven far from the settlement, wild water-fowl are plentiful in the season, and the market is well supplied with fish and a variety of game by those who fish or hunt as a livelihood. The climate of Vancouver from June to October is truly delightful; during the winter months snow seldom remains on the ground, but much rain falls, and in these months the climate closely resembles that of England during the same season.

In the rich and extensive gold district of British Columbia the mines, owing to the extreme severity of its winters, are not worked to advantage, and miners seek a more agreeable home during that season. This consideration and a general desire to render their town attractive has caused Victorians spiritedly to provide amusements in order to enjoy and profit by the society of those who would otherwise seek a pleasanter wintering-place, and there is now a neat small theatre, a concert-room, several billiard-rooms, a bowling-alley, a lecture-room, a gymnasium, a philharmonic society, a horticultural society, a Freemasons' lodge, a St. Andrew's society, and numerous dinners and balls are given on board her Majesty's vessels and by the townspeople. When we reflect that in 1858 Victoria was a sleepy, semi-Indian village, and that then, as now, it was virtually Vancouver, and contained not more than 250 civilised inhabitants, its present standing and prospects should be convincing proof that it offers satisfactory inducements to settlers.

We fear, however, that many of those who have recently flocked to Victoria are ill adapted for colonial life. Those who are wanted are men with capital, or hardy labourers and female domestics, of which latter classes but few proceed to this remote colony, owing to the length and expense of the voyage. By the latest advices labourers could not be obtained for £8 a month, tools and food found; and female domestics were not to be had for £6 a month, with board and lodging. Nor is this scale of remuneration likely to vary materially, as it has now prevailed for some time on the North Pacific coast. The benevolent exertions of the British Columbia Female Emigration Society are, therefore, certain to redound to the advantage of the women who proceed to the colony under their auspices, and to that of the colony itself, where they are so greatly needed.

A letter from Castres (Tarn) says:—"The tribunal of this place, at its last sitting, has cancelled the will of Father Lacordaire as far as regards a legacy given to his confessor in the last illness of the testator."

The *Avvenire* of Naples states that a merchant of Salerno, called Albano, was carried off a few days ago by a party of brigands, who informed his wife that she must pay 200 ducats for his ransom. The poor woman managed to scrape together 70 ducats and sent them, but received in return a bit of her husband's ear, with a message to the effect that his head would soon follow if the rest of the sum were not forthcoming. She then applied to her friends, and at length succeeded in collecting the remaining 130 ducats, upon which her husband was released.

The arrival of the first instalment of the Nonconformist special settlers appears to have been considered an important event for Auckland, a public welcome having been given to the passengers by the Matilda Wattenbach. The immigrants were all in excellent health and spirits. The great proportion of them have gone up to the Waitemata, and encamped near Lamb and Melvin's mill on their way to the Oruawharo block. Five bullock-teams from the commissariat having been secured, besides several teams of horses, the work of transporting the baggage to the block was being proceeded with as speedily as possible. A smaller party have gone by Mangawai. Several of the emigrants have taken employment in town until such time as their services are required on their own settlement.

Le Nord has assumed an entirely new appearance, and is published in Paris instead of Brussels. It has been increased in size, contains six columns to the page in place of five, and is printed in entirely new type. In its programme it claims to be regarded as a cosmopolitan organ, animated exclusively by those international ideas which, it informs us, have already so far united all civilised countries that they are now adopting "the same form of government, the same code, the same tariffs, the same system of weights and measures." It furthermore says that it removes to Paris because that city is the political, industrial, and commercial capital of the whole world. To place its cosmopolitan character beyond doubt, the *Nord* prints in its first column a string of advertisements in all the European languages.

The latest measurement of those freshwater seas, the American lakes, are as follows:—The greatest length of Lake Superior is 355 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 988ft.; elevation, 627ft.; area, 32,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900ft.; elevation, 587ft.; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 300ft; elevation, 574ft.; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 200ft.; elevation, 262ft.; area, 6000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500ft.; elevation, 262ft.; area, 6000 square miles. The total length of all five is 1345 miles, covering an area altogether of upwards of 84,000 square miles.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MONSON.

The Right Hon. Sir William John Monson, sixth Baron Monson, of Burton-in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, who died in London on the 17th ult., was the only son of the Hon. Colonel William Monson, M.P. for Lincoln, by his wife, Anne, daughter of John Debonnaire, Esq., and was grandson of John, second Lord Monson. He was born the 14th of May, 1796, and was educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1820. He succeeded as sixth Baron on the demise of his cousin, Frederick John, fifth Baron, the 7th of October, 1841. He married, the 8th of May, 1828, Eliza, youngest daughter of Edmund Larken, Esq., of Bedford-square, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter—the Hon. Florence Grace Monson—survive him. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son, William John, M.P. for Reigate, now seventh Baron Monson, who was born on the 18th of February, 1829. This noble family of Monson is of Lincolnshire origin, and has held for ages a high position in that county. In 1611 Sir Thomas Monson, Knight, Master of the Armoury and Master Falconer to James I., was created a Baronet, and his descendant, Sir John Monson, K.B., and M.P. for Lincoln, the fifth Baronet, was raised to the peerage as Lord Monson in 1728. This Peer's second son was created Lord Sondes, and was grandfather of the present Lord Sondes; while his eldest son, John, second Lord Monson, continued the main branch, and was grandfather of the Lord Monson just deceased.

ADMIRAL SIR G. E. HAMOND, BART., G.C.B.

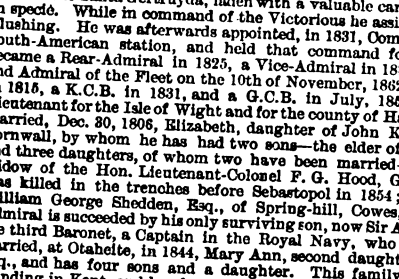
Sir Graham Eden Hamond, second Baronet, of Hollygrove, Berks, G.C.B., K.C.T.S., Admiral of the Fleet, who died on the 20th ult., at his residence, Norton Lodge, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, was the only son (by his wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of Major Henry Graeme, of Hanwell, Middlesex) of the famous Captain Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., who, for his daring valour and efficient service during the American War, was created a Baronet on the 18th of December, 1783. Admiral Sir Graham Hamond was born on the 30th of December, 1779, and succeeded as second Baronet, on the death of his gallant father, who died at the age of ninety, on the 12th of September, 1828. Admiral Hamond's own career was that of a very distinguished seaman. He began as a midshipman, in 1793, in the Phaeton, under the command of his cousin, Sir A. Snape Douglas. He thence removed with him to the Queen Charlotte flag-ship of Admiral Lord Howe, and shared in the victory of "the glorious 1st of June." He afterwards served in the Mediterranean, and was at the destruction of L'Alcide, taken in the action of the 13th of July. After being constantly employed on the Lisbon and home stations, and assisting at the taking and capture of several French privateers, and at the blockade of Malta and siege of La Valette, he was appointed to the command of the Blanche, and in that ship participated in the battle of Copenhagen. He, when commanding the Lively, captured off St. Mary three Spanish frigates laden with treasure, and destroyed a fourth. During a subsequent cruise off Cape St. Vincent he captured the San Miguel, and the same day, in company with the Polyphemus, he took the Santa Gertruyda, laden with a valuable cargo and a very large sum in specié. While in command of the Victorious he assisted at the reduction of Flushing. He was afterwards appointed, in 1831, Commander-in-Chief of the South-American station, and held that command for fourteen years. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, a Vice-Admiral in 1837, an Admiral in 1847, and Admiral of the Fleet on the 10th of November, 1862. He was made a C.B. in 1815, a K.C.B. in 1831, and a G.C.B. in July, 1855. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the Isle of Wight and for the county of Hants. Admiral Hamond married, Dec. 30, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kimber, Esq., of Fowey, Cornwall, by whom he has had two sons—the elder of whom survives him—and three daughters, of whom two have been married—viz., Elizabeth Anne, widow of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Hood, Grenadier Guards, who was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol in 1854; and Caroline, wife of William George Shedden, Esq., of Spring-hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight. The Admiral is succeeded by his only surviving son, now Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, the third Baronet, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who was born in 1811, and married, at Otaheite, in 1844, Mary Ann, second daughter of Edward Miller, Esq., and has four sons and a daughter. This family of Hamond is of old standing in Kent, and has for centuries been with credit connected with mercantile affairs or with the Royal Navy. The aunt of the Admiral just deceased was, by her marriage with William Douglas, Esq., of Leith, mother of another eminent naval officer, Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Captain on the "glorious 1st of June" of Lord Howe's flag-ship the Queen Charlotte. Admiral Hamond's younger son died a Commander in the Royal Navy in 1847.

SIR MICHAEL BRUCE, BART.

Sir Michael Bruce, eighth Baronet, of Stenhouse, in the county of Sterling, whose death occurred on the 14th ult., at Scotstown, his seat in Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son of Sir William Bruce, the seventh Baronet, by his wife, Anne Colquhoun, daughter of Sir William Cuninghame Fairlie, Bart. He was born on the 31st of March, 1796, and was educated at Haileybury College, and was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service. He succeeded his father, as eighth Baronet, in 1827. He married, on the 10th of June, 1822, Isabella, only child and heiress of Alexander Moir, of Scotstown, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of James Gordon, Esq., of Banffshire; but, having had no issue, he is succeeded by his nephew (his late brother William's son), now Sir William Cunningham Bruce, the ninth Baronet, born in 1821, who has been a Captain in the 74th Regiment, and who married on the 21st of August, 1850, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Walter O'Grady, Q.C., and granddaughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in Ireland. This family of Bruce claims kindred with the ever-famous Bruce of Bannockburn, through a common ancestor, Sir Robert de Brus, a noble Norman who came over with the Conqueror. Sir Robert's descendant, Sir William Bruce, was created a Baronet in 1629, and was direct ancestor of the Sir Michael Bruce just deceased.

SIR MATTHEW BLAKISTON, BART.

Sir Matthew Blakiston, third Baronet, of London, whose death, in his eightieth year, occurred on the 23rd ult., within a month of that of his mother, the centenarian, Anne Lady Blakiston, was the eldest son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, by his wife Anne, daughter of John Rochfort, Esq., of Clogrenane, in the county of Carlow, and was the grandson of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knight, an eminent London merchant, who was Lord Mayor of London at the coronation of George III., and who was created a Baronet on the 22nd of April, 1763. The Baronet just deceased was born in Ireland, on the 13th of May, 1783, and succeeded his father as third Baronet on the 20th of September, 1806, and has thus held the baronetcy more than half a century. He married, the 12th of April, 1810, Lucy, eldest daughter of James Mann, Esq., of Linton Place, Kent, by Lucy, his wife (daughter of Sir Horace Mann, Bart., British Ambassador at Florence for forty-six years, and his wife Lady Lucy Noel), and had issue six sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters survive him. The two latter are married—viz., Rosamond, to the Rev. Gerard Nevill, M.A., Vicar of Tilton, Leicestershire; and Lucy, to the Rev. William Nixon Hooper, M.A., Canon of Winchester Cathedral, and Perpetual Curate of Littleton, Hants. Sir Matthew Blakiston is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Matthew Blakiston, the fourth Baronet, who was born on the 15th of January, 1811. This family is a branch of the ancient house of Blakiston of Blakiston, in the county of Durham. Twice before have baronetcies (now extinct) been conferred by Royalty, for distinguished services, on members of the family.



GENERAL SIR P. BAINBRIGGE, K.C.B.

General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., who died at St. Margaret's, near Titchfield, Hants, on the 20th ult., was descended from an ancient family long resident in the counties of Leicester and Derby. He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Philip Bainbrigge (who was killed at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee in 1799) and Rachel, his wife, daughter of Peter Dobrée, Esq., of Beauregard, Guernsey. He was born in 1786, and obtained his first commission, in the 20th Regiment, in 1800. He afterwards entered the Royal Military College, High Wycombe, to qualify for the Staff; and, having passed with distinction, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the fourth division of Lord Wellington's army, then in the lines of Torres Vedras. In 1812, on the advance of the army into Spain, he was brought to head-quarters, as he had examined and made a satisfactory survey of the country over which our army was to advance, then in possession of the enemy. He was soon after promoted to be Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Major, and continued in this position till the end of the campaign of 1814. He was at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, and Salamanca. In the retreat from Burgos he rendered valuable service by extricating a division of the army from a critical situation. He was also at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Nive, and Toulouse. He was made Deputy Quartermaster-General in Dublin in 1841, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1846. In 1852 he commanded the forces in the island of Ceylon, and acted there so as to give general satisfaction until he left, on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1854. After his return home he took a deep and active interest in the volunteer movement. He was created a C.B. in 1837, and a K.C.B. in 1860; he received the reward for distinguished services; he was made Colonel of the 26th (Cameronians) in 1854; he also got the war medal, with seven clasps, for services in the Peninsula. Sir Philip Bainbrigge married, in 1816, Sarah Mary, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, Esq., of Liverpool, by whom (who survives him) he leaves (with four daughters) three sons:—Philip John, a Colonel in the Royal Engineers; Joseph Henry, in holy orders; and Arthur, a Captain in the 13th Foot.

LADY FORBES.

The Right Hon. Horatia Lady Forbes, whose death occurred on the 24th ult., was the seventh daughter of Sir John Gregory Shaw, fifth Baronet, of Eltham, Kent, by his wife, the Hon. Theodosia Monson, daughter of John, second Lord Monson, and was the wife of Sir Walter Forbes, eighteenth and present Lord Forbes, Premier Baron of Scotland, and a Baronet, the head and representative of the very ancient and noble family of Forbes, of Norman origin, and still possessor of the Braes estate, Aberdeenshire, granted to John de Forbes in the beginning of the twelfth century. His Lordship was formerly in the Cold-stream Guards, and was at Waterloo. Her Ladyship was married to Lord Forbes on the 31st of January, 1825, and leaves issue Horace Courtenay, Master of Forbes, four other sons, and a daughter, Emily.

MRS. THOMSON.

Mrs. Katharine Thomson, who died at Dover of gastric fever on the 17th ult., was the widow of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson and daughter of Mr. Thomas Byerley, of Etruria, in Staffordshire. She was well known to the public as the author of several works of biography and fiction. Her first production was a "Life of Wolsey," written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was much commended by Lord Brougham. A novel called "Constance," published without her name, was her earliest venture in fiction; it was very successful. This and her "Life of Raleigh," and "Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII.," and her "Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough," gave Mrs. Thomson a prominent place amongst the list of lady authors. The research and reading requisite for these works afforded her material for a series of historical novels—"Anne Boleyn," "Ragland Castle," "The White Mask," "The Chevalier;" and in addition to these Mrs. Thomson published "Lives of the Jacobites," "Tracey; or the Apparition;" and "Widows and Widowers," one of the best and most popular of her novels. After Dr. Thomson's death, in 1849, Mrs. Thomson resided abroad for some years. On her return to England she published two novels—"Court Secrets," and "Faults on both Sides," and "The Life of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham." The most favourably accepted of her later works were those written conjointly with her son—namely, "The Queens of Society," and "The Wits and Beaux of Society," published under the pseudonym of "Grace and Philip Wharton." The third and last of this series, only just published, "The Literature of Society," was entirely her own, her fellow-worker and youngest son, John Cockburn Thomson, having been accidentally drowned at Tenby in 1860, a shock from which his bereaved mother never quite recovered. During a long residence in London Mrs. Thomson assembled at her house all who were eminent in science, letters, and the arts; and numbered amongst her friends Mackintosh, Jeffrey, Cockburn, L. E. L., Campbell, Bulwer, &c.; whilst her earliest recollections in her father's house were of Flaxman, Sir Humphrey Davy, and Coleridge.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John James Smith, Bart., of Sydling, St. Nicholas, and Down House, near Blandford, both in Dorsetshire, and of Berkeley-square, was proved in London on the 3rd inst., the executors nominated being Lady Smith, the relict; the Right Hon. Edward Berkeley Lord Portman; William Pinney, Esq., the testator's brother-in-law; Edmund Henry Dickenson, Esq.; and Felix Vaughan Smith, Esq. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. Sir John was formerly Colonel of the Dorsetshire militia, and was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Dorset; and died, at the age of sixty-two, without issue. He is succeeded in the title by his brother, now the Rev. Sir. Wm. Marriott Smith Marriott, Bart, M.A., who assumed by Royal license the additional maternal surname of Marriott, his mother being the daughter and coheiress of the Rev. James Marriott, D.C.L. His estates in the counties of Lincoln, Dorset, and Cambridge he leaves in trust, bequeathing to his relict Lady Smith a life interest arising from the same, and leaving to her, for her own sole and absolute use, the carriages and horses, half the stock of wine, with such plate and furniture as she may select, also appointing her residuary legatee of the personalty; and upon her Ladyship's decease the estates are to be divided amongst certain of the testator's brothers and sisters. The rest of the furniture, plate, paintings, and contents of Down House are left to the testator's brother, the present Baronet, upon certain conditions. There are several annuities, as well as legacies to his relatives, executors, and others; and legacies of £100 to his bailiff and to a female servant. The will was made in 1852, and a codicil in June last.

The will of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart., of Kingston Russell, Dorset, and Upper Berkeley-street, was only recently administered to in the London Court by his daughter, Eleanor Ann Heckstetter Yea. Lady Yea, the wife of the testator, who was appointed sole executrix and residuary legatee, died in the lifetime of the Baronet. His two sons are also dead, without issue. The title and estates descend to the testator's only brother, now Sir Henry Lacy Yea, Bart. The testator, Sir William, who died at the age of seventy-eight, executed his will so far back as 1822, and a codicil in 1824. His three daughters, to whom legacies are bequeathed, will share equally amongst them the residue of the personalty, which was sworn under £6000. Sir William had held the post of Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset, as well as that of magistrate for that county.

The will of Jonathan Hardcastle, Esq., late of Abberley Hall, Worcester, formerly of Blidworth Dale, near Mansfield, Notts, and of Bolton-le-Moors, in the county palatine of Lancaster, was proved in London on the 22nd ult., and the personalty sworn under £90,000; the trustees and executors nominated being Thomas Webb, Esq., Tutbury, Stafford, and the testator's two brothers-in-law, James Norman Layton, Esq., of Mincing-lane, and John Shaw, Esq., of Berners-street, and Bedlington, Surrey; also R. S. Barlow, Esq., banker, of Bolton, since deceased. The testator, who carried on the business of a banker, had held the office of High Sheriff for Nottingham, was a magistrate for that county and an officer in the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry, and died at the age of forty-six. His will bears date 1850, leaving his estates in Nottinghamshire and all other his property to trustees, charging them with an annuity to his wife, bequeathing the remainder of his effects to their children; but should no one attain a vested interest therein, then to other members of his family, as directed by the will.

The will of James Leech Ridgway, Esq., late of 169, Piccadilly, and of Walton-upon-Trent, was proved in London by his three sons, the joint and acting executors and trustees—namely, James William Ridgway, Esq.; Edward Carrington Ridgway, Esq.; and William Hearn Ridgway, Esq. The will is very brief, and the dispositions entirely confined to the members of his family. It bears date the 5th of January, 1861, and was attested by E. Eve and I. Hassard, both of the Globe Office, Strand. To his relict he bequeaths an annuity of £500; to each of his three sons and three daughters very liberal legacies are left, varying in amount, appointing his sons residuary legatees. The business, goodwill, and stock in trade of bookseller he has left to his son William Hearn Ridgway. The personalty alone was estimated for probate duty as under £80,000.

Mr. Wollaston Ramsden is appointed Vice-Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

One thousand bottles of beer have just been ordered from a brewery at Vienna for the Emperor of Morocco.

The first number of a new journal, called *La Pace*, has appeared at Turin, under the direction of Father Passaglia. Its political tendency seems to be opposition to the Pope's temporal power.

In answer to the circular letter of the council of the Society of Arts addressed to the jurors, the majority have given opinions adverse to the principle of medals and honourable mentions.

Another attempt has been made to explain the mystery of the construction of the Pyramids. The present exponent is Mahomed Bey, a learned Eastern, who states that they were constructed with their present face-angles to receive the direct rays of the star Sirius, which was the Egyptian judge of the dead.

FINE ARTS.

OUR readers are probably aware that the authorities of London University not only permit the meetings of the Graphic Society to take place in that institution but that the central hall, under the cupola, has been given up for the exhibition of the models of nearly all the principal works of Flaxman, including the collection so long and religiously preserved by Miss Denman, the sister-in-law of the great sculptor. A large number of drawings by Flaxman were, not a great while since, purchased for this "Flaxman Hall," and these have been recently arranged by Mr. Atkinson, with the assistance of Mr. Foley, R.A. A very clever polygonal stand has been contrived for their exhibition by the former gentleman, which is thus described by our contemporary the *Builder*:—"Walking round it, each side presents a certain number of drawings framed, and these frames revolve and show other drawings at the back. Beyond this, however, every other side is found to be part of a triangular framework, the other two sides of which have also frames of drawings, and this triangle revolving brings, of course, six frames of drawings in rotation to the front. Moreover, as the light is on one side of the room only, the whole stand revolves on a circular pillar, and thus three hundred and eighty-one drawings are admirably exhibited, and may be each examined under the most favourable circumstances." We should think that this useful contrivance would be found available for the exhibition of many other collections, public and private, and that in particular it might be adopted at the British Museum for the display of a much larger proportion than has hitherto been attempted of the treasures of the Print-room, the mass of which, notwithstanding the few screens set up some three or four years since, still lie comparatively buried and perdu to the public at large.

On dit that the Marquis of Hertford has intimated his intention of leaving his splendid collection of pictures to the nation. For its number, it is one of the very choicest collections in the world, as all will admit who saw those forty-four chefs-d'œuvre at the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition, and remember that bewitching "Nelly O'Brian"—not the poor faded portrait of the International Exhibition,—but the loveliest of all Sir Joshua's works; the magnificent portraits by Velasquez and Vandyke; the superb Murillos, Rembrandts, and Rubenses; and equally unsurpassable examples of Nicolas and Gaspar Poussin, Salvator Rosa, Andrea del Sarto, Hobbema, the Vandeveldes, Ruysdael, that exquisite "Mother and Child" by Paul de la Roche, and others almost equally remarkable.

THE MEDAL OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

THE following Illustrations represent the beautiful and classic medal of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. The obverse of the medal has just been executed by Mr. L. C. Wyon, and the following is a brief description of it:—

OBVERSE: Bust of her Majesty Queen Victoria; beneath, in minute letters, "L. C. Wyon." Double legend, "Royal National Life-boat Institution. Founded in 1824. Incorporated 1860. Victoria, Patroness."

REVERSE: Three sailors in a life-boat, one of whom is in the act of rescuing an exhausted mariner from the waves on a fragment of the wreck. "W. Wyon, Mint." Inscription, "Let not the deep swallow me up."

The beautiful obverse of this medal represents the bust of Queen Victoria, her Majesty's locks gracefully waving and gathered in a knot behind, from which issues a wreath of oak clustering over the forehead. This lifelike portrait of the Queen, in high relief, conveys a truly pleasing and faithful likeness of her Majesty, as at this period of her life; combining dignity of aspect and benevolence of nature; and represented by Mr. L. C. Wyon with the most exquisite finish, delicacy, and beauty of workmanship.

The reverse, representing the life-boat, in which there are three sailors rescuing a fourth from the sea, is a work of superlative merit. Two of the sailors are steadying the boat, while the other, stooping, draws in the shipwrecked sailor, whose figure is given so as to show the form in the most natural and beautiful manner; and the expression thrown into his countenance, looking up to his preserver, is unrivalled by anything that we have ever seen; while the easy, flowing lines of this sailor are finely contrasted by those of his companions; the whole displaying the most perfect knowledge of the human frame, the finest taste to arrange it, and a command of the graver to embody to us what the artist's bright genius had shadowed out to himself. But there is another pleasing motive for our admiration of the beautiful reverse, as the figure who is so humanely extending his relief to the drowning mariner is a portrait of the artist (the late William Wyon, R.A.) himself.

It will be observed that the medal is of a thoroughly British character, belonging to an institution which is one of the noblest in our island home, and that the beautiful legend around the reverse is intelligible to every one who can read the English language.

The rewards and medals of the Life-boat Institution continue to stimulate most materially our coast population to make the greatest exertions to save life from shipwreck. The men feel now assured that their services will not go unrequited, and also that, in the event of a calamity overtaking them, their widows and orphans will not be forgotten by the society, in conjunction with a benevolent public which is ever ready to succour cases of real distress.

We may add that, since its commencement, the institution has voted 800 gold and silver medals and nearly £16,000 in rewards for saving life from wrecks. It has also expended nearly £70,000 on its life-boat establishments. It has now 123 life-boats in active operation on our coasts, and these, on an average, save about 300 shipwrecked persons every year.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned that the medals of the Royal National Life-boat Institution are to be worn by the officers and men of her Majesty's Navy.

It is also a very gratifying feature in connection with the rewards of the Life-boat Institution to find that they are frequently so highly appreciated that meetings are convened to present them publicly to the gallant men.

The *Levant Herald* states that the Turkish Minister of Public Instruction has made some extensive changes in the management of the public primary schools in Stamboul. The teachers of twenty-four of them have been changed and more competent ones appointed in their stead. The new instructors are to receive, in addition to the fees paid by the children, a salary of twelve liras per annum from the State. The course of instruction is also changed. Hitherto nothing but the Koran was taught, but other useful branches of secular knowledge are now to be included. The age at which the children are admitted to these primary schools is fixed at six years, and at ten they are to be removed to the advanced establishments. The long-talked-of university is also once more under consideration. The Minister of Public Instruction has latterly devoted much attention to maturing a plan for carrying out this important project, which will, we are assured, shortly be ready for publication. His Highness has also founded a professorship of French at the Smyrna College, and Safett Effendi, a member of the Council of Public Instruction, will shortly leave town to inquire into the present state of this institution.

GREAT FIRE AT CHESTER.

ON Tuesday week, as reported in our last Number, the Exchange and Townhall of Chester were destroyed by fire. The flames, which broke out at six o'clock, quickly obtained the ascendancy, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the City Fire Brigade, and the men of her Majesty's 49th Regiment, now quartered at the castle. Before eleven o'clock the sessions-house, justice courts, assembly-rooms, and council-chamber were completely gutted. A considerable portion of the furniture and pictures is saved. The building was insured in the Unity Office for £5000. The Exchange and Townhall formed a spacious pile of buildings, erected during the years 1695-8, and embellished during the mayoralty of the Earl of Derby in 1702. The structure originally rested on stone pillars, admitting of a public thoroughfare beneath; but in the year 1756 the west side was filled up with a row of business premises (which were subsequently converted into police offices and bridewell), the alteration being made to increase the general stability of the edifice. The Exchange had from time to time been improved, and a few years ago a sum of £2000 was expended in renovating and decorating one of the finest buildings in the ancient city.

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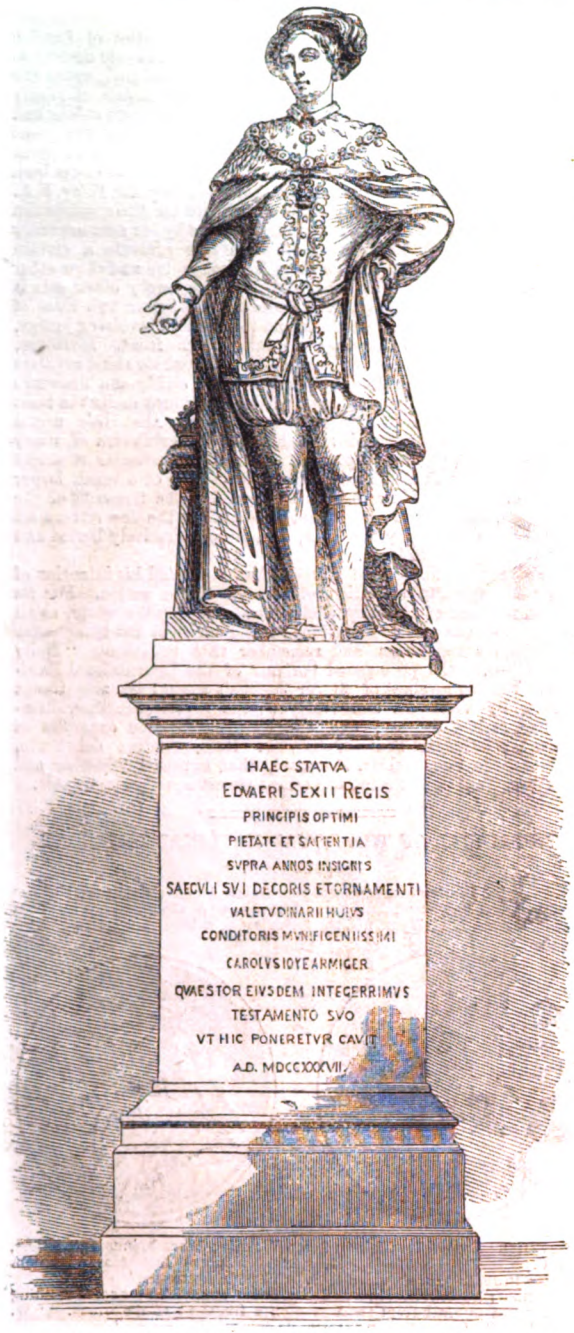

STATUE OF KING EDWARD VI., BY SCHEEMAKERS; FROM ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

RELICS OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Of the Hospital buildings in Southwark a few remain for removal, including the new south wing, the entrance-gates, lodge, &c.; and portions of the old buildings on the south side, including the entrance from St. Thomas's-street. Strange mutations have come over this spot, which for six centuries and a half had been the site of an hospital, or nearly three centuries and a half before it was refounded and endowed by the pious King Edward VI., who confirmed the gift only ten days before his death. Much injury was done to the property belonging to the establishment by the fires which took place in Southwark in 1676, 1681, and 1689, although the hospital itself suffered no damage on either occasion. The fire of 1676 consumed 500 houses in the Borough, "yet," says Hatton, "as by the particular will of Heaven, was extinguished at this hospital." However, at the close of the seventeenth century the buildings had become so much decayed that a subscription fund, to which Sir Robert Clayton, Knt., was a great benefactor, was raised to enlarge and re-edify the hospital, and the first stone of the new edifice was laid by Sir John Fleet, who was Lord Mayor in 1692. Additional buildings were raised in 1732; a new north wing in 1836, and south in 1842.

The great change took place in 1836, when the street to New London Bridge was formed, in place of the old narrow High-street, which was cleared away to the houses just past the hospital site. We have a distinct recollection of the principal front of fifty years since,—its huge iron gates and stone piers, with a statuette on each of the latter—a male and female crippled patient. The gates, and the two large houses on each side, were erected by Mr. Guy, at an expense of £3000. The centre of the principal front, in the first quadrangle, was of stone, and presented a characteristic composition. On the upper story was a clock, under a circular pediment; and beneath was a niche, containing a statuette of Edward VI., with a sceptre in his right hand and the charter in his left. Lower, in niches on each side, was a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and under them a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling; the Royal arms, and this inscription:—"King Edward the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, together with the hospitals of Christ and Bridewell, in London." Hatton, in 1708, describes the Queen's arms in the pediment, pine-apples and festoons, and the figures of the cripples; besides the figure of Charity between two cripples, on the east side of the court, which had a Tuscan colonnade. After these crippled figures had been removed from the piers and niches, they were placed in the shrubbery-plots with grotesque effect.

The second quadrangle or court had St. Thomas's Church on the south side; on the east the court-room, over a Doric colonnade; and on the north the chapel for the use of the patients, where service was performed daily. In the centre of this court was placed a bronze statue of Edward VI., by Scheemakers, bearing this inscription, on one side in Latin, on the other in English:—

This Statue of King Edward the Sixth, a most excellent Prince, of exemplary piety, and wisdom above his years, the glory and ornament of his age, and the most munificent founder of this Hospital, was erected at the expense of Charles Joyce, Esq., in the year MDCCXXXVII.

Scheemakers was a Flemish sculptor, who settled, about 1735, for many years in England, so that this statue of King Edward was one of his earliest works executed in this country. It is a very graceful impersonation of the amiable young Monarch; and the small pedestal, with his crown laid upon a cushion, is picturesque. Scheemakers also executed the bronze statue of Guy, in Guy's Hospital, and many monuments in Westminster Abbey.

The third court of the hospital was surrounded by a Tuscan colonnade, with an entablature, from which ascended a long range of Ionic pilasters. In the centre was a statue of Sir Robert Clayton, which Hatton, in 1708, describes as "curiously carved in full proportion, in the habit of Lord Mayor, with a charter in his hand, and standing on a pedestal about 6ft. high, all neatly cut in marble. The pedestal is enriched with Sir Robert's arms, supported with two Cupids, &c."

STATUE OF SIR ROBERT CLAYTON; FROM ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

THE FIRE AT THE TOWNHALL, CHESTER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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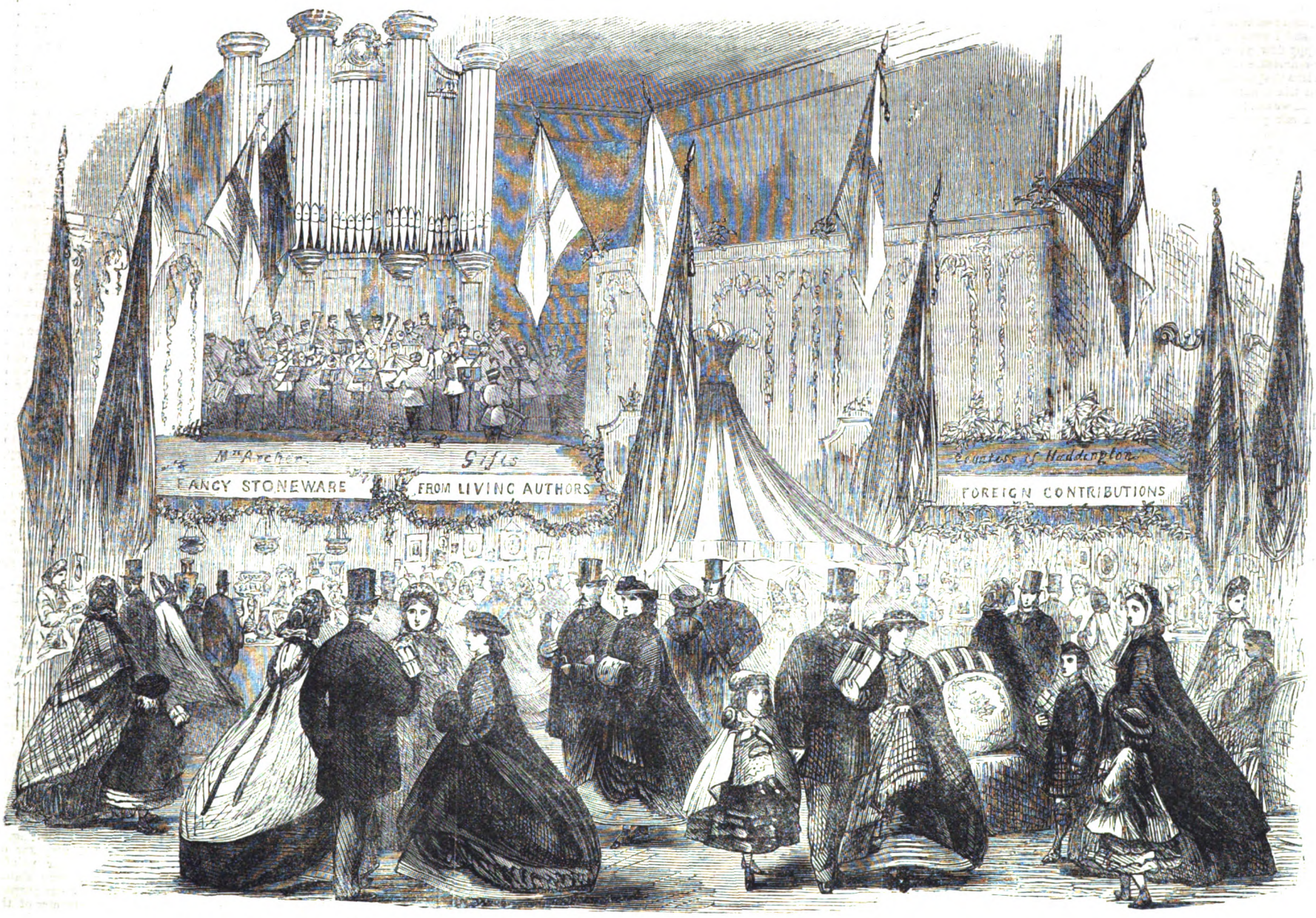
A CHRISTMAS DINNER-PARTY IN THE SCHOOLROOM OF ALBION CHAPEL, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



BAZAAR HELD IN THE MUSIC-HALL, EDINBURGH, IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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The statue had then been erected seven years. The pedestal has the following inscription, in Latin and in English:—

To Sir Robert Clayton, Knt., born in Northamptonshire, Citizen and Lord Mayor of London, President of this Hospital, and Vice President of the new Workhouse, and a bountiful Benefactor to it; a just Magistrate, and a brave Defender of the Liberty and Religion of his Country; who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the Girls' Ward in Christ's Hospital; gave first towards the rebuilding of this house £600; and left by his last Will £2300 to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his lifetime by the Governors an. Dom. M.DCCI, as a monument of their esteem of so much worth; and to preserve his memory after death, was by them beautified anno Dom. MDCCXIV.

Sir Robert Clayton, "the prodigious rich scrivener," was "the fanatick Lord Mayor" of Dryden's "Religio Laici." Sir Robert lived in sumptuous state in a house, or palace, in the Old Jewry—a magnificent residence, with a superb banqueting-room of cedar, painted with "The Historic of the Gyants' War."

Nor were the Governors otherwise unmindful of the benefactors to the hospital; for in the noble court-room were portraits of Edward VI., William III., and Queen Mary; Sir Robert Clayton, by Richardson; Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Gerard Conycrs, Sir John Eyles by Vanloo; Sir James Cambell, &c.—all Presidents, and most of them patrons also, of the foundation. King Edward VI. likewise founded the adjoining parish and church of St. Thomas; and there is a portrait of the King at the east end of the church, near the altarpiece, with an inscription.

Scheemakers' statue of Edward and the statue of Sir Robert Clayton have been removed to the temporary hospital at Walworth; and we doubt not that, wherever the institution may hereafter be located, to these memorials of regal and civic munificence places of honour will be duly assigned.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—In this magnificent edifice there are more than 8500 square feet, or two acres, of leadwork exposed to the sun, the soot, and the weather; and the bad work of the dome now demands very extensive repairs. There are also about 450,000ft., or ten acres and a half, of stonework likewise exposed to the sulphurous vapours and smoke of London, to say nothing of the interior, of which the superficial area (including the cript) is about twelve acres; but this suffers less since the cathedral has been properly warmed in winter. The church is insured to the extent of £95,000; its total value may be estimated at £1,500,000.

NEW EXETER CHANGE.—Some of our metropolitan street architecture is doomed to very brief celebrity. Scarcely twenty years have passed—just when Tom Hudson, the comic song-writer died, and pineapples were first cried about the streets "a penny a slice"—that New Exeter Change, the arcade leading from Catherine-street to Wellington-street, rose under the hands of Mr. Sydney Smirke. We remember the fine flourishes about its polygons, and hexagons, and heptagons, and polychromic embellishment; but a more sorry result could scarcely be named among our architectural fancies. The adjoining frontages, of quaint seventeenth-century design, and fine red brick, with stone dressings, however, are more successful. The New Change is now in course of removal, it having failed in almost everything save affording "a pitch" for the facete Mr. Punch. The arcade, with its solitariness, we can spare; the quaint frontages deserve a longer existence.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER AT ALBION SCHOOLROOM, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

A LARGE dinner-party assembled on the 26th ult. within the walls of these magnificent new Sunday-schools. About 850 persons connected with Albion Chapel and its Sunday-schools sat down to the good old English fare of roast beef and plum-pudding, which was provided at the expense of one or two benevolent gentlemen. There were 27 rounds of beef, 240 plum-puddings, 4 loads of potatoes, and 100 4lb. loaves, provided for this numerous Christmas party. The room bore quite a festive appearance with its flags and banners of every hue; and the welcome words, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you all!" occupied a prominent position. A band of stringed instruments played during the dinner; and, after full justice had been done to the contents of the table, a number of glees were sung.

Mr. Mason, who presided, made a spirited speech. He said:—"Can any one deny that this is a glorious sight to behold? To-day let us forget the cotton famine. 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof,' and while at other times I would commend with all my heart prudence, economy, and foresight, to-day I would say, 'Let us make merry and be glad,' and I wish you from my heart of hearts a merry Christmas and a happy new year. To-day let us forget boards of guardians, relief committees, and pawnshops. I think it is proper and fitting on an occasion like the present to meet together as we are doing to-day and forget our trials, anxieties, and the prospects of the immediate future, and to do all we can to cheer each other's spirits and to excite each other's hopes. I ask you, my friends, are you not proud of your country, and of your county? Who would have thought that the calamities of Lancashire would have evoked such a glorious spirit of kindness from the peer towards the piecer, and from the highest in the land down to the humblest factory worker, as this great crisis of ours has done? Yes, let us be proud of our country, and let us be proud above all of the county of Lancashire. And if there is one thing more than another of which we have a right to be proud, it is the exhibition of that noble, manly, self-reliant, self-sacrificing, peaceful, intelligent, loyal spirit of the working classes of Lancashire. . . . . You are called together to-day not to listen to speeches; but it did seem appropriate that a few words of encouragement should be spoken, and a few words of kindly sympathy expressed on behalf of those who have suffered so much during our present trials. If there is one thing more than another in which I rejoice, it is that feeling which we have shown in favour of neutrality and non-intervention in the quarrel of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and to which is mainly owing the distress at this particular time. I have not ceased to think that it would have been fatal to us as a people, that it would have immensely increased our difficulties and troubles if we had sought to interfere in the slightest degree with the private quarrels of the American people. I know we all heartily wish for the termination of this quarrel, not on the ground that we are suffering, but on the grounds of common humanity and Christianity, and that we shall not cease to pray that the bloodshed may be stopped, and that peace may once more regain her sway over that great continent."

Several glees followed the speech, and baskets full of apples and oranges were handed round. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., minister of Albion-street Chapel, afterwards addressed the assembly. Mr. Mason then called for three good Lancashire cheers for the Queen, which was heartily responded to. After three cheers for the ladies, who had assisted so materially at the entertainment, the assembly separated.

Mr. Hugh Mason, who presided, is the only millowner whose factory is working full time, and it was mainly through his liberality that the dinner was given. He is an influential and active member of the Central Relief Committee in Manchester as well as of the Borough Relief Committee of Ashton-under-Lyne.

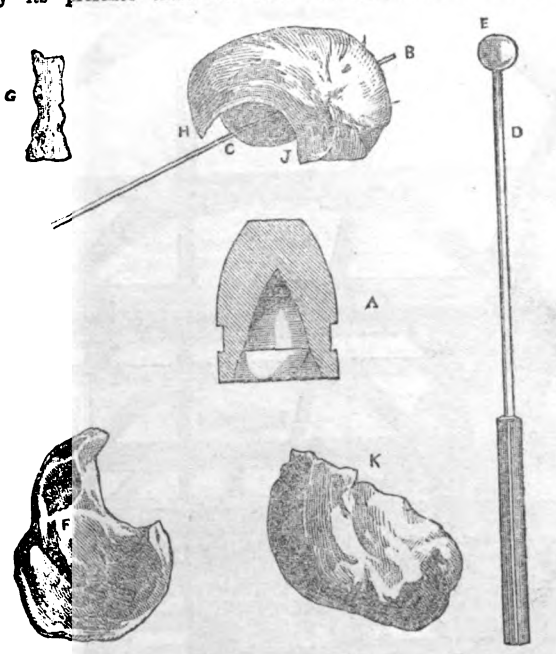
Two letters have been received in Glasgow from Garibaldi. They contain renewed assurances of the General's deep gratitude to the English people for remembering him at a period when sympathy was doubly welcome to his heart.

Mr. Sydney Whiting has lately received from the Prussian Government, through the Prussian and Zollverein commissioners, a magnificent porcelain vase fram the Royal Berlin collection, together with a letter expressive of their appreciation of the great assistance rendered by Mr. Whiting in his capacity of editor of the official catalogue.

The *Monde* gives the following details relative to the works for restoring the cupola on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre:—"The French architect and the one sent by Russia—a German by birth and a Protestant—have made a minute examination of the present state of the cupola. They have ascertained that all the woodwork is so worm-eaten that at the first heavy squall of wind the top of the cupola might fall on the tomb of the Saviour. The architects propose, in the first place, to construct a provisional covering, so as to protect the pilgrims and the clergy from any accident. As to the cupola itself, every one has been long agreed as to the necessity of its being completely rebuilt. The architects are of the same opinion, and it will, it is said, be constructed in bronze."

THE BULLET IN GARIBALDI'S ANKLE.

DR. RIPARI, who, it will be remembered, was in attendance professionally on Garibaldi whilst the General was laid up with a broken ankle, has obligingly forwarded to us some drawings (herewith engraved), accompanied by the following particulars relating to the bullet found in the wound, and elucidatory of the reason why its presence there had not been previously detected:—



"The shape of the bullet as here given leaves no doubt that before entering Garibaldi's foot it struck against a stone, and for this reason its originally conical form (A) was changed into that presented in the Engraving. To strengthen this opinion there is the fact that, when the bullet was extracted from the wound, it was found to want more than four grammes, when compared with the weight of an ordinary conical (Bersaglieri) bullet. It is also evident that the bullet thus shaped entered by breaking the internal maleolus exactly with its sharpest edge (B), making a triangular wound; and that it slightly touched the tibia in its articulation with the astragalus, and a little above it. By the position thus described it will appear that the ordinary speculum used by Professors Partridge, Ripari, and others passed under the arch formed by the bullet, and did not allow of its being felt, as is apparent in the Engraving at letter C. It was only when M. Nélaton's speculum (D) was used that the button (E) struck the bullet (F), carrying away a black substance which, on being analysed, proved to be lead. The first cut by Professor Ripari chanced to be made on the sharp edge B, and by the pressure exercised by the knife the bullet was pushed inside. The doubt of the presence of the bullet in the wound is thus explained. A further obstacle to the determining whether the bullet was still in the foot was presented by the little bone (G), which barred the bottom of the wound across the two points of the bullet marked H and J. This bone was only removed when Dr. Basile introduced into the wound the bit of sponge to facilitate the subsequent extraction of the projectile."

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

A BAZAAR of ladies' work and other articles, in aid of the funds of the Scottish Institution for Imbecile Children, has recently been held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, and been attended with the most gratifying success. The new institution on behalf of which this effort was made is at present in course of erection at Larbert, in Stirlingshire. A sum of about £3000 has already been raised, and it was hoped that the proceeds of this bazaar would be sufficient to meet the expense of that portion of the building now in progress, and that afterwards there would be contributed, by annual subscription, what funds may be required for maintaining that part of the institution. The building, when fully completed, will be capable of containing 200 inmates, and of that number it is intended that two-thirds shall be maintained as patients free of charge. The first portion of the premises is expected to be ready for occupancy in spring, and another portion will be opened in the ensuing summer.

The object being one of such a philanthropic character it was no wonder that, during the three days the bazaar was held, the hall was thronged by large and fashionable assemblages, and that a great many sales were effected. The decorative arrangements were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Scrmygeour, and the various stalls were fitted up around the hall in a very tasteful manner, each being distinguished by a coloured scroll bearing the name of the lady who presided and conducted the sales, and separated from its neighbour by a shield surmounted by national flags. The orchestra was similarly decorated.

The articles contributed to the bazaar were arranged in a style different from anything to which the public had hitherto been accustomed on similar occasions. The contributions were to a certain extent classified, instead of, as formerly, each stall being much the same as those adjoining it in regard to the description of its contents. The principal stall, at which the Countess of Haddington presided, assisted by Lady Bingham, was devoted to the display of foreign contributions, and contained some beautiful specimens of the industry of China, Japan, India, Canada, America, Germany, and other countries. The next stall contained a variety of "furniture," with some excellent specimens of sewed work, and was presided over by Mrs. Simpson, Portobello. The adjoining one, at the end of the hall, exhibited about 1000 contributions from living authors. The stall immediately adjoining was that of Mrs. W. J. Menzies, containing dolls and other toys; then came Mrs. Bonar's, devoted to children's dresses; then Mrs. Thomson Carmichael's, miscellaneous; next, that of Mrs. Keith Johnston, containing articles of clothing for the poor. On the opposite side of the hall the first stall arrived at was that presided over by Mrs. Guthrie and Mrs. Irving, of Falkirk, on which were displayed offerings from Morningside Asylum—chiefly of sewed work—and baskets of artificial flowers and fruit. Adjoining it was Mrs. A. Thomson's, containing baskets, "cosies," and sewed work; next, Mrs. Brodie's—knitted articles; next, that of Mrs. Romanes, on which, besides the children's dresses announced on the scroll, were some interesting geological specimens, and a complete herbarium of British ferns; next, a stall for game and dairy produce, presided over by Mrs. Foster, Abbotsford Park; then Mrs. Archer's stall, exhibiting chiefly some fine specimens of fancy stoneware; and, finally, a stall for worsted work, under the charge of Mrs. Campbell, Musselburgh. The refreshments were abundantly provided by Messrs. David Doull and Co. It may be mentioned that the credit of the tasteful, orderly, and convenient arrangement of the contents of the respective stalls and their methodical classification was due to Mrs. Davidson, Abbotsford Park, Merchiston (the secretary), and to Miss Anderson, Langton Villa, Grange, whose exertions greatly contributed to the success of the bazaar.

A substantial addition is about being made to the ranks of the baronetage. We understand (says the *Globe*) that in the course of a few days an official notification will be made that her Majesty has conferred this distinction upon six gentlemen. They are—Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool; Mr. Frank Crossley, of Halifax, M.P. for the West Riding; Mr. David Baxter, of Dundee; Sir Daniel Cooper, the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; Mr. Henry Rich, for many years a consistent supporter of Liberal principles in the House of Commons; and Mr. Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Bronwydd, a Welsh gentleman of ancient lineage, well known and popular throughout the Principality.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IN more than one instance we have of late had the inquiry forced upon us—what is a Druid? Of course one means the interrogatory to apply to this, the nineteenth century, and not to that period when the Druids were the British priesthood. A few months since we were called upon in a critical capacity to say something about a book which addressed itself to the sporting world, and which professed to be the production of "The Druid;" and though in many parts full of interest, much of it was as mystical to us uninitiated as would be a manuscript containing the incantations of the sacred groves at the period when Caractacus (the Prince, not the Derby horse) flourished. Again, last week, one finds a Cabinet Minister holding revel with an assembly of Druids at Oxford, whom he addresses by titles as high-sounding as any that the original ancient priests could have borne, and, as far as we can make out, acknowledging himself to be one of the mysterious fraternity with which he was mingling, and to which he uttered those caw-me-caw-thee sentences which members are prone to lavish on their constituents. However, given the Druids—whatever they are—the question for discussion here is the intercommunication between the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of the Cabinet, and the electors of Oxford. When such a gentleman pronounces in public, those who go to listen to him expect pearls of information to drop from his lips; and no previous experience induces them to believe that they will learn absolutely nothing. Of all men and members in being, Mr. Cardwell is perhaps as good at delivering a profusion of words, and leaving every topic on which he touches, not exactly where it was before, but rather enveloped in greater haziness. A specially rectangular pupil of Peel, he has brought the art of verbosity in his practice to a climax. To hear him answer a question or give an explanation you fancy you feel the full force of the French satirist's adjuration to the pleader who commenced his oration with the creation of the world; you understand how it has been said that language was invented to conceal men's thoughts; you can imagine the sort of person who has been described as unable to take a cup of tea without a stratagem; and yet all the while you have a lurking consciousness that any plummet which was to sound the intellectual and political wells which are ostentatiously exhibited before you would not have to go very deep. If you can realise a series of sentences on the Johnsonian principle, but mightily diluted, delivered in a way which suggests a Puritan of the Puritanic days proper, snatched suddenly from a conventicle and forced to intone after the manner which is adopted by a certain sect in the Church, you have the eloquence of the Chancellor of the Duchy complete. Somehow, Mr. Cardwell has displayed an official aptitude for sinking. In 1853 he was President of the Board of Trade under Lord Aberdeen, and earned some reputation in that department; and when Lord Palmerston last came in with his Coalition Government, Mr. Cardwell, being a square man, was put into a round hole—that is, Mr. Milner Gibson, who was to be conciliated, declining to be Secretary for Ireland, that office was taken by Mr. Cardwell. For some time he was supposed to be managing very well, and it was whispered that he had caught inspiration from the blarney-stone, which made him all things to all Irish members. When the home secretaryship became vacant, on Sir George Lewis's going to the War Office, by a consequence which outsiders could not understand, Mr. Cardwell lapsed from the Irish secretaryship to the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Minister who, if he has any merit at all, possesses that of industry and willingness to work, was relegated to a sinecure place. The reason why, no doubt, he keeps to himself as sacredly as he does the shibboleth of the Oxford Druids, who are probably up to this time trying to discover what his speech the other day was about.

There seems to have been consideration on the part of the electors of Stroud towards Mr. Horsman. Not so long ago a deputation of that body intimated to him that there was a break in the solution of continuity between member and constituents; to which he curtly replied that he had not experienced it himself. Now, however, Mr. Horsman is in happy and pleasant communication with those whom he is supposed to represent, or, at any rate, the malcontents did not show their teeth at the recent assemblage which has been described in the chronicles. Possibly the Stroudians may have discovered that which some other persons thought they observed in the course taken by Mr. Horsman last Session. There was much greater reticence than usual on his part—that is to say, his speeches were few and far between, and their tone more moderate, less bitter, and by so much the more dull. If one might venture to hint such a thing, one would say that there were indications, trifles light as air, of forgiveness of Lord Palmerston; and there was less leaning towards that anomalous Radicalism, which rather pronounced for Lord Derby than not, than was evinced in former years. If one was uncharitable one might insinuate that perhaps some of this change may have been the result of Parliamentary chastening; for, unless one's recollection entirely deceives, one has an impression that in the Session of 1861 there were occasions when two-thirds of Mr. Horsman's addresses were spoken to empty benches. Often it happened that while he kept his audience he would work himself up into a climax, which was taken to be a peroration, and a very effective one, too; and listeners would expect that they should be left in that state of titillation which careful orators use to their advantage, having a wise sense of favours to come; when, lo! he would take breath and start off with a sentence which portended a new speech, which inevitably came, and everybody as inevitably walked off. Nevertheless, we take it that one of the *bonnes bouches* of a Session is a good set speech from Mr. Horsman, in which he runs amuck against all and sundry, no party or statesman being able to get quite out of his way.

Time was when the voice of Manchester was peculiarly loud in the House. It was the privilege of the constituency of Cottonopolis to keep up a direct electric current between the platform and the Senate, and to make Democracy incarnate in Parliament in the persons of Messrs Bright and Milner Gibson. Now Manchester is content to be represented in its more material features by sending to the Legislature two men of their town and trade, pure and simple, who—if what one hears be true—are archprinces amongst trader-princes, and who in their way are as much arbiters of commercial affairs in their own city as Rothschild and Baring are in London. Practical men—men of good sense and unobtrusive in the best meaning of the word—Mr. Bazley and Mr. Aspinall Turner occupy excellent positions in the House. No members are better attended to if they choose to speak; but in both instances, and especially in that of Mr. Bazley, whose recent appearance at a meeting of his constituents in Manchester has called forth this notice of him, they are chary of talk. Mr. Bazley is one of the most assiduous attendants at the sittings of the House. Having acquired a presumptive right to a particular seat, his handsome benevolent face and his manly form may be seen at all hours or most hours in its steady occupation. On the subject of cotton Mr. Bazley is accepted as an authority; and anything he would have to say thereon would be regarded carefully by statesmen of all parties.

We have heard a good deal of Conservative reaction of late. The winning of a few neglected elections by gentlemen who call themselves Conservatives, but who invariably declare that they have no desire to disturb Lord Palmerston, has enabled those members of the Opposition who would like to disturb him if they could to assert that the country is with them. However this may be, it does not seem to be of much consequence; for the policy of Ministries nowadays is so well defined that it matters little by what name those who govern men and guide the State call themselves. Still, it is rather interesting to witness an attempt at giving shape and substance to that which has hitherto been confined to words. The public assemblage of a society avowedly organised to promote the return of the Conservatives to power, although it has its birth in that part of England of which a sarcastic lawyer said that the further he went west the better he understood why the wise men came from the east, may mean something. Nay, at Torquay, where the Devonshire members have been out-speaking from their point of view, there lay hid the Arch-Conservative himself, and if it did not suit Mr. Disraeli to appear while the lesser puppets were exhibiting, it is not too much to suppose that his hand was not very far off from the strings. Once and again it has been our painful task to delineate, according to our judgment, that rising statesman, Sir Stafford Northcote, and on this occasion it is not our purpose to say more of him than that at Torquay, as the interpreter of the Conservative creed, and the recorder of the deeds of that party, he

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maintained the reputation which he has gained in the House. Piling up platitude on platitude, he culminated to a definition, which, if it means anything, means that the Opposition is only capable of showing its strength once a week in the Session, and that must be at a morning and not at an after-dinner sitting. Now, if Sir Lawrence Palk, who is a mournfully-earnest member, had said this, no one would have minded it; or if Mr. Kekewich, a very pleasant, gentlemanly, and useful member, had so delivered himself, it might have been thought that he had meant to perpetrate a joke. But, coming from a proximate Chancellor of the Exchequer, an admitted hope of his party, conclusions are apt to be drawn which we will not presume to set down here. At least, however, it may be insinuated that the Conservative sound from Torquay has more of the sucking-dove than the lion about it.

MUSIC.

The Christmas holidays drawing to a close, the usual musical entertainments interrupted by them are beginning to be resumed.

At the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA the pantomime is now preceded by Mr. Howard Glover's opera of "Ruy Blas," which was reproduced on Monday evening with complete success. It was somewhat abridged in consequence of the length of the pantomime, but not to any injurious extent, and the "cast," with unimportant exceptions, was the same as when the piece was first performed last season. Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Santley, Miss Susan Pyne, and Mdme. Laura Baxter exerted themselves with great effect; and this fine opera was received with warm applause by one of the most crowded houses of the season. Balfe's new opera is in active preparation, will soon be produced, and will, we have every reason to believe, add to his well-earned laurels.

The NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY on the 7th inst. gave a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The principal part was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, who, as our musical readers are aware, has transferred his services, for solid reasons, from the Sacred Harmonic to this society; and the whole performance of this magnificent oratorio was complete and excellent in every respect.

Mr. HOWARD GLOVER gave a grand morning concert on the 3rd inst. at St. James's Hall. It may be described in one word as a *concert monstre*. The programme included above fifty vocal and instrumental pieces, many of them of great length; and the services of a host of artists were put in requisition, many of them being performers of the highest eminence. Even to enumerate their names would be out of the question. The hall was crowded to the doors. The concert began at one o'clock and ended between five and six.

A grand concert in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund was given on the 2nd inst. at HAMPTON COURT PALACE, the Queen having granted her special permission for the use of the locality. The audience included most of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The various artists gave their gratuitous services, and the sum realised exceeded £140. The band and chorus were 200 strong. The instrumental solo performers included Mr. and Miss Lazarus, Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (harpist to the Queen), Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. Willy. The vocalists were Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Elton, Miss Spiller, Mrs. Daniel, and Mr. G. Tedder. A duet for two harps, played by Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Thomas, was the great instrumental feature of the concert; while the vocal music was selected with taste and admirably sung. The whole performances were warmly and deservedly applauded.

Mr. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, has been, during the last and present weeks, giving his very popular entertainment of the National Songs of his country at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall. We have already expressed our high opinion of Mr. Kennedy's talents; and it is, therefore, sufficient to say that his entertainment has been perfectly successful, the room having been constantly filled by crowded and applauding audiences, of whom, of course, his own compatriots have formed no inconsiderable portion.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—Some time ago we had the pleasure of introducing to our readers the name of Mr. Arthur Sketchley as a promising entertainer; now we have the same duty to perform to him as a dramatist under the name of Mr. Rose. On Saturday a successful play by him was produced, entitled "The Dark Cloud," which, though not very novel in its argument, is original in its treatment. There are in it two wives, one of presumed aristocratic sympathies, and one of plebeian origin, if not of tastes. The former is the young wife of Sir Marmaduke Granville (Mr. Josephs), the latter the wife of his son Sidney (Mr. Weston), who, before her marriage with him, was a widow. About her first husband there is some mystery, which ultimately gathers into "the dark cloud," on which the action and interest of the piece depend. And now one Philip Austin (Mr. Arthur Stirling) arrives from Australia, a friend of that first husband, whose announcement and presence are full of trouble for Mrs. Caroline Granville (Miss Herbert). He had formerly loved her, as well as his friend, and has now arrived badly inclined to improve the accident of their early acquaintance. He has plenty of money, and his determination is to force her to elope with him. But there is a certain Dr. M'Tab and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews) who are destined to thwart his plans. The lady, who once kept a lodging-house in Australia, knows all about the first husband, Frederick Ashton, and was present at his death; so that when Austin attempts to frighten Caroline into flight by pretending that Ashton was alive when she married Sidney Granville, and that, therefore, she was a bigamist, Mrs. M'Tab is able to give evidence to the contrary; and when he threatens to expose the fact that Ashton had been transported for forgery, Sir Marmaduke himself comes forward and explains that Ashton was a clerk who had been transported on a false charge, his innocence having been afterwards proved. The development of this little plot is skilfully managed, though the second act would have been better if it had been arranged in one scene instead of three. The comic portion of the drama, formed out of the character of the M'Tabs, who are honest, hearty people, is of considerable length and importance, and admirably sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews. The curtain fell to great applause, and Mr. Rose must be congratulated on his first venture as an author on the boards.

PRINCESS'.—On Monday "The Triple Alliance" was reproduced, with some variations in the cast, which, to a certain extent, have improved the performance. Mr. H. Marston now supports the part of the prime minister, who, by his philosophical mind, defeats the intrigues of the military duchess, and adds to it a weight of elocution which lends to the part a dramatic importance not to be achieved by a merely comic interpretation. In his delineations of the more thoughtful passages of the character he was remarkably happy, and the general effect was decidedly satisfactory. The part of the lover, by Mr. Wallace, was pleasingly sustained. The very clever pantomime of "Riquet with the Tuft" is growing nightly in public appreciation. Mr. Beverley's scenery commands the greatest admiration, and the opening acts with an ease and developes an interesting story in a manner which charms the audience.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

We have already noticed the return of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. Parry, to the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, and wish again to draw public attention to the new scena introduced by Mr. Parry, entitled, "Mrs. Roseleaf's Little Evening Party," which happily affords opportunity for the exhibition of that gentleman's liveliest peculiarities. In a similar manner we have also noticed the new doings at the POLYTECHNIC; nevertheless, the singular novelties in Mr. Pepper's "Strange Lecture" are not only so remarkable in themselves, but so significant and useful in regard to their various possible applications, that we confer a benefit on the sightseers of the season by again recommending their attention to this highly-curious scientific entertainment. In relation to the optical illusions described, a distinction is to be made between those effected by Mr. Rose's Photodrome and those devised by Mr. Dircks, to whom is due the phantom scene illustrative of Mr. Charles Dickens's "Haunted Man." On this subject we have been favoured with the following letter from Mr. Thomas Rose, of Glasgow, which we insert on account of its scientific value and the suggestion which it implies:—"In your notice of the Christmas entertainment at the Polytechnic Institution you attribute to my optical arrangement, the Photodrome, the production of the very ingenious illusion contrived by Mr. Dircks. My apparatus will not show such an effect. I have given some attention to an optical device that might present the spectre of the Harz Mountain very effectively for dramatic purposes; but, as Mr. Dircks is first in the field with a kindred device, I leave the hint with him."

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—This excellent place of amusement has been embellished and redecorated, and has also, like its rival in Portland-place, a pantomime which will greatly interest the juvenile visitors to the institution. It is entitled, "The Forty Thieves; or, Harlequin Here, There, and Everywhere," and gives occasion to Mr. Righton to puzzle and delight his audience with the rapid changes of costume that he succeeds in so adroitly effecting during the evening. There is also a great variety of amusements—indeed, too numerous to mention—all of which are well calculated to afford great pleasure to holiday folk.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—This building is likely to become one of our most popular places of entertainment, and must add greatly to the advantages of a residence in merry Islington. On Boxing Night Mr. Blondin made his appearance here, and went through his wonderful evolutions, both on the low and the high rope, with perfect success. He is engaged for a month, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton and Mr. Miranda, who are assisted with an orchestra consisting of eighty performers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 983 by Ernest, V. B., Georgy, C. B. S., Stanley, B. T., Nemo, Query, H. W., F. B., I. A. K., St. F., Willy, Medicus, T. P. C., Omicron, Sylvan, Argus, P. G., M. P., Victoria, Peon, A. B. C., Iota, Harry, Prusis, G. C., Bella; W., of Boulogne; Percy, Tivoli, H.M.S. Dauntless, A German, Rowland, Civis, G. H., Boston Stump, A. Swede, Clericus, F. R. S., Max; M. P., Travellers' Club; H. S. D.; I. B., of Bradford; L. S., Norman, M'Leod, Victor, Druid, Ranger, Pendennis, Mitre, C. G. A., Godolphin, F. A. S., Balfour, Box and Cox, Œdipus, Beta, S. W. F., Omega, are correct. All others are wrong.

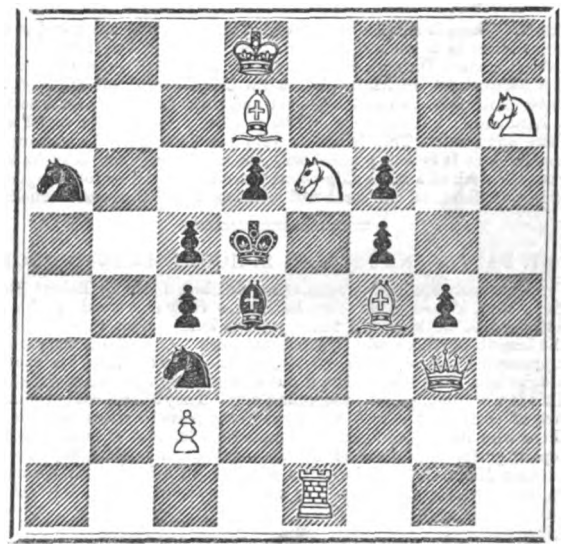
*** THE AWARD OF THE PROBLEM PRIZES.—A competitor to the tourney complains that the judges in this affair have committed a still worse error than that of awarding a prize to an inaccurate problem, by giving the fourth prize to a composer "who did not compete at all for the best six ordinary problem prize, but went in for the 'Chess-studies prize,' a different thing altogether."

PROBLEM NO. 985.

By Mr. I. A. CAMPBELL.

This beautiful composition was one of the Prize Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 983.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 2nd	R takes B, or (*a*)	(If Black play B takes B, or Kt takes B, he accelerates his defeat.)	
(*a*) 1.	P takes K Kt P	2. P to K 6th (dis. ch)	R to K Kt 5th (best)
2. P to K 6th (dis. ch)	P takes Q or Kt to K B 4th	3. R to Q 4th	Anything
3. R to Q 4th	Anything	4. Kt mates.	
4. Kt mates.			

PROBLEM NO. 984.

The conditions of mate in this position (White to play, and mate in three moves) having been omitted last week, and a Black Bishop having been mistakenly placed at Black's Q B sq instead of a White one, we repeat the position in Enigma No. 1300.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—I set up the position given by you in your column of Saturday last as the problem which the examiners *now* deem to be the *best*, in expectation of the enjoyment of a *bonne bouche*, and impressed with the conviction that this would prove to be, in the words of one of the examiners, "as admirable as it is perfect."

You may perhaps imagine the chagrin of the proverbial Alderman before whom was placed a "red herring" instead of the "turbot" he dreamed of, or that of his Excellency Sancho Panza under the discipline of his State admirers, but you cannot conceive the disgust of the writer upon solving the *best* of 494 problems by the following commonplace moves:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K takes Kt	Q takes Kt (ch)	P to B 4th
B to K 6th	Kt to K 4th	B to Q B 4th. Mate	

Of course I am aware (from the "admirable as perfect" critique) that this, although in strict compliance with the author's conditions, is not the author's solution, and a further examination revealed to me the following variation, which I presume to be Mr. Campbell's version:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 7th	B takes B (ch)	(*a*)	B takes Q (ch)
2. Q to K 5th	Kt takes Q or (*a*)	3. K to B 4th	Anything
3. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K moves	4. Kt Mates.	
4. B to K 6th. Mate.			

If there be no error in the position as printed it will now be necessary for the examiners to again reconsider their award, and I own to a feeling of curiosity as to the course they will adopt—whether they will recommend an emendation of Mr. Campbell's problem, or decree that the prize shall be given to one of the three foreign composers who are already prizeholders. If the former course be chosen, I beg to suggest that that which the self-appointed law-makers are pleased to call a "dead pawn" (white) be placed on White's Q 8th square, and the sapient examiners will then have attained to an elevation of absurdity beyond the reach of criticism.

But, Sir, what sort of an examination must this have been which overlooked the most obvious defects in positions declared to be the best of all sent in? It is evident that there has been no examination at all, or, if any, then of the most superficial character, and I think it impossible that the rejected contributors can place confidence in the justice of the award in the other cases after such an exhibition of carelessness, incompetence, or worse, on the part of the examiners in their adjudication of the prize for the "best" problem.

I am Sir, yours faithfully, P. T. D.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MACKENZIE AND M'DONNELL, AT THE GRAND CIGAR DIVAN.—This interesting combat terminated on Monday last in favour of Mr. Mackenzie. The score at the finish being:—

Mackenzie .. 6 | M'Donnell .. 3 | Drawn .. 1

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND BLACKBURNE.—This contest also was brought to a close during the past week, Mr. Steinitz having contrived to score no less than seven games to one game won by his opponent.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 1300.—By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

(This Enigma is a corrected version of the Problem No. 981, published in our last Number.)

White: K at Q 8sq, Q at Q Kt sq, R at K 4th; B at Q B 8th, Kt at K R 4th, Ps at K Kt 3rd and Q 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at K Kt 5th and K 3rd, B at K B 4th, Kt at K sq; Ps at K B 6th, K 2nd, and Q 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

THE CAREER OF THE ALABAMA.

MR. S. M. UNDERHILL, writing from St. Thomas, West Indies, furnishes the *Scotsman* with a short history of the career of the Confederate war-steamer Alabama, obtained from the late boatswain of the "290":—

The "290" was built by Mr. Laird, the eminent shipbuilder of Birkenhead, under contract with a Mr. Butcher. She was regularly contracted and paid for; and as nothing transpired during her construction to warrant the supposition that she was destined to hoist the ensign of the Southern Confederacy, no laws of neutrality were infringed. Indeed, it was hinted that the vessel was intended for the service of the Emperor of China. Her keel was laid in the beginning of this year (1862), and she was launched in April thereafter, though she was not ready for sea for the succeeding three months. The "290" is simply a large wooden screw gun-boat, such a vessel as is in European navies styled a corvette. She is very strongly built of the best materials, and is constructed to carry ten guns—viz., one rifled 100-pounder, one 68 pounder, and eight 32-pounders—i.e., four 32-pounders on each broadside, throwing collectively 128lb. solid shot at each discharge, and two pivot guns. She is barque-rigged, and is fitted with a pair of very powerful engines, by Penn, of London. She left Birkenhead towards the end of July, ostensibly on a trial-trip, having on board a large party of ladies and gentlemen. On getting out of the Mersey, this party was sent back in a tug-boat, and the "290," as had been previously arranged, neglected to return to Birkenhead, but steamed direct for the island in the Atlantic where she was to take in her guns, ammunition, &c. On leaving England, the "290" had a crew of ninety-three men, for the most part belonging to the English Naval Reserve, all being trained gunners, and the majority old men-of-war's men. She was temporarily commanded by Captain Bullock, who had under him the proper complement of commissioned and petty officers. Captain Bullock, having learned that the Tuscarora lay in wait for him in St. George's Channel, took his departure by what is known as the North Channel, thus eluding his Federal enemy; though even had he been intercepted the Northener would have found himself in a dilemma, as the "290" had a set of English papers, and other presumptive proofs of her neutrality, in the face of which it might have been difficult for her captor to have acted. The "290" at this time carried no guns or other warlike stores, but consisted merely of the hull, spars, and engines, except, of course, coal and other requisites to enable her to reach her destination, which was Tarissa, one of the Azores or Western Islands, belonging to Portugal. This destination the "290" duly reached, after a fine run of eight days, and came to an anchor in Tarissa Roads, nothing of any moment having occurred to break the usual monotony of a sea voyage.

Some time before the departure of the "290" from the Mersey a large barque left the Thames (cleared for Demerara, West Indies) to meet the "290" at Tarissa, and there transfer to the latter vessel the guns and stores destined for her, and which formed the cargo of the barque. Some reason required to be assigned to the Portuguese authorities for the "290" having anchored in their bay, and accordingly the excuse furnished to them was that her engines had broken down. This plea was accepted as a valid one, and during the week that intervened betwixt the arrival at Tarissa of the "290" and the barque the crew of the former vessel were engaged ostensibly in repairing her engines, but really in preparing her to receive her guns, &c. About the lapse of a week from the arrival of the "290" the barque above mentioned sailed in and anchored, her captain alleging as a reason to the Portuguese officials that his vessel had sprung a leak, which would require to be repaired ere she could resume her voyage; and on this understanding the Portuguese at once placed her in quarantine (which in the Azores lasts three days). On the day after the barque's arrival, Captain Bullock, of the "290," being anxious to get his guns on board, hauled alongside of the barque, and erected a pair of large shears to effect the transfer of her cargo from the barque's hold to the "290's" deck. This brought off the Portuguese in a fury that their rules should have been broken by the "290" having dared to communicate with a vessel which had still two days' quarantine to run, and they angrily demanded to know the reason why their regulations had been infringed. They were told that the barque was in a sinking state, and the erection of the shears was accounted for by urging the necessity for an immediate temporary transfer of her cargo, that the leak might be reached and stopped; and Captain Bullock finally succeeded in bearing down all opposition by feigning to get in a passion, saying he was doing no more for the barque than any Englishman would do for a countryman in distress. The Portuguese left the vessel, and the transhipment proceeded without further hindrance from those on shore.

About the afternoon of the second day, and when the transfer was nearly complete, the British screw-steamer Bahama came in, having on board Captain Semmes and the other late officers of the Sumter, besides the remainder of the "290's" armament, and an addition of twenty old men to her crew. On the Bahama's arrival and anchorage on a somewhat similar pretext to those given to her two predecessors, the Portuguese fairly lost all patience, and peremptorily insisted on the instant departure of all three vessels. The Bahama at once communicated with the "290," and, having handed over to the latter vessel everything destined for her, got up steam and left, followed by the "290," towing the now empty barque. All three went, not to sea, as they had been ordered to do, but to Angra Bay (a bay in the same island, and only a few leagues distant from Tarissa Roads). Here they remained unmolested until noon the following day (a Sunday), when, for the second time, all three vessels were ordered out of the Portuguese waters. All the "290's" guns being now mounted, and the vessel otherwise ready for a cruise, the order was obeyed, and all took their departure, the barque, as before, in tow of the "290," which, having convoyed her well out to sea, cast her off, and with a favouring breeze she steered for Cardiff, to bring out a further supply of coal for the "290's" future use. The "290" and the Bahama now steamed round the island, and Captain Semmes, coming out of his cabin, ordered his First Lieutenant to muster the crew aft. This having been done, and all the officers assembled on the poop in their full uniform (i.e., Confederate grey frock-coat and trousers), Captain Semmes, enjoined silence, and read his commission as Post Captain in the Confederate Navy. It was a document duly attested at Richmond, and bore the signature of "Jeff. Davis, President Confederate States of America." He then opened and read his sealed orders from the President, directing him to assume command of the Confederate sloop of war Alabama, hitherto known as the "290," in which (having been duly commissioned) he was to hoist the Confederate ensign and pennant, and "sink, burn, and destroy everything which flew the ensign of the so-called United States of America." Captain Semmes then ordered the First Lieutenant to fire a gun and run up the Confederate flag and pennant. The gun was fired by the Second Lieutenant (Armstrong, a relation of the famous inventor), and ere its smoke had cleared away the stars and bars of the young Confederacy were floating on the breeze, and the ceremony was complete—Captain Semmes declaring the vessel henceforth to be known as the Alabama to have been duly commissioned. The next step was formally to engage the crew to serve and fight under the Southern flag, which having been done, the men were addressed by their captain in an eloquent and stirring speech, in the course of which he said there were only four vessels in the United States' Navy that were more than a match for the Alabama; but he said that in an English-built heart of oak as she was, and surrounded as he then saw himself by British hearts of oak, he wouldn't strike his newly-hoisted flag for any one of the four. Of course this elicited a hearty burst of cheering for President, States, and Captain, and, when it had subsided, Captain Semmes said the Bahama was on the point of leaving for England, and intimated that if any of his crew repented of the step they had taken, they were free to return in her. This alternative none would accept, and Captain Bullock and a few of the other officers who had taken the "290" from England to the Azores, finding their occupation gone, through the arrival of those who had held similar appointments in the Sumter, having gone on board the Bahama, that vessel and the Alabama, amidst hearty cheering from the crews of both, parted company, the former pursuing her course back to England, the latter in chase of a Yankee whaler, which she captured and burned. This was her first prize, and her subsequent career is now so famous as to render a single remark thereon superfluous. The Alabama's crew receive from the Confederate Government half the value of every American ship and cargo they destroy, and each of her crew is now worth several hundred pounds. All obligations to them have hitherto been faithfully discharged in gold. The Alabama is supplied with coal from Wales by three sailing-vessels thus constantly employed.

According to the *Bookseller*, the press of this country brought forth, during the last twelve months, from the commencement of December, 1861, to the end of November, 1862, 4828 new books, including reprints and new editions. In France, 11,484 new works, including pamphlets, were produced; and 14,000 in Germany.

A successful experiment was made a few days since at Havre with a gun, invented by Count d'Haudetot, for throwing a rope from the shore to a ship in distress. The rope was carried a distance of 240 yards by a shot weighing 10lb. The inventor says that the greatest distance to which a rope has been thrown by a similar instrument is 200 yards, and that the shot used weighed 20lb.

Official returns, says *Galignani*, state that the damage done to private and communal property in the Austrian empire by the inundations last year of the Danube, the Elbe, and the Vistula, amounted to 7,000,000fl. in Sclavonia and the German provinces, and to 3,000,000fl. in Hungary. Of those 10,000,000fl., four and a half belonged to proprietors who have no need of assistance, while the remainder was property belonging to persons who cannot do without public aid.

Recent advices from Teheran (says the *Malta Times*) announce the appointment of Mahmoud Khan, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James's from his Imperial Highness the Shah of Persia. His Excellency will be attended by a numerous suite, of which Meerza Abbas Khan and Mahomed Ali Agha will form part, and have high offices confided to them. His Excellency is ordered, notwithstanding the depth of winter, to proceed without delay on this mission, which is said to embrace objects of a highly-important political nature. Independently of those are others, not less important, which have in view the desirable consolidation of closer commercial relations between the two countries, with the same advantages as those recently secured to the new kingdom of Italy, through the medium of her talented Envoy Extraordinary, the Cavaliere Commendatore Cerutti, who has left Teheran on his return to Turin, taking the route through Russia.

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THE WRECK OF THE COLOMBO.

IN a previous Number we announced the loss of the mail-steamer Colombo. This vessel, one of the fine fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was 2107 gross tonnage, and of 450-horse power, classed A 1 in Lloyd's register, and built in 1853. She was bringing the Australian, China, and Calcutta mails, when, on Nov. 19, she went ashore on one of the southernmost of the Laccadives, known as Miniooy Island, 447 miles from Point de Galle. By the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Massilia we have received full particulars of the loss of the Colombo. Owing to the thickness of the weather, no observations could be taken after leaving Galle, and on the morning of Nov. 19, at four o'clock, the weather continuing very thick, nothing being visible at a ship's length and the rain coming down in torrents, speed was reduced to "full slow." Two hours afterwards breakers ahead were reported a quarter of a mile off; and before the engines, which were immediately reversed, could have any effect on the vessel, she forged ahead, and the swell and a strong wind drove her bodily on the coral beach. She touched so lightly that no one on board felt the shock. There was a strong current to the northward at the time of about three miles an hour. After striking, she fell over to windward, exposing her deck to the sea, which poured down the hatchways and skylights in torrents. As nothing could be done to save the ship, the boats on the land side were cleared, and by eight a.m. all the passengers and crew were safely landed. A drenching rain continued, which was the more felt as most of the ladies and children were lightly clad. Awnings and spars were brought on shore, and by two p.m. the passengers were comfortably housed until better accommodation could be obtained at the village, a short distance off, where they repaired the next day and took up their abode until the arrival of assistance. A native boat, with an officer, was sent to the nearest land, 210 miles distant, to telegraph the news of the disaster to Bombay, Galle, and Calcutta. An abundance of provisions was obtained from the wreck. On Nov. 30 the Ottawa arrived from Bombay and took the passengers to Suez. Eighteen hours after striking the ship parted in two pieces, midships. The disaster appears to have been occasioned by insufficient allowance having been made for the strength of the current, which, notwithstanding a mile and a half an hour had been allowed for it, drove the vessel some 32 miles out of her course. The passengers speak in great praise of the presence of mind shown by Captain Farquhar under the trying circumstances, and his unwearied exertions for their comfort and convenience. A short time before the disaster Captain Farquhar had succeeded in saving a vessel from shipwreck.

The following description of the Island of Miniooy is taken from Horsburgh's Directory:—"Miniooy or Malicoy Island (the centre) in lat. 8 deg. 17 min. N., long. 73 deg. 7 min. E., is about six miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth, extending in the form of a crescent from N.E. to S.W., with the concave side to the N.W., where a circular coral-reef projects about three miles, and is joined to the extremes of the island on the reef near the west point of the island. There is an islet with trees on it, and at the north end of the island there is a passage through the reef, with two fathoms—the deepest water—through which the boats and small vessels pass; but it is narrow and intricate. When the boats are within the reef, the water is deeper—two and a quarter and three fathoms, over a bottom of hard coral; but chains would be necessary to secure a vessel were there any swell. This island is very populous, and the natives are hospitable. It is well planted with cocoanut-trees, and may be seen from the deck of a large ship about three and a half or four leagues." It is, doubtless, on the coral-reef mentioned that the vessel struck.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM AT ABERDEEN.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN.

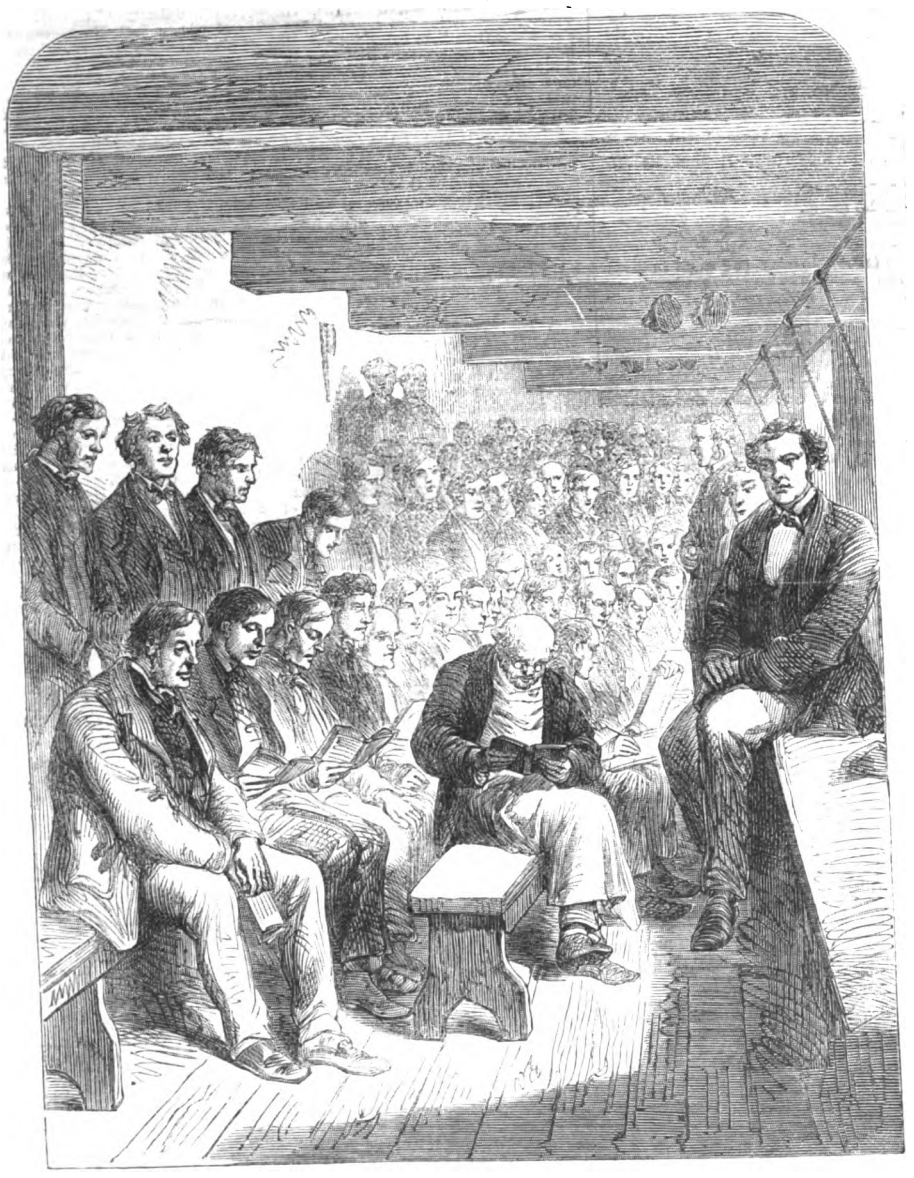
THIS institution provided, originally, accommodation of a mixed class—viz., paupers and boarders. The managers, undertaking in terms of the Lunacy Act to provide accommodation for the whole paupers of the county, resolved to erect a detached establishment for boarders, of which the accompanying Engraving represents the south-east aspect, and to convert the original buildings into a pauper asylum. The building is erected on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, about two miles from the centre of Aberdeen. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, beautifully wooded, and laid out in terraces, drives, &c., the extent in all being about twenty-four acres. Internally, the accommodation is most complete, and of a nature which, while it precludes the idea of restraint or confinement, is at the same time in accordance with perfect safety to the inmates. It is also varied, so that a patient may have a suite of apartments for complete privacy, or may live in the common rooms with the others. The building was erected under the charge of Mr. Ramage, architect, Aberdeen. The cost of the building, including furnishings, was about £11,000. The number of boarders who can be accommodated in it is sixty-six.

ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, STALYBRIDGE.

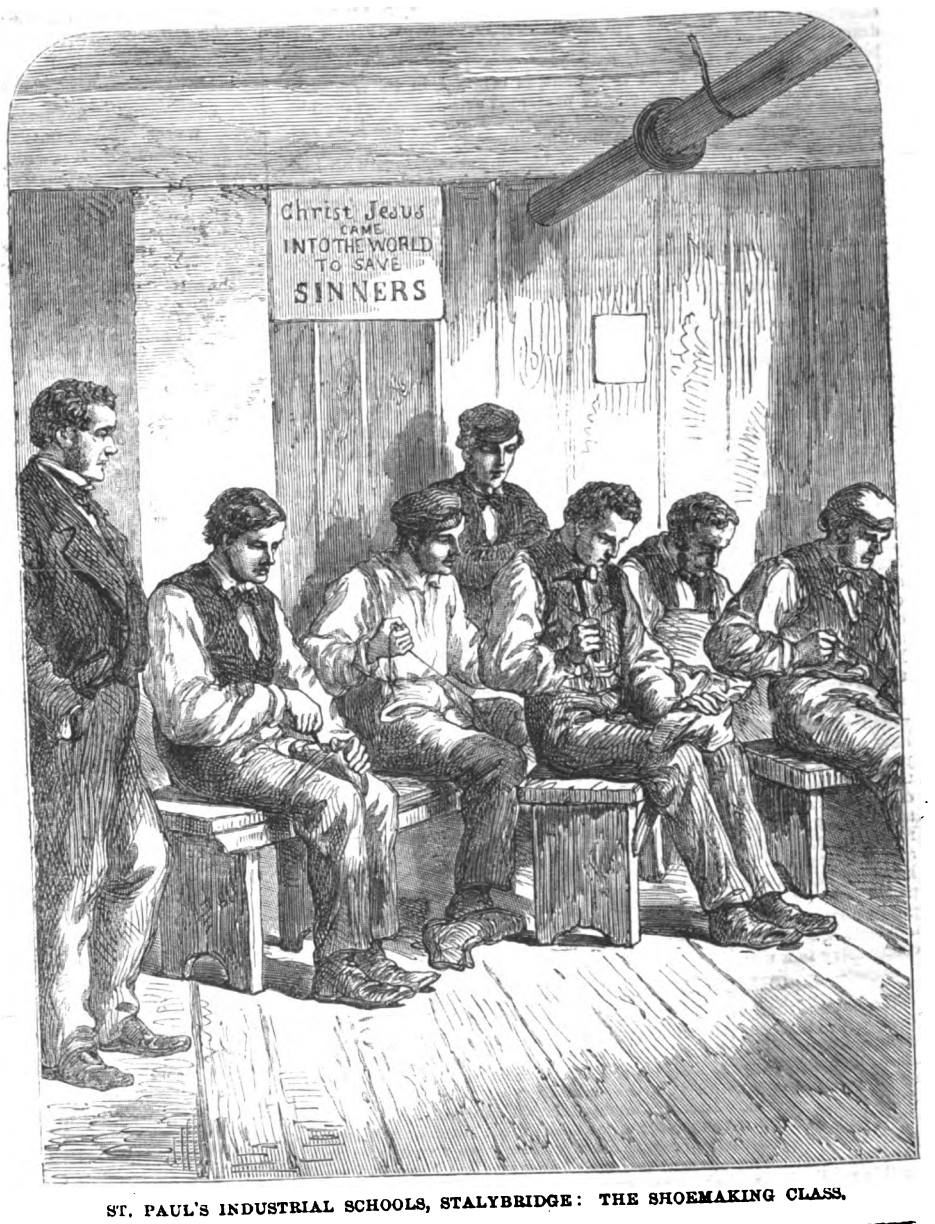
THESE schools are held in rooms provided in his mill by Robert Platt Esq., who, although his own hands are fully employed, as he has never ceased working full time, yet has kindly given these rooms for the benefit of those who are out of work. One of our Engravings represents a part of the shoemaking class at work. Here the men are taught by a shoemaker, himself out of work, to make and mend shoes. This is very popular with the young men. They have already repaired, free of cost, one hundred and twenty-one pairs of shoes belonging to those who attend the female and male schools, and it is intended to repair gratis the shoes of all amongst them needing repair. In another Engraving we have the old men in school, with spectacles on nose, poring over book, or copy, or slate. The oldest scholar here is seventy-nine years of age. The quietness and docility of these men, rough as many of them appear to be, are very remarkable, and quite touching. A drillmaster attends twice a week, and a singing-master attends on the alternate two days. The taste for music is most remarkable.

MESSRS. YATES AND POWER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Egyptian Hall is now the locale where Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Harold Power's "Invitations" are accepted by a numerous body of friends. These invitations, as our readers are well aware, are illustrated by scenes from the exquisite pencil of Mr. William Beverley. One of these we have selected this week, the beauty of which will doubtless secure general approbation. It is representative of the seaside. As to the entertainment itself, it has been thoroughly successful with the public, who have welcomed it as in some sort a revival of the pleasing style of lecturing which the late Mr. Albert Smith so successfully introduced. There are great differences, however, between the two, nor always to the disadvantage of the new candidates. Their youth and associations are greatly in their favour, and they are both capable of sketching off character with the happiest effect. As public delineators, who have proposed "to catch the manners living as they rise," they have a wild field of artistic labour before them, which we have no doubt will render up much of its fruit to their use in the selection and execution of their future subjects. Their present invitations are very acceptable: those yet to be expected will probably be more so. They have commenced well, and their progress is among the recorded facts of the season.



ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, STALYBRIDGE: SCHOOL FOR ADULTS.



ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, STALYBRIDGE: THE SHOEMAKING CLASS.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1184.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE position and the power of France have always given and must always give her a peculiar weight in the affairs of Europe. At no time more than the present is it an admitted fact, however little pleasing it may be to the pride of other nations, that the occasions on which the ruler of France is expected to pronounce publicly and formally, whether in the shape of a curt sentence to an Ambassador or in a set speech to his Chambers, are looked forward to with a marked sense of their importance to the tranquillity of the world. When the reception of the diplomatic body on New-Year's Day has passed over without the enunciation of anything beyond courteous commonplaces, expectation turns to the probabilities of what will be the tone of the address of the Emperor to his senators and deputies. For a long time previously the likelihoods of that speech have been canvassed all over the Continent with so much eagerness as to lead to the belief that there are few who do not think that in it are involved the issues of peace and war; and when it has been delivered, and it is found to contain no sensational paragraph, nothing on which the phantom of an offence could be fastened, and merely fulfils that formal if not meaningless character which is taken to belong to set regal declarations, a long sigh of relief passes over the European States, and it is assumed that the business of the world may go on for the ensuing year. Far be it from us to insinuate that anybody has been alarmed; but the acknowledgment of the passing away of a political crisis if tacit is universal.

If any special expectations were formed with regard to the speech of the Emperor to his Chambers this year his Imperial Majesty, who has a talent for surprises, has certainly disappointed them. Any notion that a programme for the future, so

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY: BANQUET AT THE FARRINGDON-STREET STATION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 74.

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far as it is comprehended in the next twelve months, would be laid down has been effectually dissipated. The Speech is a retrospect, a review of the results of the last five years of the second empire, with an infusion of congratulation and laudation which is exhibited so judiciously as at once to gratify the self-consciousness of Frenchmen and to avoid wounding the most delicate susceptibilities of other countries. Most, if not all, of the results to France to which the Emperor lays claim are undeniable. In the gross they amount to an assertion that she has gained rather than lost ground as a nation, and that her attitude and status in the world are to all appearances assured.

There is something of a personal disclaimer in that early sentence of the Speech in which the Emperor hints at the aptness of people to seek in the acts of Sovereigns hidden motives and mysterious combinations, and it would seem as if he meant to proclaim that, in the sentiments which his Speech contains, this time at least, he has no after-thoughts and no mental reservations. Without this most of us would probably be ready to accept the assertion that his policy has been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral ascendancy. Of the success of his policy in the latter respect there can be no doubt; and we are not prepared categorically to affirm that nothing has been done which has contributed to the prosperity of France. Taken in connection with that paragraph which tells of the conclusion and negotiation of treaties of commerce with other nations, such an assertion is to a considerable extent borne out, and we in this country at least ought not, indeed cannot be, disposed to gainsay any policy which tends to enlarge the capabilities of a people for that trading and commercial interchange on which is founded our own successful progress.

It is to the last five of the ten years of the second empire that the Emperor points as having especially produced those results which have, as he believes, added to the stability of his dynasty and the extension of the influence of France in her foreign relations, as well as her advance in domestic improvement. It is insinuated with some skill that during that period a pure despotism has been tempered down to a point which almost touches constitutionalism; and a notable example of the extension of the power of the Legislative Body is adduced in the fact that the Executive has abandoned one of its prerogatives by leaving it to the Chambers to determine the proper scope and limits of national expenditure. However shadowy and meagre the reality of this sketch of the growth of what, for want of a better word, we must call the advance of popular institutions in France may seem in our eyes, yet it must be confessed that a tendency in that direction has not been wanting; and, if the French people are called upon to be thankful for small mercies, and are content therewith, it is not for other folk to criticise and condemn their condition.

When an Imperial manifesto like that which has been just promulgated is carefully framed on the principle of declaring nothing for the future, those who have to consider and to deal with it can only do so in its own sense, and, that being purely historical, comment descends almost to verbal criticism. Proceeding with the points of the speech from this point of view, one is led to observe on the lightness of hand with which the question of Mexico is touched, and with what ingenuity its object is made to appeal to a pervading feeling of the people of France—their national honour and their military prestige. The settlement of the long-disputed question with Switzerland of the right of territory in the Vallée des Dappes is, perhaps, the one subject which is of European interest, inasmuch as it puts an end to complications which might at any time have led to hostile demonstrations under circumstances in which other Powers could scarcely have been in a position to stand by and look on. On his Italian policy the Emperor has touched with singular abstinence, and he only indicates that the armed interference of France has at once vindicated the independence of Italy and the inviolability of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope—a reconciliation of an anomaly which is not equally clear to every one else besides his Majesty, and which is not traced in his speech by any logical process. One intimation may be inferred from this part of his statement—and it is almost the only index of future policy which it contains—namely, that no intention exists in his mind at present to make any alteration in the status quo at Rome.

Perhaps the most frank declaration which the Emperor makes is that which relates to his views on the question of mediation in the quarrel between the contending States of America. He avows that he has been for some time ready to interpose with an offer of mediation, and has been only restrained by the decided opposition to such a course adopted by the other maritime Powers of Europe, without whose co-operation he tacitly admits that action on his part might not have been successful; but he intimates that if a favourable opportunity arise he will be ready to offer his friendly offices to the Americans, even if he does so alone. There are not wanting those who have insinuated that the establishment of a large French force in Mexico was but a preliminary to some such step on the part of the Emperor, whose diplomatic action, he may be supposed to think, would not be the less forcible from the fact that something like an army was disposable almost on the American frontier. It is only fair, in discussing this portion of the Emperor's policy, to admit that reasons springing from other than mere political ambition may have mainly influenced his conduct and his wishes. The pressure on that manufacture which depends on the American cotton supply is felt keenly in France, and no one knows better than Louis Napoleon the social dangers which lurk in the haunts of the unemployed workmen of that country. It is with a view to meet for awhile this peril that, if he is unable to hold out hopes of his being able to bring peace to America, he proposes a grant of public money applicable to the mitigation of the distress which the cotton famine is causing.

It may, perhaps, be observed that while there is no special mention of the alliance with England which has hitherto generally been thought worthy of a sentence in the Imperial Speech, there are half a dozen significant words relative to the construction of the navy of France, which are of interest to this country. That matter is spoken of almost as if it was an accomplished fact; and if one were inclined to seek for large suppositions beneath scanty expressions, the phrase might be construed into an intimation that the design of maritime equality, if not of supremacy, of which the Emperor has been so often accused, is not laid aside or disregarded. If we were to venture to give an opinion we should say that this boasted reconstruction of the navy, which, of course, means the introduction of armour-plated vessels of war, has reached a point where it has been found necessary to stop short, and that ere long there will come a reaction on the subject of the construction and armaments of fighting-ships which will render it necessary that another reconstruction of the navies of the world should be commenced.

Taking a general and comprehensive view of the document, on the issue of which so much expectation has been founded, it may be said that it has disappointed that expectation, but to our conception in an agreeable manner. From its tone may be deduced the conclusion that for some time to come the empire is to be really peace; and if there be any who wonder that no indications are given of the activity of France in the affairs of the world, we think it can be asserted that the world prefers the unambitious course which has been pursued.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers were opened, on the 12th inst., with the usual ceremony, in the Salle des Etats, by a speech from the Emperor in person. It was well received, and, as will be seen from the translation of it given in another column, was peaceable in its tenour.

After the ceremony of opening the Chambers a dinner of forty-two covers was given at the Tuileries, at which there were present all the members of the Imperial family; and the officers of the Cent Gardes and of the Guides, who had served as the escort, were present. At half-past nine there was a ball, at which the company numbered about 450. Their Majesties entered the salons at ten. The Empress wore a dress of sky-blue satin, splendidly trimmed, and a headdress ornamented with diamonds and rubies.

The Corps Législatif was opened on the 13th inst. by its President, the Duke de Morny. The Duke eulogised the Emperor's Address, and expressed his hopes that the Deputies would not lose sight of the fact inculcated in the Address, that their language and attitude must have a considerable effect upon the mind and conduct of the electors. Then the President passed on to dilate upon the increase of their prerogatives which the Legislative Body have lately received, and drew the expected moral that only their conciliatory and moderate demeanour could have rendered their functions efficacious.

The official papers distributed among the members of the Legislature state that, while the Emperor has abandoned the project of a joint mediation between the Northern and Southern States of America, in consequence of the refusal of England and Russia to join with him in his overtures of conciliation, his Majesty has informed the Cabinet of Washington that he "is still ready to mediate, provided the American Government desires that France should facilitate the task of peace, either alone or collectively, in whatever form may be pointed out to her." With regard to the French expedition to Mexico, these official papers also tell us that "the Mexican question has entered an entirely military phase, of which it will be requisite to await the issue."

The first ball of the season at the Tuileries took place on the 8th inst., upwards of 3000 invitations having been issued.

The archbishopric of Paris, made vacant by the death of Mgr. Morlot, has just been filled up. Mgr. Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, has received the promotion. The portrait of Cardinal Morlot is, by order of the Emperor, to be placed in the palace of Versailles.

Count von der Goltz, the new Prussian Ambassador to France, has arrived in Paris.

A first warning has been given to the liberal journal *Le Temps*, for an article upon the French Emperor's speech. The *Courrier du Dimanche* has received a third warning, for an article by M. Prevost Paradol, suggesting reforms in the working of universal suffrage.

General Count de Seran, formerly Aide-de-Camp to the Duke d'Enghien, has just died, in his 93rd year. He was one of the last representatives of the army of 1789. He had been a fellow-student, and even the corporal, of Napoleon at the school of Brienne.

M. Horace Vernet, says a Paris letter, has had a relapse. Inflammation has made fresh progress, and his medical attendants appear to despair of his recovery.

Among the numerous changes contemplated in ever-changing Paris is the transformation of the large inclosure of the Palais-Royal into a winter garden, in which concerts will be given.

News received from Vera Cruz to the 10th ult. announces that General Forey had occupied important positions leading to Puebla, and was preparing for an early advance. The inhabitants of Matamoras received the French cordially. Miramon supported the French. The Mexican Congress had issued a manifesto against the French invasion, urging resistance to the last extremity.

SPAIN.

The debate on Mexican affairs has closed in the Chamber of Deputies, as it did in the Senate, in favour of the Government. On the 14th inst. the Address, in answer to the Royal Speech, was carried by 166 against 77. This result will, no doubt, induce Marshal O'Donnell to relinquish any idea of resigning the reigns of Government.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 10th inst. states that, at the request of the Minister of Public Works, the Spanish Academy is engaged in fixing on certain words in the Spanish language which can be used in railway and other branches of business, in the room of foreign expressions which have been introduced, such as docks, coke, express-train, &c.

PORTUGAL.

The Governmental measure creating twenty-seven new Peers has been generally received with disapprobation.

A subscription has been set on foot in Lisbon to assist the distressed Lancashire operatives.

The tug-steamer Torre de Belew, Captain Louis Burnoy, belonging to a Glasgow company, has rescued 120 fishermen and eleven boats which were in peril off the bar of Figueira. The Portuguese Government has officially testified its thanks to the captain.

Dom Fernando continues firm in his refusal of the throne of Greece.

The late severe weather has done considerable damage to the railway works in Portugal.

Her Majesty's ships Warrior, Black Prince, Revenge, and Resistance have returned from their cruise.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly was opened on the 12th inst. No speech was delivered by the President in the national council, but in the council of the estates the President touched upon the apprehension that might be entertained for the future. He regretted that Europe is not yet convinced of the truth that the happiness of nations is not founded upon dynastic interests, but upon spiritual and material progress. Without entering into particulars of American affairs, the President expressed a hope that the Union would be able to maintain its vitality without foreign intervention, as was the case in Switzerland during the period of the Sonderbund.

Negotiations have commenced at Berne, with the object of concluding a treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland. The Plenipotentiaries are M. de Turgot and Dr. Korn.

ITALY.

Parliament is to reopen on the 28th inst. As this reopening is merely a continuation of the previous Session, there will be no Speech from the Throne.

An immediate new Italian loan is hinted at by the Turin *Opinione*.

It is stated that Signor Ricci, the Minister of Marine, has resigned.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin, in a recent article, expresses its conviction that Rome will some day become the capital of Italy, and adds, "We must await this happy result."

A despatch from Naples states that the police have seized the correspondence of some Bourbon conspirators residing at Rome relative to the organisation of reactionary committees in the southern provinces. It appears from this correspondence (says the despatch) that the regulations of these committees were presented by the Dukes of Pepoli and Dellaregina to the ex-King of Naples, and received his approval.

The *Official Gazette* says that "not only at Turin but in the other principal towns of Italy the subscription on behalf of those who have suffered by brigandage has met with great favour. The municipalities almost everywhere take the initiative." The municipality of Naples has subscribed 50,000 lire towards the suppression of brigandage.

A new Roman "Committee of Action" have offered their presidency to Garibaldi. In reply, Garibaldi accepts the presidency, and, recalling the history of the former committee, asks the Romans to "listen more to his counsels, and to place confidence only in themselves."

PRUSSIA.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 14th inst., in the name of the King, by the President of the Council, Herr Von Bismarck-Schönhausen.

The Speech from the Throne commenced by expressing the desire of his Majesty that a durable understanding may be arrived at in the question which had remained unsolved in the preceding Session. This understanding would be obtained as soon as the Constitution shall be taken as the basis for the position of the representatives of the people, and when the legislative authorities mutually respect their Constitutional rights.

The speech proceeded to state that the financial condition of the country was perfectly satisfactory.

The Government will lay before the Chambers a communication in reference to the revenue and expenditure of 1862, and will ask for the sanction of those expenses incurred without their previous concurrence.

The Government will also submit the modified Budget for 1863 and the Budget for 1864, and will further propose an alteration in the law on military service of the 3rd of September, 1814. The Ministers are unanimous in abiding by the project of reorganisation of the army, and desire that it should be forthwith determined by the legal settlement of the expenditure.

The Government is firmly resolved not to postpone the advantages of the commercial treaty with France longer than the continuance of the present Zollverein treaties.

The Speech also announced bills upon questions of local interest and special legal reforms, and then continued:—"Our relations with foreign Powers are generally satisfactory. The expectation that a regular Constitutional Government should be established in Electoral Hesse has been only temporarily disturbed. The proposals made in the Federal Diet, in consequence of certain identical notes, owe their bearing in point of principle upon the position of Prussia in her relations to the Federal Diet less to their actual contents than to their interpretation of Federal treaties. Prussia is also convinced that the Federal Constitution of 1815 no longer corresponds to the altered conditions of the present day; but the Government of the King is above all inspired with the duty of conscientiously respecting existing treaties, and is determined to make thorough reciprocity in the observance of the obligation a preliminary condition for their continuance.

SWEDEN.

In the Diet, on the 14th inst., a proposal was laid before the deputies from the Government entailing a complete parliamentary reform. It is intended that the Swedish Parliament shall henceforth consist of two Chambers, the first elected by the provincial assemblies, persons only being eligible who are possessed of a considerable income; the second by popular election, with a low standard of qualification for the electoral franchise. By the adoption of this measure popular liberty and conservative interests would be equally balanced. The proposition was favourably received.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has agreed upon the regulations to be observed during its sittings, and has elected the members of committees who are to verify the elections of the deputies. The majority of the Assembly forms a united party under the leadership of Grava. Public opinion is in favour of the majority.

It appears that King Ferdinand of Portugal has not yielded to the recommendation of the King of the Belgians to accept the crown of Greece. The ex-Regent declares that he has positively determined not to ascend the vacant throne.

La France of the 15th inst. announces that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who had been proposed as a candidate for the throne of Greece, has declined to accept the nomination.

The singular announcement reaches us from Corfu that a proposed address thanking the English Government for their offer to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece, has been abandoned, "as opposed to the wishes of the principal merchants of Corfu."

TURKEY.

Sir Henry Bulwer has returned to Constantinople, and seems to have assisted the Sultan in surmounting his Ministerial difficulty and of stopping him in a retrograde policy. At Sir Henry's solicitation, Fuad Pacha has accepted the presidency of the Grand Council. A decree announcing financial and other reforms has been published.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamers Etna and Bohemian we have New York journals of the 3rd inst. and telegrams to the afternoon of that day. The most important item of intelligence is the issue of

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

After reciting the previous conditional proclamation of Sept. 22, the President proceeds to declare as follows:—

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above-mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans—Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia—except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do aver and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labour faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And, upon this—sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity—I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of Almighty God.

The proclamation is countersigned by Mr. Seward. Of the Virginian counties mentioned by name therein, only one, Berkeley, is on the Potomac. The others are on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, or at the mouth of the James River. The State of Tennessee, although a seceded State, is not touched by this proclamation.

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ITS RECEPTION.

The Federal Generals in the South seem to interpret the proclamation each according to his own bias. Thus, General Saxton, the Military Governor at Port Royal, South Carolina, has issued a proclamation to the negroes in his department stating that it is their duty to carry the news of their freedom to their brethren still in slavery. On the other hand, General Banks, who has superseded General Butler at New Orleans, has addressed the people of Louisiana, informing them "that the changes suggested therein" do not take effect on the 1st of January, nor at any precise period. No public demonstrations will be allowed, and the slaves are advised to remain on their plantations "until their privileges shall have been definitively established." No man will be allowed to take the law into his own hands. Coloured soldiers are to be put under surveillance, and neither allowed to make nor receive visits. No fugitives are to be returned to their masters, but no encouragement is to be given to the slaves to leave their masters.

General Burnside's army has already received a number of fugitives, and in Norfolk the freed men have celebrated the great event. They met together on the last day of the old year and formed a procession of at least 4000 persons. Headed by a band of music, they paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags, and cheered loudly for emancipation.

WAR NEWS.

The army of the Potomac is still inactive.

On the last day of the old year a battle commenced between General Rosencranz's army and that commanded by Generals Joseph Johnston and Bragg. The battle took place near Murfreesboro', in Tennessee. It lasted two days, and at the close the Confederates still held their intrenched positions within which they had been driven on the first day's fight. The losses on both sides are heavy. Three Federal Generals were wounded, and the Confederate Generals Cheatham and Rains were killed. It is supposed that the attack will be renewed. We have none but Federal reports of this battle.

The Richmond papers say that the Federals attacked Vicksburg on the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult., and were repulsed each time.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Richmond *Whig* contains a violent article upon England for refusing to co-operate with Napoleon's mediation project. It says, "England could have made fast friends with the South, but that time has now gone by for ever."

General Banks has superseded General Butler at New Orleans. The latter has been recalled to Washington at the instance of the French Government. General Butler publishes an address to the people of New Orleans defending his proceedings by reference to severities practised by British and French Generals in the last three centuries. He alludes to Great Britain and France "as the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe," and boasts that, though he may be cursed in the salon, he will be blessed in the cottage.

WASHINGTON.

The President has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia as a separate State.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior, and member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has resigned his office, presumably because of his disapproval of the emancipation policy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions to the effect that the war made upon American commerce by the Alabama is not rebuked by the British press, nor the fitting out of vessels stopped by the British Government, and that American merchants in the rise of freights are subject, to a certain extent, to the evils which would attend a state of war with England, while England enjoys the advantages of a neutral. A committee was appointed to report what action the Chamber shall take in the matter.

Mr. Horatio Seymour has been inaugurated Governor of New York. He made a speech declaring that he would uphold the State Constitution and see to it that the laws were respected; that his position gave him little control over national events, but he hoped the Union would be one and indivisible before his term of service expired. His first act was to order the trial of the New York Police Commissioners and Superintendent Kennedy, for permitting the use of the New York Police Station for the illegal detention of citizens.

The Governor of Missouri, in his annual message, has recommended the passage of an act providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State, with the pecuniary aid of the Federal Government. The State Legislature is strongly in favour of carrying out the same policy, the only difference being whether the Governor's plan is sufficiently speedy in its operation.

Captain Wynn, of the British Army, had been arrested in Baltimore, on his arrival from Richmond, on the charge of acting as an emissary of the Confederates. His companion, another British officer, was not interfered with.

The Great Eastern was to have left New York for England on the 3rd, but, in consequence of a heavy fog, the pilot advised that she should be delayed until the weather cleared up.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, states that thirty-eight Indians, condemned for taking part in the massacre, were hung, at Mankato, on the morning after Christmas Day, and that the gallows was so constructed that all fell at once.

AUSTRALIA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.

PARLIAMENT was opened on the 7th inst. by his Excellency the Governor, whose speech on the occasion was of the usual negative character of such effusions. No sooner had the Lower House met than a premature and ill-advised attempt was made to oust the Ministry, the result of which, however, will tend to strengthen their position, and probably tide them over the Session just commenced.

The Land Act passed last Session has been found to be so defective in its construction as to give great facilities for squatters and speculators getting possession of the land. In the debate that took place on the subject Ministers admitted the defects and promised to introduce a short bill to remedy them, and until that be done the areas proclaimed for selection have been withdrawn.

On the evening of the 24th inst. the annual meeting of the Victorian Acclimatisation Society took place. There was a good attendance of gentlemen interested in the work, as well as a sprinkling of the fair sex, amongst whom was Lady Barkly. His Excellency the Governor presided, and in the course of his speech paid a well-merited compliment to Mr. Edward Wilson, to whose intelligence and enthusiasm are not only we, but the other Australian colonies, indebted for our and their acclimatisation societies. The report, which was read by Mr. Sumner, stated that the total sum received from subscriptions and donations was £1172; and, in addition to the £3000 voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the society (of which £1850 had been paid), the council had received £2500 for building and fences, and £910 from special votes passed in previous years for particular objects. Of these amounts £1300 still remained available. The report further stated that measures were in progress for the introduction of roe deer, partridges, rooks, hares, sparrows, and song-birds from England; deer, Cashmere goats, and black partridges from India; and other animals and birds from the Cape of Good Hope;—for all which money had been remitted. After the reading of the report, Professor M'Coy delivered a most interesting lecture on acclimatisation, and its nature and application to this colony.

A few days ago Mr. Landells arrived here from India, bringing with him a rare and valuable collection of birds and animals. Amongst them are two ourang-outangs.

The news that another All-England Eleven cricketers are about to pay us a visit is received by all classes here with great satisfaction. Whenever they do come they may calculate upon receiving a welcome as enthusiastic as that with which the former eleven were greeted. The international match takes place this year in Sydney.

The lovers of music and the drama in the old country will be pleased to hear that we have the opera here to a perfection that would do no disgrace to London or Paris. The Theatre Royal has been crowded all the season by a discriminating audience. "The Huguenots," Meyerbeer's masterpiece, has been produced, regardless of expense; and the crowds which it nightly attracts prove that a liberally-conducted opera company will meet in Melbourne with a brilliant reception and a handsome reward. Mr. Charles Dillon is also attracting crowded houses at the Haymarket, where he has appeared as Belphegor, and last night, for the first time, as Macbeth.

Letters have been received from Mr. Howitt announcing the probability of his arriving in Melbourne about the middle of next month with the remains of Burke and Wills. Arrangements are being made for a public funeral, which is expected to be a very grand affair. The monument to the memory of the deceased heroes—for which £1000 has been voted by Parliament—is to be erected in the reserve surrounding the Parliament houses.

Trade is in a healthy condition. Large quantities of wool are daily arriving in town from the inland districts, and fair prices are realised at the sales. There was a "run" of short duration on the Colonial Bank a few days ago.

The last news from New Zealand is to the effect that there is a greater disposition than ever on the part of the natives to bring their differences with the British authorities to an amicable conclusion.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE EAST.—Trieste, Jan. 15.—The latest news from the East received here states that Omer Pacha's resignation had not been accepted. A Russian steamer has been wrecked near Kertch. Dost Mahomet has withdrawn his troops from before Herat in order to negotiate for peace with Sultan Achmet Khan.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

THE Session of the Senate and Corps Législatif was opened on the 12th inst. by the Emperor, who delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen Senators and Gentlemen Deputies,—

The Corps Législatif is about to commence its last Session. To anticipate the term of its Session fixed by the Constitution would have been in my eyes an act of ingratitude towards the Chamber and of distrust towards the country. The time no longer exists when it was considered necessary to seize the opportunity of a happy accident to insure the suffrages of a restricted number of electors. To-day every one may perceive that there is no longer in the masses the fickleness (*mobilité*) of former times, and that convictions do not change at the smallest breath which appears to agitate the political atmosphere.

Since we are met together for the last time it is not useless to cast a glance on what we have accomplished during the past five years, for it is only by embracing a period of some duration that we can appreciate the continuous purpose which has presided at the direction of affairs.

People ordinarily incline to seek in the acts of Sovereigns secret and mysterious motives of combination, and yet my policy has been simple—to increase the prosperity of France and her moral ascendancy, without abusing, as also without weakening, the power placed in my hands abroad; to favour, according to the measure of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of the peoples towards a better future; to develop our commercial relations with the countries which a greater community of interests draws towards us; to cause to disappear from the papers of diplomacy the old questions in dispute, in order to set aside all pretexts for misunderstandings; and, finally, to exact boldly the reparation of every insult to our flag, of every injury inflicted upon our compatriots. And this is the manner in which, according to circumstances, I have been permitted to apply these principles:—

In the East the national desire of the Danubian provinces to form only one and the same people could not find us insensible, and our concurrence has contributed to cement their union. We have supported what was well founded in the complaints of Servia and of Montenegro, and of the Syrian Christians, without ignoring the rights of the Ottoman Porte. Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without making any compromise with the revolution; without altering outside the field of battle the good relations with our adversaries for a single day; and without abandoning the Holy Father, whom our honour and our past engagements oblige us to sustain.

We have suppressed the causes of dispute which might have arisen with Spain, whether from the non-demarcation of the frontiers, or from the ancient debt of 1823; and we have arranged with Switzerland the difference relating to the Dappes Valley. Treaties of commerce have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland. Finally, expeditions to China, Cochin-China, and Mexico prove that there are no countries so distant where an insult offered to the honour of France remains unpunished. Such events could not have occurred without bringing about some complications. Duty always treads a rocky path. Nevertheless, France has been aggrandised by two provinces; the barriers which separated us from our neighbours have been lowered; a vast territory has been opened to our activity in the far East; and, better still than conquest, we have acquired titles to the sympathy of peoples without losing the confidence and the esteem of Governments.

During the years which have just elapsed it has been given to me to meet with the majority of the reigning Sovereigns, and from those interviews have sprung amicable relations which are so far guarantees for the peace of Europe. That peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece.

This rapid exposition of the past is a guarantee to you for the future; and, notwithstanding the pressure of contrary events and of opposing opinions, you will admit, I hope, that I have always followed with firmness the same line of conduct.

In all which concerns more especially the internal situation I have desired, on the one hand, to efface by a complete amnesty, so far as in me lay, the memory of our civil discords; on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the State, I have called upon you to take a part more direct in the progress of affairs. I have surrounded your deliberations with all the guarantees which the liberty of discussion could demand. I have renounced a prerogative till now judged indispensable, to permit the Corps Législatif to control the expenditure in a more absolute manner, and to give more of solidity to the bases on which the public credit reposes. Finally, in order to relieve the finances, the army and navy have been reduced to narrower proportions. I have been able to reduce the floating debt, and by the successful conversion of the Rentes a large stride has been made towards the consolidation of the debt. The indirect taxes increase steadily by the simple fact of the increase of general prosperity, and the situation of the empire would be more flourishing if the war in America had not arisen to exhaust one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of industry has engendered in several localities a distress worthy of all our solicitude, and a vote of credit will be demanded of you for the aid of those who support with resignation the effects of a misfortune which it does not depend upon us to arrest. However, I have attempted to send across the Atlantic counsels inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great Maritime Powers not having yet considered themselves able to join with me, I have been obliged to defer to a period more suitable the offer of mediation, which had for its object to stop the effusion of blood, and prevent the exhaustion of a country to the future of which we cannot be indifferent.

I will not enter with you into the details of several administrative reforms—such as the formation of an army reserve, the reconstruction of the navy, the establishment of institutions favourable to the poorer classes, the great public works, the encouragements to agriculture, science, and the arts; the maintenance of the prosperity of our colonies, despite the suppression of the coloured immigration; the strengthening of our possessions in Africa by our care to gain more and more the affections of the Arab people, and to protect our colonists. The Ministerial *exposé* of the situation of the empire will develop each of those measures.

You are about to mark by useful labours the close of your period of service; and, when you return into your departments do not leave it unknown that, if we have surmounted many obstacles and accomplished many valuable objects, we owe this to the devoted co-operation of the great bodies of the State, and to the harmony which has existed amongst us; and that, nevertheless, much remains to do to perfect our institutions, to spread true ideas, and accustom the country to depend upon itself. Say to your fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to accept what is for the interest of the greatest number; but if they have at heart to facilitate the work which I have commenced, to avoid conflicts which only beget uneasiness, to strengthen the Constitution, which is their work, let them send to the new Chamber men who, like yourselves, accept without afterthought the actual régime, who prefer serious deliberations to fruitless struggles—men who, animated by the spirit of the epoch and by a real patriotism, enlighten in their independence the progress of Government, and never hesitate to place above any party interest the stability of the State and the greatness of the country.

A new journal has been started in Copenhagen, having the peculiar feature of an English summary and an English leading article. The journal itself is daily, but the English columns will only make their appearance once a week.

From official returns it appears that there are published in Austria 122 political journals, of which 73 are in German, 6 Sclavonian, 4 Polish, 2 Servian, 13 Italian, 16 Hungarian, 3 Roumain, 2 Greek, 1 Slovack, and 2 Hebrew. The non-political are 312 in number.

An extensive series of experiments is about to be made in France with the typo-telegraph invented by M. Bonelli, by which five hundred dispatches of twenty-five words each can be printed within an hour. Should the experiments prove satisfactory it is intended to introduce this telegraph on the principal railway lines in France.

Mr. Price, the contractor to whose execution the works on the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway have been intrusted, has just returned from Lisbon, and reports that he will be prepared to open sixty miles of that railway in the month of June next, and the remaining twenty miles very shortly afterwards. It appears that the works have been executed in a very superior manner, and give great satisfaction to the Portuguese Government. One of the engines, the Don Luis, built by Bezer, Peacock, and Co., of Manchester, intended for this line, gained the medal at the late Exhibition.

The Dover papers mention in high terms of praise the début of a new actress at the Appollonian Hall, who has appeared in aid of the Lancashire Distress Fund. The lady acted, under the name of Mdlle. Clarisse St. Pierre, as Louise, in "Not a Bad Judge," and as Kate Plowden in "The Pilot." Her performance has excited great enthusiasm on account of its heartiness, freshness, and refinement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been lately distinguishing themselves as dramatic readers in Ireland. The result appears to have surpassed their expectations. Certain parts of "King John" were chosen for their illustration, in which they confined themselves to the scenes relating to the story of Prince Arthur. Mr. Kean's own reading consisted of the dialogues in which were concerned King John, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Norfolk, Philip Faulconbridge, Philip King of France, and Cardinal Pandulph. Mrs. Kean appeared in the characters of Prince Arthur, Queen Elinor, and Constance. These readings were wonderfully effective. Mr. Kean then recited Professor Aytoun's "Death of Montrose," which Mrs. Kean followed up by Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," and the entertainment finally closed with the recitation of Lord Macaulay's "Legend of Horatius Cocles," by Mr. Kean.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

Royal Horse Guards: Vet. Surg. M. J. Harpley to be Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class.
4th Dragoon Guards: Vet. Surg. L. Byrne to be Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class.
5th Lancers: Lieut. J. Chaffey to be Captain; Cornet W. J. St. Aubyn to be Lieutenant.
17th: Vet. Surg. J. Lambert to be Veterinary Surgeon.
11th Hussars: Vet. Surg. J. Ferris to be Veterinary Surgeon.
Royal Artillery: G. I. Rollings and E. Harrison to be Veterinary Surgeons of the First Class.
Military Train: Vet. Surg. W. Death to be Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class.
Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. F. A. Stanley to be Adjutant.
Coldstream Guards: Battalion Surg. J. Wyatt to be Surgeon-Major; Assist. Surg. C. V Cay to be Battalion Surgeon.
1st Foot: Lieut. St. G. Gray to be Instructor of Musketry. 3rd: Capt. C. M. Pym to be Captain. 6th: Capt. E. J. Cox to be Captain; Cadet G. de Courcy Morton to be Ensign. 7th: Staff Surg. J. Hendley to be Surgeon. 8th: Ensign T. G. Crawley to be Lieutenant; W. S. Simkins to be Ensign. 15th: Ensign W. Nangle to be Lieutenant; J. H. H. Buxton to be Ensign. 16th: Cadet J. R. M. Chunes to be Ensign. 17th: Cadet W. T. M'Laughlin to be Ensign. 19th: Lieut. A. B. Morgan to be Captain; Ensign M. Tucker to be Lieutenant; H. L. Gipps to be Ensign. 22nd: J. Collins to be Ensign; Lieut. J. H. Hamersley to be Adjutant. 23rd: Capt. G. W Marsden to be Captain. 24th: Ensign W. M. de R. Barclay to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. Upcher to be Ensign. 28th: Major R. R. Roundell to be Major. 34th: Capt. J. Graham to be Captain. 37th: Cadet W. J. Kennedy to be Ensign. 43rd: Lieut. P. H. Eyre to be Captain; Ensign D. R. Lofthouse to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. T. Morris to be Ensign; Lieut. R. J. Stansfeld to be Adjutant. 53rd: Lieut. T. C. Ffrench to be Captain; Ensign H. B. Osborne to be Lieutenant; Cadet J. K. Kirkwood to be Ensign. 61th: Ensigns H. F. Scobell and A. R. Alston to be Lieutenants; Ensign E. W. Carleton to be Ensign. 67th: Ensign M. D. Sayers to be Ensign; Cadet T. F. Stillwell to be Ensign; Colour-Serg. T. Davidson to be Ensign. 76th: Lieut. A. B. Wright to be Captain; Ensign H. F. Greatwood to be Lieutenant; T. G. B. Lennard to be Ensign. 74th: Cadet P. H. C. Bettridge to be Ensign. 75th: Major T. Maunsell to be Major; Lieut. H. P. Hurford to be Captain; Capt. G. G. Suttie to be Captain; Ensign A. S. Leatham to be Lieutenant. 83rd: Lieut. E. Thomas to be Lieutenant. 87th: Capt. C. J. Urquhart to be Captain. 93rd: Cadet A. Gassles to be Ensign; Staff Assist. Surg. B. J. Jazdowski, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon. 96th: Capt. P. J. J. Grant to be Major; Lieut. J. L. Toke to be Captain; Ensign A. G. H. Church to be Lieutenant; Cadet T. R. Lofthouse to be Ensign; Lieut. F. J. Josselyn to be Adjutant. 99th: Staff Assist. Surg. W. R. Kerans to be Assistant Surgeon.
1st West India Regiment: Lieut. R. K. Gibb to be Lieutenant. 4th: Ensigns F. B. Crozier and F. Blacklin to be Lieutenants; G. H. Carey and Garrison Serg.-Major W. Gowler to be Ensigns.
Gold Coast Artillery Corps: Ensign J. D. E. Crosse to be Lieutenant.
DEPOT BATTALION.—Capt. W. H. Paul to be Adjutant.
RECRUITING DISTRICT.—Brevet Col. L. S. O'Connor to be Inspecting Field Officer.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. T. Moorhead to be Staff Surgeon; Assist. Surgs. W. A. Hope, E. M'Shane, and W. E. Alston to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.
BREVET.—Capts. G. Allgood, G. A. Williams, C. J. Nicholson, L. Forbes, R. H. M. Aitken, P. S. Lumsden, R. C. Cross, and F. E. A. Chamier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Majors; Capt. and Brevet Major G. Allgood, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
ADMIRALTY.—Royal Marine Light Infantry: R. A. D. Bamsay, H. Gritton, F. N. Forth, C. S. F. Fagan, F. H. March, and W. P. Wright to be Second Lieutenants.

The *Gazette* of the 13th instant published a long list of promotions in the Indian army.

Captain Aldham, C.B., has been appointed Captain of Greenwich Hospital, in the place of Captain Willis, deceased.

Rear-Admiral Digby Marsh died at Cambridge last week, at the age of sixty-five.

Sixteen vessels have been paid off during the last quarter, and seventeen more are under orders to return home. To supply their places but seven ships have been commissioned.

A veteran, Donald Gordon, has died in Newcastle at the age of ninety-two. He was a native of Sutherlandshire. He was with the 21st Regiment of Foot in fourteen battles, in Egypt, the Peninsula, and New Orleans.

Her Majesty has ordered that, from and after the 16th of December, 1862, it shall be lawful for all military officers in her Majesty's service to enter into the military service of the Emperor of China, and to accept any commission.

Earl De Grey, Under-Secretary of State for War, made an official visit of inspection of the new barracks at Chatham on the 12th inst. The noble Earl afterwards went over the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico.

A general order from the Horse Guards, promulgated at Chatham garrison, directs that the chin straps, or chain scales, worn by troops are to be invariably worn under the chin, both by officers and men, on all occasions.

The Paris papers announce the death of Dr. Gunning, an old Anglo-Parisian physician, who was Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals at Waterloo. He served during the Peninsular War, and amputated the arm of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards Lord Raglan. He went to Paris with the Duke's army, and has resided there ever since. He expired on the 11th inst. from an attack of bronchitis, at the ripe age of ninety.

"It has been decided for the future," says a new memorandum, issued from the Horse Guards, "strictly to confine the half-yearly competitive examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to the object for which they are intended; and henceforth none of the competitors will be regarded as qualified for commissions in the Line on account of the examination they may have undergone in endeavouring to obtain admission to the Royal Military Academy. The same rule will also apply to the competitive examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

On the 14th inst. the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the 36th Middlesex took place at the Westbourne Hall, Westbourne-grove, in the presence of Colonel M'Murdo, C.B. The hall was completely filled by the volunteers and their friends.

A match was fired on the 6th inst. between the second (Inland Revenue) company Civil Service and the second company of the Artists' Corps, at Wimbledon. Ten men were selected from each of the companies. The Artists won by 26 points.

On the 7th inst. the contest for three silver cups, given by the Marquis of Donegal, took place. The first prize was won by Private Chattock; the second prize was won by Private Bell; and the third prize by Ensign Dines.

The 38th Middlesex (Artists' Corps) held their fourth half-yearly supper on the 8th inst.

The battalion match, between twenty members of the West Middlesex and twenty of the St. George's, took place on the 12th inst. at the ranges of the Queen's (Westminster), Wormwood Scrubbs. It was won by the West Middlesex. Private Smith, of that corps, having made the highest score, received a tankard.

The presentation of prizes to the 2nd Leicester, or Belvoir Castle Company, took place on the 8th inst. at Belvoir Castle. Afterwards a handsome entertainment was provided in the guard-room, at which Lord John Manners presided.

The annual meeting of the 9th Kent (Chatham) Volunteer Rifle Corps was held on the 8th inst. at the head-quarters of the company. A silver inkstand, subscribed for by the officers and members of the corps, was presented to Captain G. R. Brock, on his retirement from the command of the company.

The 1st Cambridgeshire Corps had a competition last week for a challenge cup. Ensign J. Fuller, Private Hitzman, and Private A. Smith tied. On shooting off Ensign Fuller proved victorious.

The 19th North York Volunteers held a rifle contest on the 8th inst. The match between the married and single volunteers was the chief contest. It terminated in favour of the bachelors. Lieutenant Rutson's prize was won by Ensign Fowle; who, however, gave way to the second shot, Private Railton. The second prize was consequently tied for by Colour-Sergeant Holt, Sergeant Oliver, and Corporal May, who did not shoot off.

The Alabama had played a bold trick. On the 7th of December she intercepted the New York and Aspinwall steamer Ariel, off the east end of Cuba, and took from her 9000 dols. The Ariel was then allowed to proceed on bonds for 228,000 being given, payable thirty days after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The result of this proceeding was that on the return voyage the Ariel did not bring the specie from Aspinwall, and the Federal Government had sent a war-steamer to fetch it. The West India mail brings us further intelligence of the doings of the Alabama. Captain Semmes had captured an American barque, laden with provisions, and after having taken on board his own ship as much of her cargo as he deemed necessary, he set fire to the vessel. He had also seized a Federal schooner, but as her cargo was the property of British subjects she was allowed to proceed upon the Captain signing a bond to pay a certain sum of money to the Confederate Government at the close of the war.

THE CAREER OF THE ALABAMA.—(To the Editor.)—Will you grant me space to correct a few of the many errors contained in Mr. S. M. Underhill's communication to the *Scotsman* referring to the Confederate steamer Alabama, a copy of which appeared in your columns on Saturday last? 1. She was *not* built under contract with a Mr. Butcher. 2. Her engines are not by Penn, of London, but by Laird, of Birkenhead. 3. She did not, after leaving Birkenhead, steam directly to the island in the Atlantic, &c., but passed a day and two nights in Moelfra Bay, on the coast of Wales, taking in there a portion of her crew, bonded stores, &c. 4. Her destination was not "Tarissa," wherever that may be, but Terceira, one of the Azores. 5. She was never commanded by a Captain Bullock. The gentleman who took charge of her from the time she left the stocks till she was delivered into the hands of Captain Semmes, of the Confederate navy, was Captain M. J. Butcher, R.N.R. 6. The Alabama had no English papers to prove her neutrality; in fact, she carried no papers whatever. 7. She was not visited daily by large parties of the inhabitants of "Tarissa," or Terceira. Once only (on the 22nd of August) a party of about seventy persons, chiefly officials, paid the vessel a visit.—A.B., Hull, Jan. 12, 1863.

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GREAT FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.

ON the morning of the 6th inst. a fire broke out in an isolated block of buildings at Plymouth, consisting of an hotel, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. The site occupies more than an acre, and the buildings were erected by the Corporation at a cost of £50,000.

During the performance of the Christmas Pantomime on the night of the 6th inst. at the theatre, at which there was a crowded audience, there was a strong smell of fire, and some uneasiness was in consequence displayed; but confidence was restored after a strict examination of every part of the building and a declaration that the supposed smell of burning timber arose from a piece of burning wood from a fire in one of the apartments of the building. The performances were brought to a close, and the audience left in as merry a mood as could be wished. After the house was clear, on a suspicion that a smell of fire still existed, the manager, Mr. Newcombe, his son, and others again went over every part of the premises, and the house was left under the assurance that all was right. Not long afterwards, however, the alarm was given of the outbreak, which showed itself by the smoke making its way into the apartments of the Royal Hotel, adjoining the theatre. The police and the agents of the fire-offices having engines soon received intelligence of the occurrence, while signal-guns from the citadel and the guard-ship in Hamoaze aroused the military and naval authorities. The fire-engines immediately attended, but the fire-plugs could not be got up for want of the keys, and the military, though turned out, were kept at "stand at ease" till an official request was made for their attendance. At last a detachment of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Clavell, arrived with the barrack fire-engine, followed by a detachment of the 73rd with an engine from the citadel, under the command of Major Wood. The 32nd Light Infantry also sent a detachment, accompanied by Major Clapcott. A large party of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, were also present, as was also Brigade Major Keith. The naval brigade was accompanied by Captain Vesey, of her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide. The Mayor, superintendents, and a strong body of police were early on the spot. The other engines in attendance were the West of England (which arrived first), the County Fire, and the South Devon Railway—making about seven in all.

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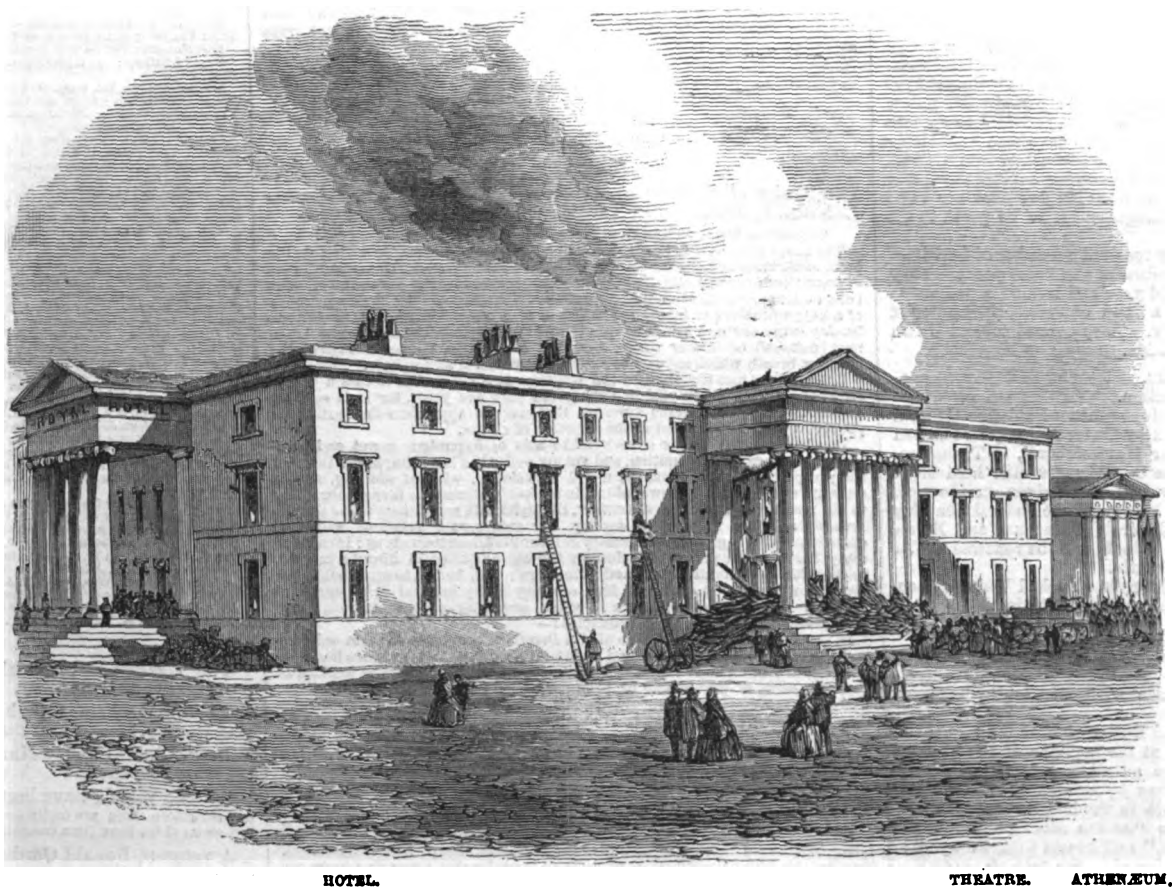

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GREAT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ONE of the most calamitous fires ever known in Louth took place on the 3rd inst. About one o'clock in the morning flames burst forth from the second-story windows of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd, drapers, so fiercely that before engines could be got to the spot the whole of the upper part of these extensive premises were crackling in the flames. The inmates, twenty in number, who fortunately slept at the back of the premises, were roused only just in time to save their lives. About two o'clock the whole of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd's shop and back buildings were a mass of flames; and Mr. Coleridge's on one side, and Mr. Preston's and Mr. Hargrave's on the other, were on fire. The shops opposite were charred, and it seemed that they must ignite, and probably would have done so had not the engines played upon them until the worst of the fire was over. It was soon found that the three fire-engines of the town were powerless to stay the fire; and, as the whole of Mercer-row, the principal business street in the town, was in danger, engines were telegraphed for from Grimsby, Alford, and Boston. The engine and the brigade from the latter town, a distance of thirty-four miles, arrived in less than one hour from the dispatch of the telegram, and rendered essential service in arresting the progress of the flames. The supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood was soon exhausted. Engines were then employed to pump the water from St. Helen's Springs—a distance of about two hundred yards—an engine being placed at about every fifty yards to pump the water on to the scene of action. At seven o'clock the massive front walls fell inwards burying the whole of an extensive stock of drapers' goods, valued at about £10,000. The fall of the walls so far smothered the flames as to make the danger to the adjoining buildings very small. The engines continued to throw water on the mass of ruins until Sunday morning. All the sufferers are insured, though not to the extent of their losses. The whole of the damage done amounts to about £14,000. The cause of the fire was a beam in a flue igniting. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made by Mr. T. W. Wallis, of Louth, on the morning of the 5th inst.

NEW IMPERIAL CHINESE SQUADRON.

OUR Engraving represents some of the vessels of war fitting out in this country for the Chinese Government, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Sherard Osborne, C.B., a distinguished officer of our naval service, and a gentleman of large experience in affairs relating to the country for which they are intended. They are mostly selected from that class of vessels belonging to this Government known as despatch gun-boats, and are commissioned by commanders of our own Navy, and each carry about four guns of heavy calibre. They will number about ten vessels in all, and will shortly leave this country for their destination.

SCENE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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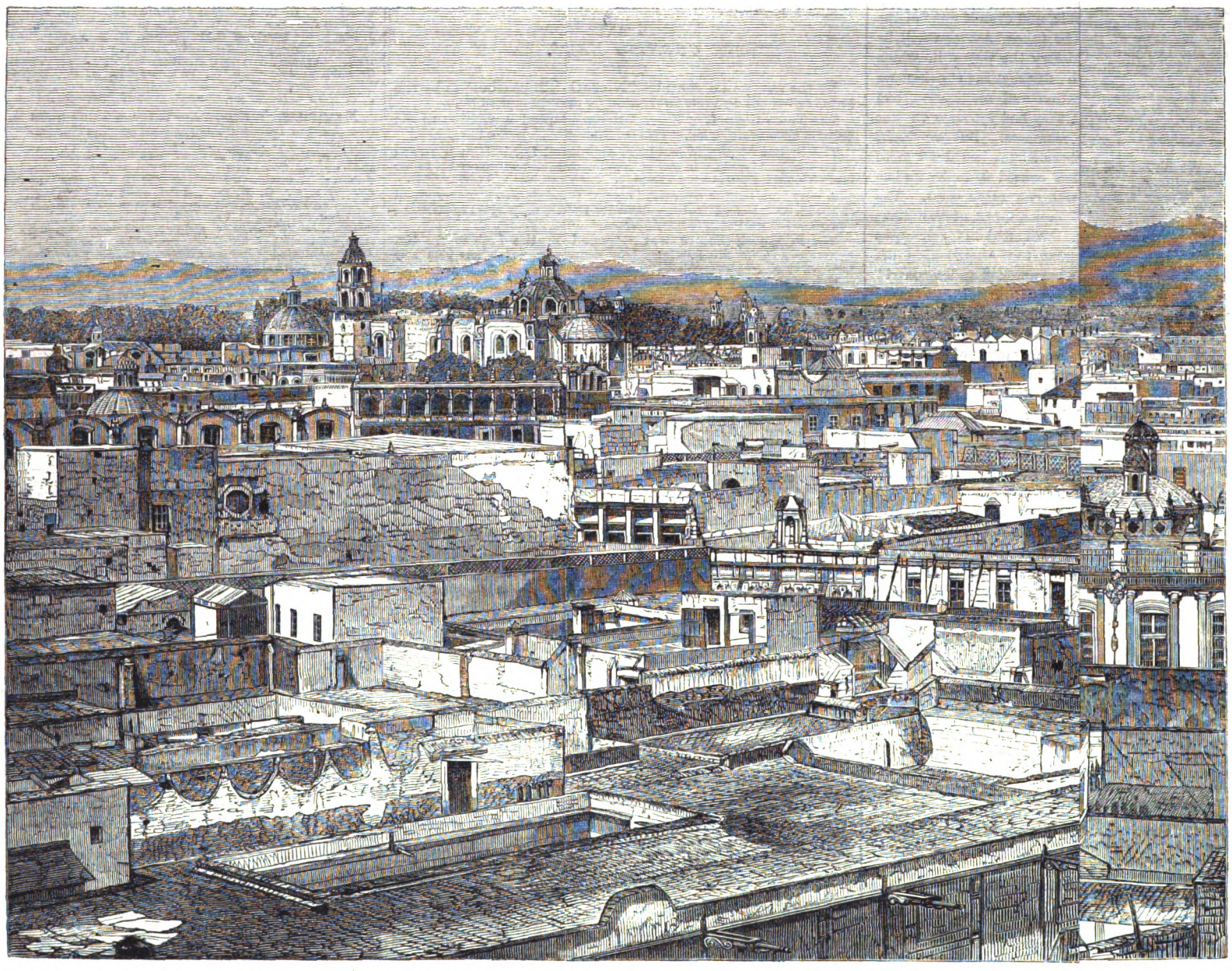

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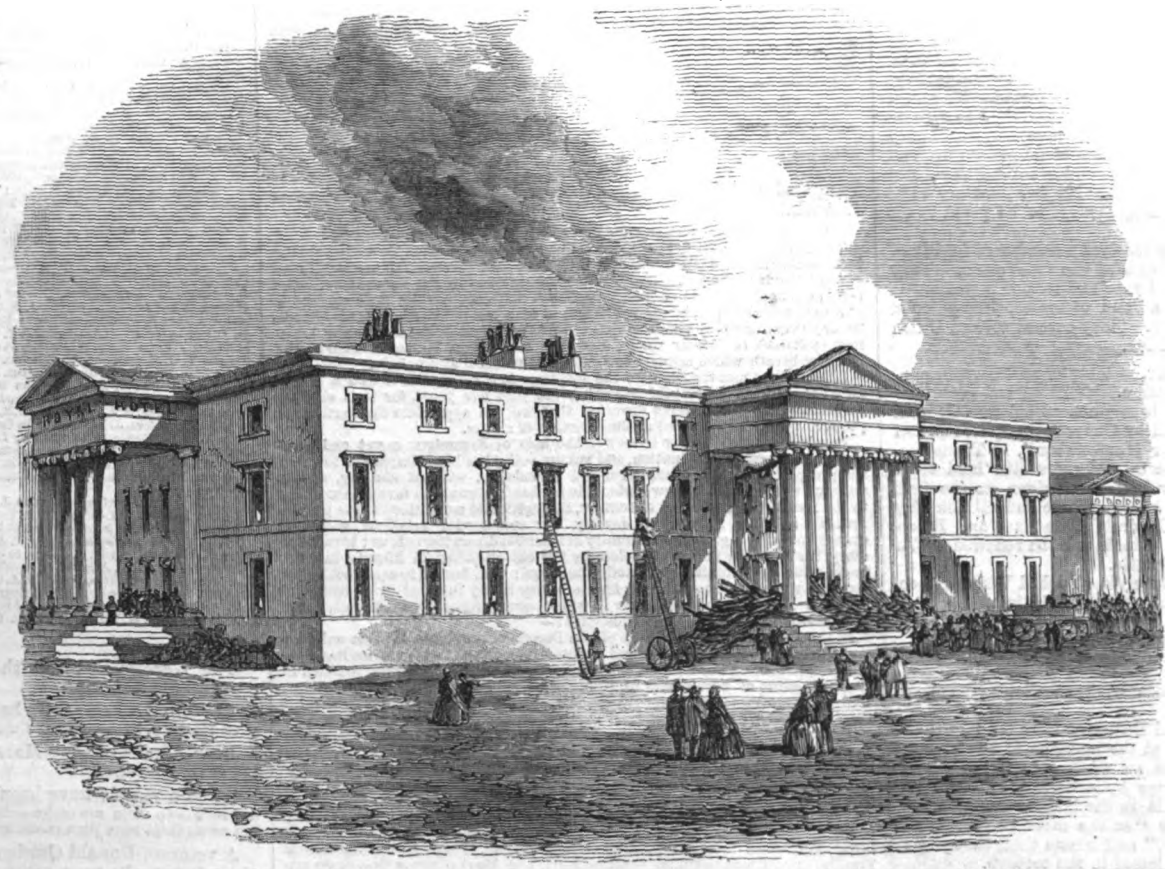

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This alarming fire was attended with comparatively little damage. On an inspection of the premises the body of the theatre was found to be but little damaged by fire, the loss being confined to the vestibule, staircases, refreshment and property rooms. Between the theatre and the Royal Hotel were the assembly-rooms. Of these, the building which immediately adjoins the theatre, and contained the staircase leading to the ballroom, a handsome billiard-room on the ground floor, with a large cardroom over, and ample cellars beneath, nothing remains but the bare walls, the fire having raged here with the greatest violence. From this building the hotel is separated by another large building, containing on the ground floor the tearoom, and on the first floor the ballroom, with wine and spirit cellars on the basement. Here the fire caught the roof, about a third of which is destroyed, carrying with it also in its fall destruction to about a third of the ceiling and of the flooring of the ballroom. The remaining portions of those rooms are almost intact. To the east of this building is the Royal Hotel, the business rooms of which the fire did not reach. Some of the upper bedrooms suffered, however, in the exertions made to extinguish the adjoining fire. This fire, therefore, although it has occasioned great inconvenience to the lessees of the hotel and theatre, has in neither instance peremptorily suspended business for any length of time. The hotel business continues without interruption, and the theatre was reopened on Monday last to a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

GREAT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ONE of the most calamitous fires ever known in Louth took place on the 3rd inst. About one o'clock in the morning flames burst forth from the second-story windows of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd, drapers, so fiercely that before engines could be got to the spot the whole of the upper part of these extensive premises were crackling in the flames. The inmates, twenty in number, who fortunately slept at the back of the premises, were roused only just in time to save their lives. About two o'clock the whole of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd's shop and back buildings were a mass of flames; and Mr. Coleridge's on one side, and Mr. Preston's and Mr. Hargrave's on the other, were on fire. The shops opposite were charred, and it seemed that they must ignite, and probably would have done so had not the engines played upon them until the worst of the fire was over. It was soon found that the three fire-engines of the town were powerless to stay the fire; and, as the whole of Mercer-row, the principal business street in the town, was in danger, engines were telegraphed for from Grimsby, Alford, and Boston. The engine and the brigade from the latter town, a distance of thirty-four miles, arrived in less than one hour from the dispatch of the telegram, and rendered essential service in arresting the progress of the flames. The supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood was soon exhausted. Engines were then employed to pump the water from St. Helen's Springs—a distance of about two hundred yards—an engine being placed at about every fifty yards to pump the water on to the scene of action. At seven o'clock the massive front walls fell inwards burying the whole of an extensive stock of drapers' goods, valued at about £10,000. The fall of the walls so far smothered the flames as to make the danger to the adjoining buildings very small. The engines continued to throw water on the mass of ruins until Sunday morning. All the sufferers are insured, though not to the extent of their losses. The whole of the damage done amounts to about £14,000. The cause of the fire was a beam in a flue igniting. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made by Mr. T. W. Wallis, of Louth, on the morning of the 5th inst.

NEW IMPERIAL CHINESE SQUADRON.

OUR Engraving represents some of the vessels of war fitting out in this country for the Chinese Government, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Sherard Osborne, C.B., a distinguished officer of our naval service, and a gentleman of large experience in affairs relating to the country for which they are intended. They are mostly selected from that class of vessels belonging to this Government known as despatch gun-boats, and are commissioned by commanders of our own Navy, and each carry about four guns of heavy calibre. They will number about ten vessels in all, and will shortly leave this country for their destination.

SCENE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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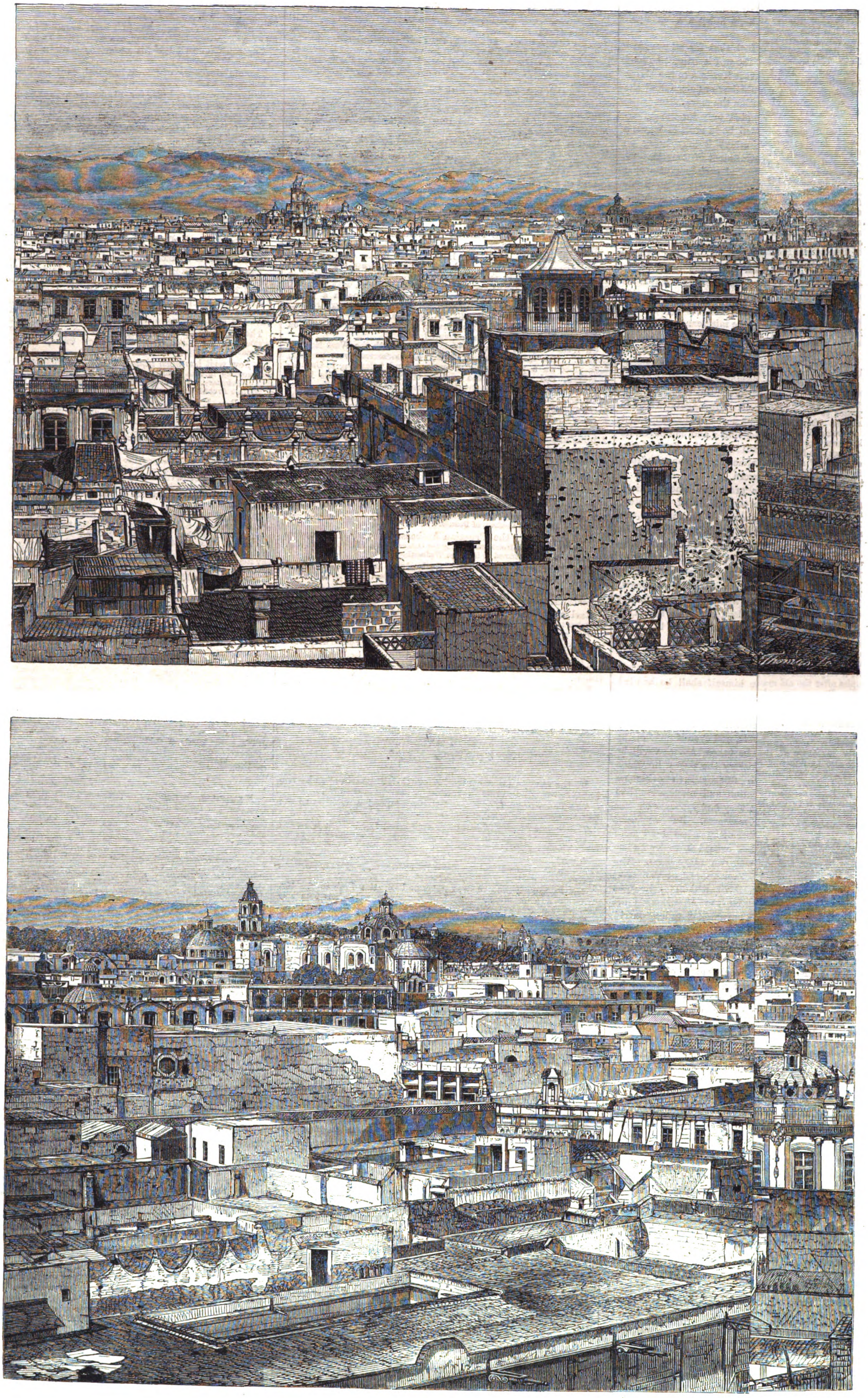

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FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

A SECOND exhibition has been opened this week for the relief of the poor unemployed operatives in the North. The excellent exhibition at the German Gallery, New Bond-street, of works given by a large number of our best water-colour painters, has already been noticed in these columns. The second exhibition, now opened, and contained in two rooms of the Society of British Artists' apartments, in Suffolk-street, is a miscellaneous collection of works of art, the free contribution of professional artists and also amateurs, some of whom are perfectly qualified to claim, if they would, professional recognition. It is astonishing how many personages distinguished in some other way, or well known in the fashionable circles of London society, have come forward, in the simple guise of artistic amateurs, contributors to this exhibition. The result is altogether one of the most varied, charming, and agreeable little gatherings we have seen.

No one certainly will be offended if we give the *pas* in this notice to works which have been contributed by artists of assured reputation, Royal Academicians and others, because such gifts have all a marketable value, and their presentation is especially honourable, since it amounts to depositing so much hard cash in the hands of the secretary. First, then, we will enumerate a pen-sketch and a finished water-colour drawing by Mr. Mulready, R.A., for a picture of "The Disobedient Prophet" slain by the lion, in which the dead body is admirably foreshortened, and the colouring varied and effective; next, several admirable chalk studies by Mr. Cope; then Venetian and other sketches by Mr. Cooke; spirited sketches of a contrabandista, a muletier, and Swiss, Welsh, and English subjects, by Mr. Stanfield; an exquisite vignette illustration to "The Grave," by Montgomery, and other finished studies by Mr. Creswick; Rhenish and French studies by Mr. D. Roberts; Mr. Millais's design for his illustration of Tennyson's "Dora;" a finished oil study by Mr. Calderon, for one of the maids of honour, in his picture of "Queen Catherine;" an impressive oil picture, by Mr. Desanges, of "Christ Raising the Son of the Widow of Nain;" a deep-toned head of a Roman mother, by Mr. Weigall; and a richly-glazed portrait of Abd-el-Kader by Mr. Buckner; a head by Mr. Leighton; a study for a picture of the infant Samuel by Mr. J. Sant; a small picture of a girl at a cottage-window watering a pot of flowers by Mr. Boughton, a still nearer approach to the peculiar merits of Edouard Frère than two small works with which this very promising artist made his début (as far as we remember) at the British Institution last year; a drawing of a view near Oxford, and another of the Ticino Valley, by Mr. Boyce, both remarkable for delicate truth and finish; a drawing by Mr. Naftel; a picture of a hayfield by Mr. H. Moore; a drawing of a waterfall, in Borrowdale, by Mr. Sutcliffe; and vigorous or lovely fruit and flower subjects by Mr. and Miss Lance and the Misses Mutrie.

The works of generally less-known contributors (for the most part amateurs) are, of course, of very diverse degrees of excellence. Many are technically imperfect, many are exaggerated; but all the amateur performances are entitled to respect for the proofs they afford of the love of nature; and even the exaggerations often surprise us into sympathetic admiration for the intense artistic perceptions of which they evince the possession.

Among the most interesting contributions to this collection are some small water-colour drawings of still-life and etchings, after Turner, by Mr. Ruskin. The drawings are in body-colour—true to Mr. Ruskin's dictum that "there should be no touch without white"—on blue paper; the subjects are sprays of "pensioner oak," dead ashen poplar, and sere maple. They have the most minute delicacy and variety of form and hue, and consistently illustrate the leading principle of "Modern Painters," that the only sure foundation of artistic progress is accurate objective imitation. Such effeminately minute and painfully subtle work as this is, however, only a part of the grammar of art, and represents a very small space in its infinite range. One of Mrs. Newton's copies after the old masters, a large and very careful copy, after the fine Borgognone, of the Throned Virgin and St. Catherine, in the National Gallery, is deservedly placed in a conspicuous situation. This lady (the wife of the explorer of the buried ruins at Halicarnassus) also contributes a chalk portrait of Princess Alice of Hesse, for which her Royal Highness not only sat expressly, but graciously added her autograph. The slightly-pensive sweetness of the Princess has been perfectly caught. There are also a number of water-colour copies of Velasquez, Rembrandt, Vandyke, &c., by a Monsieur Berg, some of which are remarkable for force of colour. The catalogue informs us that "by the kindness of Lady Eastlake the artist has sent these, and that a proportion of the proceeds of their sale will be devoted to the purposes of the exhibition." Mr. Lines has presented a large, elaborate, and meritorious oil landscape—a view of "Clapton in the Vale of Portbury."

Among works not yet noticed the landscapes in water-colours preponderate in number and merit. In this class are several noteworthy drawings by Messrs. Walter and Arthur Severn (brothers of Mrs. Newton, and sons of the artist-friend who nursed poor Keats, the poet, so patiently in his last illness at Rome, and who is now our Consul at that city). A view by Mr. Arthur Severn of "St. Paul's, from the Thames at Westminster," under an effect of silver morning light, is strikingly beautiful, and as felicitous in observation as execution. But the works in this class deserving attention for merit or interest of some kind are so numerous that our limited space confines us to mere enumeration. We must be content, then, with soliciting the visitor to inspect for him or herself Mrs. Russell Gurney's "View from the Chalet de Villard, above the Rhone Valley"—tender in feeling and delicately finished in execution; Miss M. Gastineau's mellow-toned view of "Windermere;" several effective drawings by Mdme. Bodichon, particularly a view of "Algiers," and another of "Kilchurn Castle and Loch Awe;" Captain Brackenburg's "Gulf of Spezia," with a pearly morning effect; another striking effect of morning at Athens, with local mist, by Miss Catherine North; two Italian scenes, pure in tone, and painted with evident mastery by Mrs. Henry Davidson; a drawing of Kilchurn by Mrs. Lawes, reminding us of G. Fripp; a view, by Miss C. Jenkinson, of the Matterhorn, from the Riffelburg, with the snowy peak catching the first pink ray of sunrise; a fine study of a stormy shore by Mr. J. L. Hall; a sketch in the trenches of Sebastopol, by Viscount Hardinge; Beechey Head, by Mr. Fenn; "A Street in Tangiers," by Mr. Brabazon, evincing true though unbridled delight in colour; "The Bay of Uri," by the Rev. E. Twopeny; a clever sketch for a picture by Mr. Pilleau; a moonlight view of Llanberis by Mr. J. A. Bostock; Welsh and Swiss scenes by Miss Blake; Eastern subjects by Mrs. Higford Burr; the works of Lady Belcher, Mesdames Edward Romily, Ludlow, Stuart, Hutton, Popham, and Miss Sebastian Smith; the Dean of Canterbury, the Hon. E. Scott, Mr. Collier, Q.C. and M.P.; and Messrs. Aylmer, Kempe, T. Gambier, Parry, Nottingham, Pococke, Cheney, Harper, and Jenyns. There are several drawings of flowers by Miss Lane, especially of the magnolia in blossom, which are extremely captivating by their remarkable freedom of handling and power of colour.

Among figure-pictures still claiming attention is a rustic fireside, in oil, by Mr. Wade, certain qualities of effect and the evident painstaking in which are very commendable. Mr. Boddington's "Flight into Egypt" seems to deserve a better place. As nearly as we could judge, it is conceived and executed in the true spirit of early Italian art. Its appropriate imitation fifteenth-century-shaped frame was alone a costly contribution. Miss Boddington sends drawings reminiscent of Venetian colour. Mr. Dicey's manly water-colour studies of a Roman boy and girl should not be overlooked. Mr. Talfourd has also spirited studies of similar subjects. A pretty female head by Lady Harry Vane; a subject by Miss Gillies; a sketch of an old man reading, by Lady Belcher; and the works of Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Bonham Carter, and Miss Lucette Barker likewise agreeably diversify this department.

The Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt contributes two proofs of etchings, entitled "Where Shadows Cease," and "The Rose of Dawn," which are almost as indescribably strange and wildly imaginative as anything left by poor Blake. Nasmyth, of steam-hammer renown, sends proofs of his well-known etchings "Everybody for Ever!" and "The Fairies," which are as elaborately and exuberantly fanciful as anything by George Cruikshank. Dr. Haden's etchings have a rare degree of technical excellence. Mr. H. J. Lucas's pen-and-ink sketches are also extremely elegant. But, perhaps, the most purely beautiful and imaginative pen-drawings are two by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle of "The Nativity," in which the angelic visitors are introduced with the graceful and pious fancy of early Italian art; and the other of a dead infant in its coffin laid out on the margin of a calm sea, over which, towards the setting sun, glides the mediæval "ship of souls." In addition to these framed works portfolios full of drawings have been contributed to this exhibition, besides drawings by old masters, photographs, china, &c. We are glad to learn that a very large proportion of the works have already been sold—a result due to the moderate prices, very judiciously asked, in almost every instance.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE ninth annual exhibition of the Photographic Society was this week opened in the large and two of the smaller rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street; the remaining two apartments being occupied by the Exhibition for the Relief of Lancashire Distress, noticed elsewhere. This year's photographic exhibition is more variously illustrative of the art, and especially of its many new applications, than any previous collection. We regret, however, that unforeseen demands on our space oblige us to defer till next week a detailed notice of the many interesting and valuable features of this display. In the mean time we may remark that the system of "enlarging" photographs, in which the future of some branches of photography is doubtless indicated, has received increased attention; that the very valuable processes for transferring the photographic image to stone, zinc, steel, &c., already employed in the Ordnance Survey, are receiving development; the difficulties attending the production of pure carbon prints are being surmounted; and stereographs are prepared with more regard to the true relation of objects as represented to the perception by our binocular vision. The photographers are also becoming educated in the principles of art as well as science. Admirable photographs of our International Exhibition, Loan and National Collections, are exhibited by the London Stereoscopic Society and Mr. Thurston Thompson. Very noteworthy also are the Eastern and other subjects by Mr. Bedford; the skies and eruption of Vesuvius by Colonel Stuart Wortley; the figure-studies by Viscountess Hawarden; the large and fine foreign contributions in the south-west room, and the works of Messrs. Mudd, Dixon Piper, Henry White, H. P. Robinson, Bullock Brothers, and Vernon Heath. There are no portraits for purity and beauty equalling the vignettes of Mr. T. R. Williams; but there are many striking likenesses by Claudet. Among the coloured photographs the miniatures of Messrs. Lock and Whitfield decidedly bear the bell, not only for artistic excellence but also for the respect paid to the likeness.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE weekly evening meetings of the Society of Arts were resumed on the 14th inst., when a very able and interesting paper, "On the Application of Photography to the Magic Lantern, Educationally considered," was read by Mr. Samuel Highley, F.G.S., F.C.Sp., whose labours in this novel and valuable application of the photographic art are well known. The lecturer gave a brief description of the various plans of apparatus in general use—the originals or models being exhibited on the table; and several very ingenious and portable modifications of the ordinary magic lantern and its appurtenances attracted considerable attention; as also a new description of artificial light, introduced by Mr. Highley for photographic purposes. This gives a flame of a pale violet colour, the light from which, though faint, is exceedingly rich in actinic and fluorescent rays. This was strikingly shown by a small tumbler of uranium glass, which, when brought near the flame, glowed as if incandescent.

Mr. Highley proposes that, following the example of the Microscopic Society of London, a standard size, which he fixes at 3¼in. square, should be adopted for those educational photographic slides. All microscopic studies and preparations will require to be magnified to this extent before the photograph is taken, and the method of effecting this, by means of the ordinary achromatic microscope, was fully explained. For slides of natural scenery, copies of works of art, &c., we merely require an ordinary collodion transparency, of 3¼ in. diameter. At the conclusion of the lecture a very interesting collection of these slides was exhibited by means of the oxy-hydrogen light, and afforded ample proof of the value of this means of illustration to the lecturer on botany, zoology, palæontology, microscopy, and pathology. Many of the slides from photographs of diatoms and the minute forms of oceanic life were especially noticeable, giving an amount of information of their structure which it is very difficult to acquire by an examination in an ordinary microscope. Many of the usual microscopic slides were also shown. The exhibition of the common flea, magnified to a size at which we may suppose an elephant would be only a slight refreshment for him, never fails to excite feelings of mingled admiration and fear. The following slide showed the parasite which infests the aforesaid flea, and, let us hope, torments him with the same delicate attention which he sometimes forces on mankind. If we remember rightly, old Butler made the shrewd guess that—

> I'm a flea have smaller fleas which sting and bite 'em,
> And these again have fleas ad infinitum.

Photographic views followed of many interesting subjects from nature. The mighty cataract of Niagara and the ice-caverns on the rocks adjacent; the tubular bridge connecting Canada and America; and views of American railways, showing their peculiar engines, with their strange pear-shaped funnels, and the "cow-catcher," or iron framework in front to clear any obstruction on the line, proved how clear and graphic an idea of such peculiarities can be given by the aid of the magic lantern, and its great educational value in acquainting us with details which are hardly realised by the most elaborate description. Copies of Kaulbach's drawings in illustration of Goethe's "Reynard the Fox," Schnorr's Bible pictures, and copies of some of Hogarth's pictorial homilies followed. The exhibition was concluded by a series of views, the production of Mr. Jones, and copied from the engravings—employed, we presume, for a benevolent purpose—illustrative of the cotton famine in the Lancashire districts which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. These attracted great attention, and, in the "discussion" which followed, Mr. Pearsall, the secretary of the London Mechanics' Institution, remarked on the value of this method of copying engravings so as to afford interesting scenes for the magic lantern at a small expense. He also especially noticed the excellent manner in which these drawings bore the unexpectedly severe test of being magnified so as to fill a disc some 20ft. in diameter, most of the figures being enlarged to considerably more than life size. Another gentleman present remarked upon the value of the studies afforded by the magic lantern to the pathological lecturer in enabling him to illustrate to his pupils the first changes produced in the human form by disease, and to the zoologist and naturalist in emphasising, if we may so express it, the distinguishing characteristics of the various species and genera. The chairman, the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, expressed his strong conviction of the great value in an educational point of view of the appliances exhibited, and then concluded by paying a high and well-merited compliment to Mr. Highley.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

AT the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on the 12th inst., Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease in the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, but he repeated the warning he gave last week against a hasty inference that the figures of his return indicated a sure and progressive revival of trade. This painful qualification was strengthened by remarks which fell from several members of the committee. Lord Derby said it was unreasonable to hope that, under the most favourable circumstances, there could be more than three days' employment for the operatives during the present year, and the demand on charitable aid was, therefore, likely to be of very long continuance.

The Mansion-House Committee held their weekly meeting on the 9th inst. The whole amount received up to the 8th was £85,502, and the total amount remitted to the cotton districts in which the distress prevails was £265,249. The total amount received during the week was £10,982 from home sources, and £36,667, including the £20,000 from the balance of the Indian Famine Fund. Grants to the amount of £10,825 were made. The number of parcels of clothing which were received at the Bridewell depôt during the week was 132, making in all 5044. The number of bales and cases sent into the distressed districts is 1520, of which 77 were dispatched last week.

A vessel has arrived in the Thames with a quantity of flour and oatmeal for the Lancashire operatives, the gift of the inhabitants of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island.

In consequence of a suggestion emanating from Commodore Yelverton, C.B., the officers and men belonging to the Coastguard have come forward with a day's pay towards relieving the distress existing in the manufacturing districts. The sum subscribed amounts very nearly to £1060.

A county meeting in aid of the Lancashire distress was held at Worcester on the 10th inst. Lord Lyttelton, who presided, read a letter from Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, who said there was reason to expect that "the mills in the present year would be put on half work." Sir John Pakington passed a high encomium on the liberality of England during this sad calamity.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., is expected to address his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 21st inst.

An International Agricultural Exhibition is to be opened at Hamburg on the 14th of July next, for the space of one week. The committee are making exertions to induce all steam navigation and railroad companies to convey at reduced rates of freight live stock, machinery, agricultural implements, and produce that may be destined for the exhibition.

We read in the *Dagbladet*:—"The States of Holstein have been convoked by a Royal patent, dated Dec. 29, according to which they will meet at Stockholm on Jan. 24. It is nearly two years since the last Session of this Assembly, and, under the troubled circumstances of the present time, its debates will be looked for with great interest."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A POWERFUL O… Henry Law was, on the 7th inst., installed in … ter as Dean.

… a Dutch chemist, M. I… font has just been erected in the church at … oil of vitriol and twe… essential oils, and oth… Miss Green, as a memorial of her grandmother. … sulphur is oxydised to … be placed in a flask the… R.N., is about to erect a church at Cold … ry of his late father, Colonel Amcotts.

COMPOSITION … of Stowe has been conferred by the Bishop … *de Chimie* is a memoir … periments on substan… John D. Giles, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire. … facture. He states, in… built for St. James's, Taunton, at a cost of … potash and hyposulph… 11th inst. with a grand choral festival. … some chlorate, tersulp… readily also, but are … l Commissioners have given orders to their … The matches prepared… restore, at their expense, the chancel and east window … being devoid of phosph…

AN EXHIBITION … mally inaugurated with a grand musical … the Royal Horticultural… of the opening of the new schools in the little … Waterer and Godfr… yney, near Swindon, on the 11th inst. … council that they ha… t. James the Less, Liverpool (the south aisle … commoner kinds. Th… was opened for Divine service, under the Bishop's … two or three places, … the Epiphany. … knew such an occurren… seasons vary; but we … nate of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Elli…ott, … have none." … H. Green, M.A., assistant of St. John's, Cheltenham.

THE NERVOUS … ain. … considered by Dr. M. S… of the Circumcision, being also New-Year's … two engravings, in the… l-church of St. Kea, Truro, Cornwall, was reopened, … clusion, that a careful … Diocesan, for the full performance of divine service. … system of any invertebrate… in connection with St. James's, Notting-hill, … logically and physiolo… inst. by the Bishop of London. The cost, including … nearly allied. In every… of the lobster corre-spon… £2100. … ganglion is analogous … en recently made to restore and improve the … dency to segmentation… nity, Barrow Gourney, near Bristol, under the super- … system of the invertebrate… rise of the Incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Hardman. … form the centre round … with the spinal axis of… of Canterbury has accepted the office of vice- … lightly such general… atory and Refuge Union, as representing the … as that made by Audou… throughout the country. … a prelude to a more na…

RESPIRATION … been issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury … of air necessary for this… summon convocation of his province for Tuesday, the … appears to have become necessary through the death … at Paris, M. Delbruck, during the prorogation of Parliament. … for rest to dens and sh… naught, who resigned the incumbency of St. … fresh air, a practice in… verton, Liverpool, about a year ago, in consequence of … cover their faces when… religious belief, has just published a recantation of his … exhale by day the ox… his scepticism to have been a "mistake," and he desires … analogy lead us to reco… on the work of a minister of the Church of England. … of the gas which they …

PHOTOGRAPHIC … church has been consecrated at Nice by the … utilisation is described… the presence of the principal French authorities, who … papers are first burnt … mpany the English Consul in his official capacity. The … stirring for several h… entirely by voluntary contributions, at a total cost of … They are then weighed… being that of the fourteenth century. It is said to be … dried carbonate of sod… lish church on the Continent. It has accommodation … an elevated temperatu… thus obtained dissolves … of Canterbury has called a general meeting … own volume. The go… English Church for the purpose of considering what … black powder at the b… in reference to Bishop Colenso's recent work on the … In general, ashes pr… ting will be held at Lambeth Palace. His Grace has … filters, &c., renders fi… the Propogation of the Gospel to refrain from taking … the drop of silver co… ttlement of the question of its "relations" with the … PURE PEPSINE. … Natal "until after the Bishops can meet for a full … solutions by agitation… ct, early in February." … animal charcoal. Di… ve been recently presented to the following … precipitated when we… ev. J. H. Jowitt, M.A., on resigning the senior curacy of … precipitate of phospha… old watch from the Churchmen of the parish, and an … bination. On these f… chers and scholars of the national schools. The Rev. … this important sub… ar of Cam, on his leaving the curacy of Stroud, a … enabled him to con… ervice from the teachers and scholars of the boys' … treatises. The d… tails … lads' Bible-class; also a silver inkstand from some of … of the stomach of a p… … *Pharmacie*, where it i… AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. … changed, and that its … dleton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire; Rev. F. W. Cartwright … A NEW PHOTO… onshire; Rev. C. J. R. Cooke to Chesterton, Hunts; Rev. … described by him in … m, Ely; Rev. J. Watson to Orton Longeville, Hants. … With regard to micros… A. Grimston to Lund, Yorkshire; Rev. S. Wilson … objective tube, the rem… Hants; Rev. H. H. Beamish to Old Cleve, Somerset. … of the acting surface o… v. C. R. F. Davie to Exhall-cum-Wixford, War- … which represents the r… ldleton to Denton (Donative), near Otley, Yorkshire. … cylindrical aperture … ev. W. Collett to Morden College, Blackheath; Rev. … inside, that only par… of Colombo; Rev. H. E. Yeoman to H.M.S. Egmont. … rotation of an ocular … Rev. G. W. H. Tayler to the new parish of St. Mark, … Nicol has been placed … Rev. H. Geary to St. James's, Piccadilly; Rev. H. B. … the mode of constructi… n, St. Pancras; Rev. D. B. Hansin to St. Mary's, … to the paper itself, met… Marriott to Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge-road; Rev. … his method over those … oor, Cheadle, Staffordshire.—*Guardian.* … applied to objects of a… … or feebly luminous, of… NDOWS.—Three stained-glass windows have … or opaque; that, more… Church as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. On … of optical instrume… memorial window to Jenner, and another about to be … measurement which … Riblett in memory of a relative, all the windows of the … obtained by means of … ater Cathedral will consist of memorials of the dead. A … man of science. … has been erected in the Abbey Church of Sherborne in …

THE AMERICA… d. Butt, Q.C.; a memorial window to the late Vicar of … Dr. Falconer) forms th… was opened to view on Christmas Day at St. George's … the new number of thi… ; two windows have also been placed in the chair of St. … its range of habita… ter; and two, both memorials, in Selby Church, York- … characters, its relation… which are also restoring some of the original windows. … has thus contributed … as been erected in St. Mary's Church, Plympton, by Mr. … naturalists. In two h… hwardens, in memory of two of his sisters; and another … Georgia, Mexico, in A… n, Exeter, by Mr. C. T. Land, as a memorial to his wife. … s been recently inserted in the south-western tower of … the gift of Sir J. D. Harding, and is intended as a … RO… father, the Rev. J. Harding, Rector of Coyty and Coy- …

PROFESSOR FRAN… lass window has just been erected in the parish church of … on the 8th inst., by exhi… of the late Rev. E. Rudd, at a cost of £100, who had … crystals, lent to him… urate, and afterwards for forty years Incumbent, of the … exceedingly devoted to… Appleby, in Lincolnshire. An appropriate window has … most intere-ting series… he church of St. Peter, Southampton, by a few of the … lightness; its explosiv… timonial to the Incumbent, the Rev. John Langley, who … air; its feeble flame m… district for the last eighteen years. Three memorial … steel spring, lime, carb… of his family have been erected by Mr. J. Gill, in St. … a strong glass vessel, … ley, near Leeds. A large memorial window has been … produced. It was … misle of Quainton Church, Bucks, to Thomas Bett, Esq., … steam. This greatly … et surviving daughter. … and much lighter than … again, forming a vacu… TIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Master and … motive power in the … Cambridge, are about to make important additions to … was given in some lar… s. These will comprise a new chapel and Master's lodge, … exhibited the phenom… of the hall northwards. The new buildings will form por- … shown by means of th… which is eventually to occupy the whole of the ground … than 212 deg. when the… et, Bridge-street, and the river, of which the new chapel … water is continually p… ern side. The Burney prize for the subject given out on … the layer of watery va… has been awarded to W. Blissard, B.A., of Emmanuel College. … ture, receiving and re… has Siegfried, Professor of Sanscrit in Trinity College, … with remarks on chan… 0th inst. of brain fever. … impure waters. The … Uppingham School have resolved to erect new school … eventually deposited in… to consist of classrooms, library, each measuring 28ft. by … tion; hence it is con… playground, 32ft. by 28ft., approached on two of its sides … salts, &c. Professor … the large schoolroom above these measures 88ft. by 28ft.; … course, he had been a… the school buildings by an open porch, a very costly school- … portant phenomena co… d by subscription. The estimated cost of site and build- … The following course… school buildings are to be completed early next summer. … Marshall "On Anima… tis College, Bath, was reopened on the 8th inst., after … Chemical Affinity;" … gh the hands of Mr. Scott, architect, who has trans- … The Friday evening di… room" into a suitable building by the introduction of an … tion through the Earth… like arrangement. Stained glass, by Wailes, the gift of … of the college, representing the Women at the Cross, adorns … as have been furnished for two others, which it is hoped … tern was presented by the chaplain, and red marble shafts …

A Madrid pape… by Mr. Skrine, one of the trustees. An organ has been … roads has been tried at… ince. …

A member of th… l of St. John the Evangelist the first stone of … recommended to the … was laid, the Emperor Napoleon contributing 20,000f., … which is remarkable in… n, and the Sultan, 15,000f. … facility of preservation… in Belgium. Its stalk… much in severe winters. It is stated that in … many branches. The… 30, on one Danish bank alone, there were more than … A field of one acre of… by frost. … kilogrammes of sound… The *Tribune* states that a telegram was recently … ot only at the enormo… feral army directing to whom the command of a brigade … The crop was dug out… and that the operator at a telegraph station declared the … Amiyidkowasejew Deabxpeop. … A letter from B… … vations carried on an… cipt of disastrous accounts from St. Gothard, … French Consul at Ba… has swept away a vast number of workers engaged in … the Nimroud Mound… ow-storms have been destructive above Bellinzona, the … four bas-reliefs of c… banks, and the Po presents alarming symptoms, calling … stone, and represent… ions of the landholders along its course. The railway … reliefs bear long inscr… Turkish is blocked up with an unusual snowfall. … the state of preserv… dimensions, represen… been discovered. The…

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Baron Wilde has recovered his health, and resumes his seat on the Bench.

Three fires occurred at Putney on the night of the 9th inst., doing trifling injury to property; but in each case a child's life was lost.

It is the intention of the directors of the Agricultural Hall at Islington to hold a dog show in it during the ensuing Epsom week, and to guarantee the prizes.

Last week the births of 1954 children—1024 boys and 930 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 1916.—The deaths in London last week were 1535, and were nearly the same in number as those of the previous week. The average number of deaths in the second week of the ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increasing population, 1492. Of eight nonagenarians, whose deaths are recorded, the oldest was a widow, aged ninety-six years.

The proposal made to the guarantors of the International Exhibition and others to purchase Captain Fowke's structure, with the view of rendering it one of the permanent "institutions" of London, is said to have received but little support, and to have been finally abandoned. The future destiny of the building, therefore, remains uncertain, and various schemes are being mooted for the settlement of the point. One of these is that the Government should come to some arrangement with the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and at once relieve them and those interested in the fate of the South Kensington building of all further trouble and anxiety.

Our present system of dealing with convicts was under discussion on the 12th inst., at meetings of the Juridical Society and the Law Amendment Society. At the Juridical Society's meeting Mr. Worsley read a paper, in which he denounced the ticket-of-leave system. He proposed to remove from the Executive all power of interfering with the duration of the sentence, and to repeal the Summary Jurisdiction Act. These opinions appeared to find favour in the meeting. At the Law Amendment Society's gathering a committee was appointed to inquire into the whole subject. A paper, written by Mr. Commissioner Hill, was also read, in which he contended that the ticket-of-leave system was sound in principle, but that it had failed in consequence of the unwise manner in which it had been administered.

On the 13th inst. the ceremony of proroguing the Imperial Parliament was performed by the Lord Chancellor, the chief of the commission appointed by her Majesty for that purpose. The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, with the customary formalities, by virtue of the commission, declared it to be her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that the Parliament should be again prorogued until the day therein named, and it would therefore stand adjourned accordingly until Thursday, the 5th of February next, upon which day it would assemble for the dispatch of "divers urgent and important affairs." The ceremony, which was simply one of form, did not occupy many minutes, and there were but few persons present.

The trial of the six persons charged with having been connected with the great robbery of Bank of England paper from the Laverstoke Mills, and with forging Bank of England notes, was brought to a close on the 10th inst. Two of the prisoners, Brewer and Cummings, were acquitted, although in the case of the latter Mr. Justice Byles stated that there could be no doubt that he had been concerned in this great conspiracy, and that he had only escaped by a flaw in the evidence. Griffiths, who seems to have carried on a regular trade in engraving spurious notes, was sentenced to penal servitude for life; Buncher, who was the main agent in putting the forged paper into circulation, to twenty-five years' penal servitude; Burnett, the man who prompted the robbery of the Bank paper, to twenty years' penal servitude; and Williams, a minor member of the gang, to four years of the same description of punishment.

The Metropolitan Railway Company propose to take Parliamentary powers to purchase additional lands for the purpose of their undertaking, and for enlarging their powers of compulsory purchase of property in respect of the incomplete portion of their western extension, in the parish of Paddington, near the junction of South Wharf-road with Praed-street, to the southern end of Eastbourne-terrace, where it forms a junction with Conduit-street, and also as to the incomplete portions, comprising the line to the intended Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, and the Finsbury-circus extension. The particular lands and properties proposed to be taken are in the parish of St. Giles Without Cripplegate, near or between the streets called Little Moorfields, New Union-street, Moor-lane, and Tenter-street; and between Whitecross-street, Milton-street, and Moor-lane, on both sides of the extension to Finsbury Railway, and between Vine-court and Maidenhead-court, a tavern to Moor-lane. The lands and buildings proposed to be taken in the parish of St. Sepulchre and Liberty of Glasshouse-yard are in and near Cowcross-street and Sharp's-alley, Charterhouse-lane and Charterhouse-square, and northwards of the limits of deviation defined by the Finsbury-circus Extension Act. Those at Paddington are in, near, and between Conduit street, Spring-street, London-street, and Conduit-place.

LAW AND POLICE.—The 12th inst., being the first day of Hilary Term, the courts of law were opened.

In the Court of Arches, it has been intimated to Dr. Lushington that appeals have been taken from his judgments in the case of the "Essays and Reviews," and that they would both be carried before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on the 12th inst., Mr. O'Malley Irwin applied for a new trial in the case in which he was plaintiff and Sir George Grey defendant. The action, it may be remembered, was brought to recover damages from Sir George Grey, as Home Secretary, for neglecting, as the plaintiff alleged, to present a petition of right to the Queen. The verdict was for the defendant, who stated that he had presented the petition. Mr. Irwin's application was refused.

An important case, involving the possession of a large amount of property, has come before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood. The plaintiff is the Right Hon. George James, Earl of Egmont; and the defendants are the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, Bart., and Harriet Mary, his wife; Mary Tierney, widow; Lionel Edward Darell (an infant); Flora Mary Darell (an infant); the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; Charles Spencer Perceval; Thomas M'Mahon; Mary Tierney, spinster; Mary Ingram Eliza Davis; Harriet M'Mahon, and Jane Terry. The question at issue is the validity of the will of Henry, the late Earl of Egmont, the plaintiff's predecessor, as regards gifts of estates within the jurisdiction of the Court, to the defendants, or those whom they represent. These estates the plaintiff, the heir-at-law, seeks to redeem; but he is met by an allegation that the deceased Earl, by his will, bequeathed the equity of redemption to the mortgagee, whom the defendants represent. A similar suit is pending in Ireland, and the object of the present bill is that the two suits may go on concurrently.

A man named John Fenny, who described himself as a gambler by profession, was tried and convicted two or three sessions ago at the Central Criminal Court of the offence of stealing a purse, containing a considerable sum of money, from a lady in the street, and was thereupon sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for six years. He was removed to Newgate, and a few days ago it was discovered that he had by some means or other contrived to take out a panel in his cell door, which opens upon the corridor, and that he had very ingeniously fastened it into its place with soap. The discovery was made known to the governor, and the prisoner was subjected to a rigorous search; when upon his person there was found the sum of £355, the amount being composed of bank notes of £100, £50, and £5, and five sovereigns. The prisoner was supposed to have been carefully searched, both at the time of his apprehension and after he had been committed to Newgate. How he became possessed of the money is not known, but there is no doubt it was intended to be employed in an attempt to bribe the officers to connive at or assist in his escape. The money will revert, not to the Crown, as ordinarily, but to the Corporation of London.

At Guildhall, on the 10th inst., a railway contractor, named William Buckwell, lately living at Greenwich, and more recently in Italy, where he had been executing a contract for a railway between Novaro and Lake Orta, was charged with not surrendering to his bankruptcy on the day fixed for his last examination. The bankrupt's liabilities amounted to £70,000. The warrant for his apprehension was placed in the hands of Sergeant Haydon, of the detective force, who discovered the prisoner's retreat at Turin on the 7th of August. As, however, there was no treaty between this country and Italy, it was necessary for Haydon to obtain the sanction of the Italian authorities, and the aid of a company of Caribineers, under the direction of the Questura. The bankrupt, who was found concealed between the ceiling and the roof of his house, was then lodged in prison, and after some negotiation with the authorities it was arranged that he should be sent to the frontier, and there discharged. Upon this Haydon started off for the frontier, and was ready waiting for his man on the top of Mont Cenis, accompanied by two French gendarmes. Another difficulty, however, arose in consequence of the Italian officers stating that, unless the bankrupt signed a particular document, absolving the Italian authorities from the consequences of an illegal arrest, they had orders to take him back to prison; while the French gendarmes, on the other hand, stated that they had orders to shoot the prisoner if he attempted to escape. After much delay, during which time all parties were nearly frozen in the snow, the bankrupt decided to return to England, in preference to a renewed incarceration in an Italian prison.

Mr. F. Oliver, late bandmaster of the third battalion 60th Rifles, stationed at Thayet-myo, Burmah, has received from the band and buglers of that corps a handsome memento, consisting of a silver goblet and salver, of Burmese make and design.

The distress from the dearth of cotton is great in various parts of Austria; but at Reichenberg, in Bohemia, "the cotton-spinners," says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "have not the means of keeping soul and body together."

A telegram from Alexandria states that the Viceroy of Egypt has placed at the disposal of France eight hundred negro slaves. They are to be embarked in a French war-steamer and dispatched to Mexico.

THE SPRING CIRCUITS FOR 1863.

THE Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer have chosen their different circuits as follow:—

HOME CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Wightman.
NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Lord Chief Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams.
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Willes.
OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Baron Channell.
WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Baron Wilde.
NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Keating.
NORTH WALES.—Mr. Baron Bramwell.
SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Justice Mellor.

Mr. Justice Blackburn will stay in town and transact business at Judges' Chambers during the absence of the other learned Judges.

A telegram from Bombay, of the 27th ult., announces the withdrawal, in the Legislative Council, of the Contract Bill.

The *Chroniqueur des Arts* states that Prince Napoleon has exchanged his Roman villa in the Champs Elysées with Prince de Demidoff, for the domain of San Martino, in the island of Elba. It is well known that Prince de Demidoff had formed, in the house in which the Emperor resided during his exile, a very curious Napoleonian museum.

A banquet was given at Alexandria by English merchants on the 31st ult., to Sir Henry Bulwer, as British Ambassador to the Porte. His Excellency, in reply to his own health, enlarged on the relations of England in the East, and with considerable emphasis laboured to impress the party with the assurance that no foreign interference with the independence of Egypt would ever be tolerated by England. His Excellency alluded but slightly to the Isthmus Canal works as a project of very questionable realisation, and betrayed an unwillingness to dwell unnecessarily upon probabilities only calculated to provoke feelings of international discord or irritation.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued absorption of the whole of the imports of the precious metals for export purposes, and the withdrawal of over £200,000 in gold from the Bank of England for transmission to Paris, together with the heavy decline in the stock of bullion in the Bank of France, have had some influence upon the market for home securities. The sales of stock for money have increased to some extent, and prices have, consequently, ruled somewhat lower than in the previous week. Indian stocks, &c., have been less extensively dealt in; nevertheless, on the whole, the quotations have been fairly supported. The Unfunded Debt has slightly given way.

The supply of money in the general discount market is abundant; nevertheless, the demand for accommodation has been somewhat active, and the lowest rates for the best paper are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3½ to — per cent.	Four months' bills..	.. 4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ..	.. 3½ to — "	Six months' bills ..	.. 4½ to 5 "
Three months' bills	.. 4 to 4½ "		

At the usual meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, held on Thursday, the minimum rate of discount was advanced to *four* per cent. This rise was followed by a corresponding advance in the value of money in other quarters. The Joint-Stock Banks are now giving 3 per cent for money at call, and 3½ per cent with seven days' notice.

On the Continent capital has ruled very firm in price. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	4	4	Amsterdam ..	4	4
Vienna ..	5	5½	Turin ..	5	5
Berlin ..	4	3½	Brussels ..	4	3½
Frankfort ..	3	3	Hamburg ..	—	3½
			St. Petersburg ..	5	5

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £1,150,000, but the whole of the gold at hand has been disposed of. The value of the gold now on passage from Australia is about £615,000, and the next two steamers from New York are expected to bring about £120,000. The exchange comes at 147½ 148, and the premium on gold 3¾ per cent. These rates are in favour of England.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank of London, the net profits of the six months were stated at £67,239, and the available balance £70,222. A dividend of 15s. per share for the past half year was declared, which will absorb £15,000; consequently there will remain a balance for appropriation at the end of the financial year, in July next, of £25,222 0s. 10d.

The issue of bills on India this month is announced by the Indian Council at £100,000. It is possible, however, that another issue will take place before its expiration. The exchange at Bombay has become more favourable.

The Stock Market was very dull on Monday, and prices ruled somewhat easier:—Consols, for Money, closed at 93 to 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to 93¼; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 18s. prem.; Red Sea Annuities, 22; Bank Stock was 235; India Four per Cent Rupee Paper sold at 96½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112¾; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ⅜; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Ditto, Bonds, 26s. to 29s. prem. On Tuesday the quotations showed signs of weakness, and the transactions were very moderate:—Consols, for Transfer, realised 92⅞ 93; Ditto, for February, 92⅞ 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜; Bank Stock, 236; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Exchequer Bills, 14s. prem.; India Rupee Paper, Four per Cent, was 93½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 106½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112¾; the Five Per Cents marked 108¾ ⅞; the Debentures, 100¾; and the Bonds, 14s. prem. On Wednesday a further depression took place in the quotations, with a heavy speculative demand:—Consols, for Money, were 92⅝ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 92¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 16s. prem., the latter figure being for small bills; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Red Sea Annuities, 21 15-16 to 22; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ⅞; Ditto, Debentures, 100¾ ½; Ditto, Bonds, 26s. prem. Bank Stock was 237; India Stock, 226; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 96; the Five per Cent, 106½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 113¼; On Thursday no change of importance took place in the quotations; but the market was flat. Consols, for Money, were done at 92¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Red Sea Annuities, 22; India Five per Cents, 108¾ ⅞. Bank Stock was done at 235 to 237.

The half-yearly meeting of the London Joint-Stock Bank has been held. The usual dividend of 12½ per cent per annum was declared, together with a bonus of 10s. per share.

With the exception of Greek Bonds and Turkish Consolidés, the market for Foreign Securities has ruled less firm, and a slight reduction has taken place in prices compared with last week. The greatest depression is in Peruvian and Italian Stocks. Russian Scrip has marked 1⅜ to 2 prem.; Portuguese, 3¼ to 3½ prem., ex div.; and Venezuela, 1⅜ to ⅝ dis.; Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93⅛; Egyptian, 95½; Ditto, second issue, 91⅜; Greek, 16¼; Ditto Coupons, 6⅜; Italian Railway, 73½ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 32; New Grenada, 28¼; Ditto, Land Warrants, 4⅜; Ditto, ex Coupons, 12⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 6⅛; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Ditto, 1862, 88 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 47⅜ ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 96⅜; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 96; Spanish Three per Cents, 54⅛ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 46⅜ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 24¼; Ditto, Certificates, 9⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 85½; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 67¾ ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents, 10½; Turkish Consolidés, 40⅜; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23⅞ ex div.; Austrian Five per Cents, 67½; and Italian Five per Cents, 69⅜ ex div.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have not been to say numerous; yet prices have been well supported:—Alliance have changed hands at 25¾; Australasia, 73⅜; Bank of Egypt, 27⅝; Bank of Queensland, 3⅞; British North American, 50⅜; Chartered of British Columbia, 10⅜; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20⅜; City, 95; Imperial, 10⅜; London and Brazilian, 31½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 12⅛; London and Colonial, 4⅛; London and Northern, 3⅛; London and South African, 25⅞; Metropolitan and Provincial, 14⅜; National Provincial of England, New, 35½; Ditto, 18½; Oriental, 50½; Ottoman, 3½; Ditto, New, 8; Provincial of Ireland, 80 ex div.; Standard of British South Africa, 10⅜; Union of Australia, 53; Union of England and France, 1¼; and Union of London, 33½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in improved request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105¾ ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96½ ex div.; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 110; Ditto, 1880, 113; Mauritius Six per Cents, 111½; Natal Six per Cents, 110; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 101½ ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1858 to 1892, 99½ ex div.; New Zealand Six per Cents, 110 ex div.; Queensland Six per Cents, 111 ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

A fair business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities:—Bombay Gas, 1; Crystal Palace, 3½ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 100; English and Australian Copper, 2⅜; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 1⅜ ex div.; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅝ ex div.; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 3⅛; Oriental Inland Steam, 8½ ex div.; National Discount, 8½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73; Ditto, New, 43½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 29 ex div.; Ditto, 3½ ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 50½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been somewhat limited, and prices have rather given way. There has, however, been no actual pressure of sales. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 45⅜; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 24; Great Northern, 128½; Ditto, A Stock, 123½; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½; London and Blackwall, 72; London and Brighton, 117½; London, and North-Western, 97⅜; London and South-Western, 103½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Metropolitan, 93; Midland, 129½; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99½; North Staffordshire, 16; South-Eastern, 88⅜; South Wales, 68; West Midland—Oxford, 42½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 88½; London and South-Western, 105; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 96½; Scottish North-Eastern, 74; West Midland—Oxford, 127½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 101½; Cape Town and Dock, 109; East Indian, 107½; Great Indian Peninsular, 105½; Great Southern of India, 105; Madras, 103½; Scinde, 100½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7¾; Bahia and San Francisco, 21½; Dutch Rhenish, 17½; Recife and San Francisco, 18½; San Paulo, 9½; and South Australian, 2⅝.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	.. £88,856	A decrease of bullion of	.. £533,398
A decrease of public deposits of	.. 4,502,078	An increase of rest of	.. 45,304
An increase of other deposits of	.. 2,379,474	A decrease of reserve of	.. 991,791
A decrease of securities of	.. 1,455,158		

The total circulation is now £21,018,849. Public deposits amount to £4,280,730; private deposits to £16,772,782. Securities amount to £31,165,075; and the stock of bullion is £14,102,169.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 12.—There was a very poor show of English wheat on sale here to-day. Selected samples changed hands steadily, at full prices; but all other kinds were a dull inquiry, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, at last week's currency. Malting barley was firm in price; grinding and distilling sorts, however, commanded very little attention. No quotable change took place in the value of malt. The demand was fair from active. Good sound oats advanced 6d. per quarter, and other kinds were tolerably firm. Both beans and peas sold slowly, at the late decline in value. The flour trade was decidedly firm.

Jan. 14.—No quotable change took place in the value of any kind of produce to-day. Generally speaking, the trade ruled inactive.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 54s.; rye, 34s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 63s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 38s. to 41s.; white, 38s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town household, 37s. to 39s.; country marks 33s. to 36s. per 280lb; American, 22s. to 23s. per barrel; French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 340; barley, 1290; malt, 1140; oats, 70; flour, 1310. Irish: Oats, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 11,650; barley, 2210; oats, 12,350; flour, 960 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is still in request, at full prices, and there is rather more business doing in linseed, at extreme rates. Other seeds, as well as cakes, rule about stationary.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 60s. 3d. to 63s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 46s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 62s.; white ditto, 45s. to 70s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 4d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 35s. 8d.; beans, 37s. 1d.; peas, 38s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 71,747; barley, 79,359; oats, 14,341; rye, 6; beans, 1113; peas, 1274 quarters.

Tea.—The market is extensively supplied with all kinds, and the demand is steady, at previous quotations.

Sugar.—Privately, as well as at public sale, most kinds of raw sugar have moved off slowly, and, in some instances, low qualities have gone rather lower. Barbadoes has sold at 33s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and Mauritius, 27s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 46s. per cwt for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces rule about stationary.

Coffee.—Very full prices have been realised for all kinds, and the market, generally, is in a healthy state.

Rice.—The demand is almost wholly confined to small parcels; nevertheless, the currencies rule firm, although the stock is large for the time of year.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter have moved off steadily, at very full prices. Inferior kinds support late rates. The bacon market is steady, at 52s. per cwt for the best Waterford on board. Hams, lard, and other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The market is heavy, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands at 43s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. per cwt. The stock has rather increased.

Oils.—Linseed oil is worth 41s. per cwt, with a fair demand; rape is selling at £50 10s. to £54; olive, £52 to £60 10s.; cocoanut, £52 to £58; and fine palm, £40. French turpentine, 102s. to 103s.; and American, 117s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a good business doing in rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is worth 3s. to 11s. 6d.; Hamburg spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English grain spirit, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; free ditto, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 16s. to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartleys', 15s. 6d. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Fine qualities have sold steadily, at full prices; but inferior qualities have commanded very little attention. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kent, 60s. to 100s.; Sussex, 80s. to 150s.; and foreign, 45s. to 135s. per cwt.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds is quiet, at about previous currencies.

Potatoes.—The supplies on offer are extensive, and the trade generally is inactive, at from 45s. to 105s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 15).—Notwithstanding that the show of beasts here to-day was rather limited, the demand for all breeds ruled somewhat heavy, at prices barely equal to Monday. The extreme value of the best Scots was 5s. per 8lb. The supply of sheep was very moderate, both as to number and quality. Downs and half-breds moved off freely, at full quotations; but all other breeds were a dull inquiry, at late rates. In some instances, heavy sheep were rather cheaper. The top price was 5s. 10d. per 8lb. We have to report an active sale for calves, and an advance in the currencies of 4d. per 8lb. The best veal was worth 5s. per 8lb. Pigs sold steadily, at extreme rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 30s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 892; cows, 131; sheep, 3300; calves, 135; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 210; sheep, 800; and calves, 123.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ELLIS, Brixton, Surrey, builder.—J. C. TRESHAM, Broughton, Northamptonshire farmer.—J. R. MARSH, Long-lane, West Smithfield, saddler.—H. HUSSEY, Old Fish-street-hill, licensed victualler.—T. PALMER, Penge, Surrey, plumber, painter and glazier.—R. FOGLEY, Ipswich, dealer in toys.—J. DELL, Holborn-bars, shoe warehouseman.—W. R. FOWLER, Newcross, Kent, builder.—G. R. HOLLANDER, Coventry, watch manufacturer.—E. STOREY and D. BAIGH, Halifax, Yorkshire, carriers.—T. KING and R. YARVILL, Liverpool, ironfoundry warehousemen.—T. P. WATERHOUSE, St. Helens, Lancashire, draper.—D. BUNBURY, Liverpool, grocer.—A. S. DE WELDYEZ, Manchester, teacher of languages.—C. REYNOLDS, Manchester.—J. PEARSON, Kingswinford, Staffordshire charter master.—E. CROSS, Birmingham, hosier.—T. SMITH, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, baker.—C. N. COTTELL, Cricklewood, Middlesex, soap manufacturer.—I. J. STACEY, West Croydon, Surrey, grocer.—H. JOHNSON, Bishopsgate-street, Within, estate agent.—J. MAY, North Audley-street, livery-stable keeper.—J. LAMPRELL, Clerkenwell-green, beer-shopkeeper.—G. ADDIE, City-road, mat manufacturer.—W. HATTEN, Twickenham, builder.—R. CHOWN, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, miller.—B. O'CONNOR, Pimlico, hatter and merchant.—G. PETRIE, Southgate-road, Hackney, butcher.—W. N. BARKER, Shenfield, Essex, boot and shoe maker.—G. LEA, Camberwell, patent medicine vendor.—J. M. BORER, Haverstock-hill, cheesemonger.—J. CLAYTON, William-street, Commercial-road East, cab proprietor.—W. H. ROBINSON, Southampton, draper.—W. SIMPSON, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger.—R. SAYLE, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, farmer.—G. ANGUS, Plumstead, Kent, engineer.—H. E. PERRY, Hanley, Staffordshire, flint-grinder.—W. WILLIAMSON, Dalston, Cumberland, innkeeper.—MARY and HELEN HUNTINGTON, Liverpool, earthenware-dealers.—J. SMITH, Bolton, beer retailer.—E. THOMPTON, Bolton, Lancashire, shopkeeper.—G. H. LALLEMAND, Durham, picture-dealer.—T. COOPER, Barrow, Suffolk, beer-seller.—H. BROWN, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—W. LAWSON, Torquay, Devon, baker.—J. NORTHAM, Winsham, Somersetshire, national schoolmaster.—T. BASTOW, Bradford, Yorkshire, boot and shoe maker.—R. GILLESPIE, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, travelling draper.—W. HARRIS, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, carpenter.—B. WOODHOUSE, Duffield, Derbyshire, miller.—F. S. JARRETT, Havent, Hants, butcher.—T. SIMMONDS, West Hoathley, Sussex, bricklayer.—J. PITMAN, Taunton, painter.—T. DAVEY, Lewes, Sussex, painter.—J. WOOD, Halifax, Yorkshire, cartwright.—H. TAYLOR, Sheffield, architect.—C. WOOTTON, Old Basford, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—J. S. BEER, Devonport, butcher.—T. PILMER, Charlton, Kent mess master.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. HAMBIDGE, Great Warley, Essex, late licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

R. N. COLLIER, Chatham, clerk in the dockyard.—T. PEET, Thomas-street, Oxford-street, publican.—J. COOPER, Harmood-street, Hampstead-road, dairyman.—C. T. BOARD and J. VINEY, Worship-street, leather merchants.—H. MILES, Trinity-street, Islington, late cheesemonger.—J. ROTH, Barbican, City, shopman to a cap manufacturer.—W. J. CLARK, Barking, Essex, journeyman wheelwright.—A. ROBINSON, Grey's-terrace, Southwark.—R. HEATH, Brighton, corndealer.—R. PINEGER, Somerset-terrace, Wandsworth.—G. F. CADLY, Hyde-place, Islington, baker.—M. EDWARDS, Mark-lane, City, wine merchant.—A. B. W. HESSELS, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, commission traveller.—J. W. WHITNEY, Regent-street, Cambridge-hire, and Huntingdon, butcher.—W. S. VAILE, Uxbridge, newspaper reporter.—W. H. ROBINSON, Southampton, draper.—G. A. OSBORNE, Bartholomew-close, and Jacobs-well-court, City, cap manufacturer.—F. PEARCE, Duxford, supernumerary clerk in the Victualling-yard.—T. Y. KIMPTON, Hertford, surveyor.—J. MASKELL, Prebend-street, Islington, wholesale milliner.—G. MORTIMORE, Church-street, Chelsea, baker.—J. WINCHESTER, King's-road, Chelsea, plumber.—W. TAYLOR, Watney-street, Commercial-road East, cabdriver.—I. BARKER, Bruce-terrace, Sydney, and Old King Harry-fields, Mile-end-road, dealer in building material.—T. DANKS, Dudley, stationer.—G. HOLCROFT, Dudley, bootmaker.—W. HAYNES, Hinckley, Leicestershire, milliner.—S. GRIFFITHS, Wolverhampton, tea broker.—J. SUTTON, Tollerton, toll farmer.—D. LLOYD, Machin, Monmouthshire, tailor.—P. C. WIGGINS, Nottingham, printer.—J. BRICE, Frome, baker.—H. MICHELL, Truro and Geen Mills, Cornwall, miller.—J. ALLAN, Normanby, Yorkshire, joiner.—T. J. LOCKWOOD, Sheffield, coal merchant.—W. BLACKBURN, Swinton, Yorkshire, butcher.—R. A. M'KNIGHT, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—G. W. GRIFFIN, St. Helen's, Lancashire, hatter.—W. DUNDERDALE, Liverpool, timber merchant.—W. ROGERS, Altrincham, Cheshire, grocer.—J. YOUNG, Manchester, late merchant.—E. HARDON, Stockport and Manchester, provision cloth manufacturer.—ELIZABETH ALWAY, Bristol, licensed victualler.—J. M. PULLINGER, Birmingham, railway clerk.—S. B. PULLEN, Bristol, grocer.—J. SIMPSON, Liverpool, commercial traveller.—J. MILLS, Prestwich, Lancashire, commercial traveller.—S. HOPPER, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, grocer.—J. SIM, Liverpool, cattle dealer and dealer in ale.—J. LEICESTER, Halmer, warehouseman.—J. MARSH, Salford, lodge-keeper at a baxmith.—J. ROWE, Hulme, housekeeper.—R. WEBBER, Cudmington, Devonshire, butcher.—J. BELL, Carlisle, bootmaker.—W. GLASS, Stafford, printer.—E. SOLLOWAY, Stafford, clicker.—D. WHARAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, late licensed victualler.—R. J. ANTCLIFF, Gamley-on-the-hill, Nottinghamshire, licensed hawker.—J. SIMM, Standish, Lancashire, beer retailer.—H. W. HARGREAVES, Bolton, draper's assistant.—T. MOORE, South Shore, Lancashire, boarding-house keeper.—R. YATES, Over Darwen, Lancashire, beer-seller.—F. DOWNING, Stowmarket, Suffolk, fishmonger.—R. TAYLOR, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, journeyman cabpainter.—H. BLACKMAN, Southampton, baker.—G. ALLINSON, Barkisland, Yorkshire, blacksmith.—W. ELLIS, Kear-Ground, Derbyshire.—R. L. MEADAM, Wakefield, Yorkshire, late farmer.—W. ABY, Brighton.—J. MARKLEW, Ogley Hay, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—J. HAMLET, Lichfield, architectural draughtsman.—J. AMBROSE, London-road, railway guard.—T. BALAAM, Ipswich, coachbuilder.—F. COX, West Woodhay, Berks, tailor.—M. COULSON, Hexham, Northumberland, butcher.—D. GRIFFITHS,

GREAT FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.

ON the morning of the 6th inst. a fire broke out in an isolated block of buildings at Plymouth, consisting of an hotel, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. The site occupies more than an acre, and the buildings were erected by the Corporation at a cost of £50,000.

During the performance of the Christmas Pantomime on the night of the 6th inst. at the theatre, at which there was a crowded audience, there was a strong smell of fire, and some uneasiness was in consequence displayed; but confidence was restored after a strict examination of every part of the building and a declaration that the supposed smell of burning timber arose from a piece of burning wood from a fire in one of the dressing-rooms of the building. The performances were brought to a close, and the audience left in as merry a mood as could be wished. After the house was clear, on a suspicion that a smell of fire still existed, the manager, Mr. Newcombe, his son, and others again went over every part of the premises, and the house was left under the assurance that all was right. Not long afterwards, however, the alarm was given of the outbreak, which alarmed itself by the smoke making its way into the apartments of the Royal Hotel, adjoining the theatre. The police and the agents of the fire-offices having engines soon received intelligence of the occurrence, while [illegible] took the citadel and [illegible] in Hamoaze [illegible] military and naval establishments. The fire-engines immediately attended, but the fire-plugs could not be got up for want of the keys, and the military, though turned out, were kept at "stand at ease" till an official request was made for their attendance. At last a detachment of Royal Marines, under the command of Colonel Clavell, arrived with the barrack fire-engine, followed by a detachment of the 82nd with an engine from the citadel, under the command of Major Wild. The 82nd Light Infantry also sent a detachment, accompanied by Major Dupcott. A large party of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, were also present, as was also Brigade Major Keith. The naval brigade was accompanied by Captain Vesey, of her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide. The Mayor, superintendents, and a strong body of police were early on the spot. The other engines in attendance were the West of England (which arrived first), the County Fire Office, the South Devon Railway—making about seven in all.

THE THEATRE AND ROYAL HOTEL AT PLYMOUTH, SHORTLY AFTER THE LATE FIRE.

When the fire [illegible] threatening the hotel, the inmates of which [illegible] and escaped. A little before one o'clock flames had [illegible] ballroom, and in a short time the whole of this splendid [illegible] was doomed. At a quarter past one the roof of the beautiful [illegible] fell in with a tremendous crash, and a dense volley of smoke and sparks shot up from the lurid mass. From that time huge rafters all glow kept falling. In a short time the card-room and the assembly-room of the hotel were destroyed, and, with a rising wind, the whole building seemed doomed. But by three o'clock the firemen had got the mastery, and by about ten o'clock in the morning the fire was completely subdued.

This alarming fire was attended with comparatively little damage. On an inspection of the premises the body of the theatre was found to be but little damaged by fire, the loss being confined to the vestibule, staircases, refreshment and property rooms. Between the theatre and the Royal Hotel were the assembly-rooms. Of these, the building which immediately adjoins the theatre, and contained the staircase leading to the ballroom, a handsome billiard-room on the ground floor, with a large cardroom over, and ample cellars beneath, nothing remains but the bare walls, the fire having raged here with the greatest violence. From this building the hotel is separated by another large building, containing on the ground floor the tearoom, and on the first floor the ballroom, with wine and spirit cellars on the basement. Here the fire caught the roof, about a third of which is destroyed, carrying with it also in its fall destruction to about a third of the ceiling and of the flooring of the ballroom. The remaining portions of these rooms are almost intact. To the east of this building is the Royal Hotel, the business rooms of which the fire did not reach. Some of the upper bedrooms suffered, however, in the exertions made to extinguish the adjoining fire. This fire, therefore, although it has occasioned great inconvenience to the lessees of the hotel and theatre, has in neither instance peremptorily suspended business for any length of time. The hotel business continues without interruption, and the theatre was reopened on Monday last to a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

GREAT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ONE of the most calamitous fires ever known in Louth took place on the 3rd inst. About one o'clock in the morning flames burst forth from the second-story windows of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd, drapers, so fiercely that before engines could be got to the spot the whole of the upper part of these extensive premises were crackling in the flames. The inmates, twenty in number, who fortunately slept at the back of the premises, were roused only just in time to save their lives. About two o'clock the whole of Messrs. Sutton and Oldroyd's shop and back buildings were a mass of flames; and Mr. Coleridge's on one side, and Mr. Preston's and Mr. Hargrave's on the other, were on fire. The shops opposite were charred, and it seemed that they must ignite, and probably would have done so had not the engines played upon them until the worst of the fire was over. It was soon found that the three fire-engines of the town were powerless to stay the fire; and, as the whole of Mercer-row, the principal business street in the town, was in danger, engines were telegraphed for from Grimsby, Alford, and Boston. The engine and the brigade from the latter town, a distance of thirty-four miles, arrived in less than one hour from the dispatch of the telegram, and rendered essential service in arresting the progress of the flames. The supply of water in the immediate neighbourhood was soon exhausted. Engines were then employed to pump the water from St. Helen's Springs—a distance of about two hundred yards—an engine being placed at about every fifty yards to pump the water on to the scene of action. At seven o'clock the massive front walls fall inwards burying the whole of an extensive stock of drapers' goods, valued at about £10,000. The fall of the walls so far smothered the flames as to make the danger to the adjoining buildings very small. The engines continued to throw water on the mass of ruins until Sunday morning. All the sufferers are insured, though not to the extent of their losses. The whole of the damage done amounts to about £14,000. The cause of the fire was a beam in a flue igniting. The sketch from which our Engraving is taken was made by Mr. T. W. Wallis, of Louth, on the morning of the 5th inst.

NEW IMPERIAL CHINESE SQUADRON.

OUR Engraving represents some of the vessels of war fitting out in this country for the Chinese Government, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Sherard Osborne, C.B., a distinguished officer of our naval service, and a gentleman of large experience in affairs relating to the country for which they are intended. They are mostly selected from that class of vessels belonging to this Government known as despatch gun-boats, and are commissioned by commanders of our own Navy, and each carry about four guns of heavy calibre. They will number about ten vessels in all, and will shortly leave this country for their destination.

SCENE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

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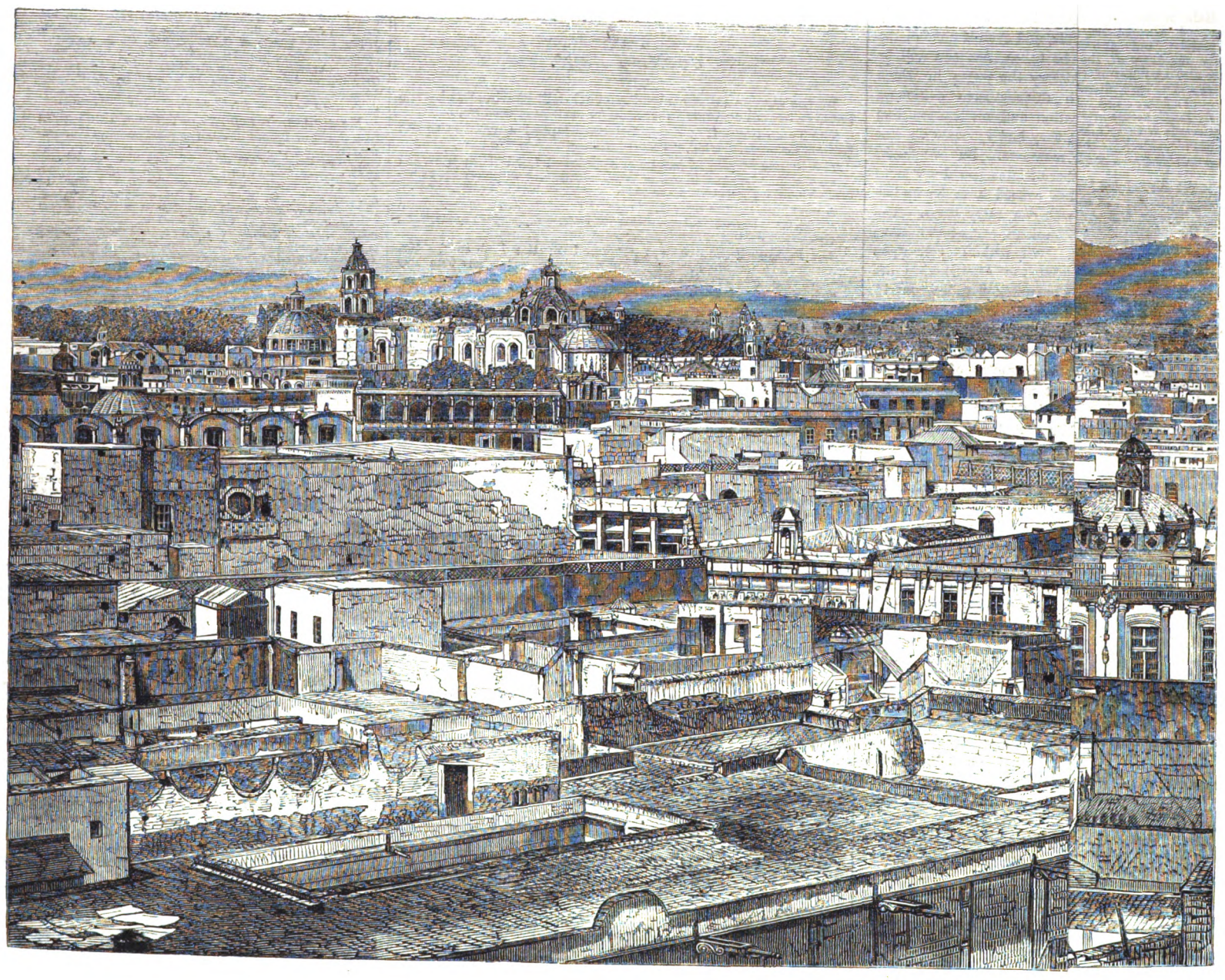

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FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

A SECOND exhibition has been opened this week for the relief of the poor unemployed operatives in the North. The excellent exhibition at the German Gallery, New Bond-street, of works given by a large number of our best water-colour painters, has already been noticed in these columns. The second exhibition, now opened, and contained in two rooms of the Society of British Artists' apartments, in Suffolk-street, is a miscellaneous collection of works of art, the free contribution of professional artists and also amateurs, some of whom are perfectly qualified to claim, if they would, professional recognition. It is astonishing how many personages distinguished in some other way, or well known in the fashionable circles of London society, have come forward, in the simple guise of artistic amateurs, contributors to this exhibition. The result is altogether one of the most varied, charming, and agreeable little gatherings we have seen.

No one certainly will be offended if we give the *pas* in this notice to works which have been contributed by artists of assured reputation, Royal Academicians and others, because such gifts have all a marketable value, and their presentation is especially honourable, since it amounts to depositing so much hard cash in the hands of the secretary. First, then, we will enumerate a pen-sketch and a finished water-colour drawing by Mr. Mulready, R.A., for a picture of "The Disobedient Prophet" slain by the lion, in which the dead body is admirably foreshortened, and the colouring varied and effective; next, several admirable chalk studies by Mr. Cope; then Venetian and other sketches by Mr. Cooke; spirited sketches of a contrabandista, a muletier, and Swiss, Welsh, and English subjects, by Mr. Stanfield; an exquisite vignette illustration to "The Grave," by Montgomery, and other finished studies by Mr. Creswick; Rhenish and French studies by Mr. D. Roberts; Mr. Millais's design for his illustration of Tennyson's "Dora;" a finished oil study by Mr. Calderon, for one of the maids of honour, in his picture of "Queen Catherine;" an impressive oil picture, by Mr. Desanges, of "Christ Raising the Son of the Widow of Nain;" a deep-toned head of a Roman mother, by Mr. Weigall; and a richly-glazed portrait of Abd-el-Kader by Mr. Buckner; a head by Mr. Leighton; a study for a picture of the infant Samuel by Mr. J. Sant; a small picture of a girl at a cottage-window watering a pot of flowers by Mr. Boughton, a still nearer approach to the peculiar merits of Edouard Frère than two small works with which this very promising artist made his début (as far as we remember) at the British Institution last year; a drawing of a view near Oxford, and another of the Ticino Valley, by Mr. Boyce, both remarkable for delicate truth and finish; a drawing by Mr. Naftel; a picture of a hayfield by Mr. H. Moore; a drawing of a waterfall, in Borrowdale, by Mr. Sutcliffe; and vigorous or lovely fruit and flower subjects by Mr. and Miss Lance and the Misses Mutrie.

The works of generally less-known contributors (for the most part amateurs) are, of course, of very diverse degrees of excellence. Many are technically imperfect, many are exaggerated; but all the amateur performances are entitled to respect for the proofs they afford of the love of nature; and even the exaggerations often surprise us into sympathetic admiration for the intense artistic perceptions of which they evince the possession.

Among the most interesting contributions to this collection are some small water-colour drawings of still-life and etchings, after Turner, by Mr. Ruskin. The drawings are in body-colour—true to Mr. Ruskin's dictum that "there should be no touch without white"—on blue paper; the subjects are sprays of "pensioner oak," dead ashen poplar, and sere maple. They have the most minute delicacy and variety of form and hue, and consistently illustrate the leading principle of "Modern Painters," that the only sure foundation of artistic progress is accurate objective imitation. Such effeminately minute and painfully subtle work as this is, however, only a part of the grammar of art, and represents a very small space in its infinite range. One of Mrs. Newton's copies after the old masters, a large and very careful copy, after the fine Borgognone, of the Throned Virgin and St. Catherine, in the National Gallery, is deservedly placed in a conspicuous situation. This lady (the wife of the explorer of the buried ruins at Halicarnassus) also contributes a chalk portrait of Princess Alice of Hesse, for which her Royal Highness not only sat expressly, but graciously added her autograph. The slightly-pensive sweetness of the Princess has been perfectly caught. There are also a number of water-colour copies of Velasquez, Rembrandt, Vandyke, &c., by a Monsieur Berg, some of which are remarkable for force of colour. The catalogue informs us that "by the kindness of Lady Eastlake the artist has sent these, and that a proportion of the proceeds of their sale will be devoted to the purposes of the exhibition." Mr. Lines has presented a large, elaborate, and meritorious oil landscape—a view of "Clapton in the Vale of Portbury."

Among works not yet noticed the landscapes in water-colours preponderate in number and merit. In this class are several noteworthy drawings by Messrs. Walter and Arthur Severn (brothers of Mrs. Newton, and sons of the artist-friend who nursed poor Keats, the poet, so patiently in his last illness at Rome, and who is now our Consul at that city). A view by Mr. Arthur Severn of "St. Paul's, from the Thames at Westminster," under an effect of silver morning light, is strikingly beautiful, and as felicitous in observation as execution. But the works in this class deserving attention for merit or interest of some kind are so numerous that our limited space confines us to mere enumeration. We must be content, then, with soliciting the visitor to inspect for him or herself Mrs. Russell Gurney's "View from the Châlet de Villard, above the Rhone Valley"—tender in feeling and delicately finished in execution; Miss M. Gastineau's mellow-toned view of "Windermere;" several effective drawings by Mdme. Bodichon, particularly a view of "Algiers," and another of "Kilchurn Castle and Loch Awe;" Captain Brackenbury's "Gulf of Spezia," with a pearly morning effect; another striking effect of morning at Athens, with local mist, by Miss Catherine North; two Italian scenes, pure in tone, and painted with evident mastery by Mrs. Henry Davidson; a drawing of Kilchurn by Mrs. Lawes, reminding us of G. Fripp; a view, by Miss C. Jenkinson, of the Matterhorn, from the Riffelburg, with the snowy peak catching the first pink ray of sunrise; a fine study of a stormy shore by Mr. J. L. Hall; a sketch in the trenches of Sebastopol, by Viscount Hardinge; Beechey Head, by Mr. Fenn; "A Street in Tangiers," by Mr. Brabazon, evincing true though unbridled delight in colour; "The Bay of Uri," by the Rev. E. Twopeny; a clever sketch for a picture by Mr. Pilleau; a moonlight view of Llanberis by Mr. J. A. Bostock; Welsh and Swiss scenes by Miss Blake; Eastern subjects by Mrs. Higford Burr; the works of Lady Belcher, Mesdames Edward Romily, Ludlow, Sturch, Hutton, Pepham, and Miss Sebastian Smith; the Dean of Canterbury, the Hon. E. Scott, Mr. Collier, Q.C. and M.P.; and Messrs. Aylmer, Kempe, T. Gambier, Parry, Nottingham, Pococke, Cheney, Harper, and Jenyns. There are several drawings of flowers by Miss Lane, especially of the magnolia in blossom, which are extremely captivating by their remarkable freedom of handling and power of colour.

Among figure-pictures still claiming attention is a rustic fireside, in oil, by Mr. Wade, certain qualities of effect and the evident painstaking in which are very commendable. Mr. Boddington's "Flight into Egypt" seems to deserve a better place. As nearly as we could judge, it is conceived and executed in the true spirit of early Italian art. Its appropriate imitation fifteenth-century-shaped frame was alone a costly contribution. Miss Boddington sends drawings reminiscent of Venetian colour. Mr. Dicey's manly water-colour studies of a Roman boy and girl should not be overlooked. Mr. Talfourd has also spirited studies of similar subjects. A pretty female head by Lady Harry Vane; a subject by Miss Gillies; a sketch of an old man reading, by Lady Belcher; and the works of Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Ponlam Carter, and Miss Lucette Barker likewise agreeably diversify this department.

The Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt contributes two proofs of etchings, entitled "Where Shadows Cease," and "The Rose of Dawn," which are almost as indescribably strange and wildly imaginative as anything left by poor Blake. Nasmyth, of steam-hammer renown, sends proofs of his well-known etchings "Everybody for Ever!" and "The Fairies," which are as elaborately and exuberantly fanciful as anything by George Cruikshank. Dr. Haden's etchings have a rare degree of technical excellence. Mr. H. J. Lucas's pen-and-ink studies are also extremely elegant. But, perhaps, the most purely beautiful and imaginative pen-drawings are two by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle of "The Nativity," in which the angelic visitors are introduced with the graceful and pious fancy of early Italian art; and the other of a dead infant in its coffin laid out on the margin of a calm sea, over which, towards the setting sun, glides the mediæval "ship of souls." In addition to these framed works portfolios full of drawings have been contributed to this exhibition, besides drawings by old masters, photographs, china, &c. We are glad to learn that a very large proportion of the works have already been sold—a result due to the moderate prices, very judiciously asked, in almost every instance.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE ninth annual exhibition of the Photographic Society was this week opened in the large and two of the smaller rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street; the remaining two apartments being occupied by the Exhibition for the Relief of Lancashire Distress, noticed elsewhere. This year's photographic exhibition is more variously illustrative of the art, and especially of its many new applications, than any previous collection. We regret, however, that unforeseen demands on our space oblige us to defer till next week a detailed notice of the many interesting and valuable features of this display. In the mean time we may remark that the system of "enlarging" photographs, in which the future of some branches of photography is doubtless indicated, has received increased attention; that the very valuable processes for transferring the photographic image to stone, zinc, steel, &c., already employed in the Ordnance Survey, are receiving development; the difficulties attending the production of pure carbon prints are being surmounted; and stereographs are prepared with more regard to the true relation of objects as represented to the perception by our binocular vision. The photographers are also becoming educated in the principles of art as well as science. Admirable photographs of our International Exhibition, Loan and National Collections, are exhibited by the London Stereoscopic Society and Mr. Thurston Thompson. Very noteworthy also are the Eastern and other subjects by Mr. Bedford; the skies and eruption of Vesuvius by Colonel Stuart Wortley; the figure-studies by Viscountess Hawarden; the large and fine foreign contributions in the south-west room, and the works of Messrs. Mudd, Dixon Piper, Henry White, H. P. Robinson, Bullock Brothers, and Vernon Heath. There are no portraits for purity and beauty equalling the vignettes of Mr. T. R. Williams; but there are many striking likenesses by Claudet. Among the coloured photographs the miniatures of Messrs. Lock and Whitfield decidedly bear the bell, not only for artistic excellence but also for the respect paid to the likeness.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE weekly evening meetings of the Society of Arts were resumed on the 14th inst., when a very able and interesting paper, "On the Application of Photography to the Magic Lantern, Educationally considered," was read by Mr. Samuel Highley, F.G.S., F.C.Sp., whose labours in this novel and valuable application of the photographic art are well known. The lecturer gave a brief description of the various plans of apparatus in general use—the originals or models being exhibited on the table; and several very ingenious and portable modifications of the ordinary magic lantern and its appurtenances attracted considerable attention; as also a new description of artificial light, introduced by Mr. Highley for photographic purposes. This gives a flame of a pale violet colour, the light from which, though faint, is exceedingly rich in actinic and fluorescent rays. This was strikingly shown by a small tumbler of uranium glass, which, when brought near the flame, glowed as if incandescent.

Mr. Highley proposes that, following the example of the Microscopic Society of London, a standard size, which he fixes at 3¼in. square, should be adopted for these educational photographic slides. All microscopic studies and preparations will require to be magnified to this extent before the photograph is taken, and the method of effecting this, by means of the ordinary achromatic microscope, was fully explained. For slides of natural scenery, copies of works of art, &c., we merely require an ordinary collodion transparency, of 3¼ in. diameter. At the conclusion of the lecture a very interesting collection of these slides was exhibited by means of the oxy-hydrogen light, and afforded ample proof of the value of this means of illustration to the lecturer on botany, zoology, palæontology, microscopy, and pathology. Many of the slides from photographs of diatoms and the minute forms of oceanic life were especially noticeable, giving an amount of information of their structure which it is very difficult to acquire by an examination in an ordinary microscope. Many of the usual microscopic slides were also shown. The exhibition of the common flea, magnified to a size at which we may suppose an elephant would be only a slight refreshment for him, never fails to excite feelings of mingled admiration and fear. The following slide showed the parasite which infests the aforesaid flea, and, let us hope, torments him with the same delicate attention which he sometimes forces on mankind. If we remember rightly, old Butler made the shrewd guess that—

> Do fleas have smaller fleas which sting and bite 'em,
> And these again have fleas ad infinitum.

Photographic views followed of many interesting subjects from nature. The mighty cataract of Niagara and the ice-caverns on the rocks adjacent; the tubular bridge connecting Canada and America; and views of American railways, showing their peculiar engines, with their strange pear-shaped funnels, and the "cow-catcher," or iron framework in front to clear any obstruction on the line, proved how clear and graphic an idea of such peculiarities can be given by the aid of the magic lantern, and its great educational value in acquainting us with details which are hardly realised by the most elaborate description. Copies of Kaulbach's drawings in illustration of Goethe's "Reynard the Fox," Schnorr's Bible pictures, and copies of some of Hogarth's pictorial homilies followed. The exhibition was concluded by a series of views, the production of Mr. Jones, and copied from the engravings—employed, we presume, for a benevolent purpose—illustrative of the cotton famine in the Lancashire districts which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. These attracted great attention, and, in the "discussion" which followed, Mr. Pearsall, the secretary of the London Mechanics' Institution, remarked on the value of this method of copying engravings so as to afford interesting scenes for the magic lantern at a small expense. He also especially noticed the excellent manner in which those drawings bore the unexpectedly severe test of being magnified so as to fill a disc some 20ft. in diameter, most of the figures being enlarged to considerably more than life size. Another gentleman present remarked upon the value of the studies afforded by the magic lantern to the pathological lecturer in enabling him to illustrate to his pupils the first changes produced in the human form by disease, and to the zoologist and naturalist in emphasising, if we may so express it, the distinguishing characteristics of the various species and genera. The chairman, the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, expressed his strong conviction of the great value in an educational point of view of the appliances exhibited, and then concluded by paying a high and well-merited compliment to Mr. Highley.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

AT the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on the 12th inst., Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease in the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, but he repeated the warning he gave last week against a hasty inference that the figures of his return indicated a sure and progressive revival of trade. This painful qualification was strengthened by remarks which fell from several members of the committee. Lord Derby said it was unreasonable to hope that, under the most favourable circumstances, there could be more than three days' employment for the operatives during the present year, and the demand on charitable aid was, therefore, likely to be of very long continuance.

The Mansion-House Committee held their weekly meeting on the 9th inst. The whole amount received up to the 8th was £85,502, and the total amount remitted to the cotton districts in which the distress prevails was £265,249. The total amount received during the week was £10,982 from home sources, and £36,667, including the £20,000 from the balance of the Indian Famine Fund. Grants to the amount of £10,825 were made. The number of parcels of clothing which were received at the Bridewell depôt during the week was 132, making in all 5634. The number of bales and cases sent into the distressed districts is 1520, of which 77 were dispatched last week.

A vessel has arrived in the Thames with a quantity of flour and oatmeal for the Lancashire operatives, the gift of the inhabitants of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island.

In consequence of a suggestion emanating from Commodore Yelverton, C.B., the officers and men belonging to the Coastguard have come forward with a day's pay towards relieving the distress existing in the manufacturing districts. The sum subscribed amounts very nearly to £1060.

A county meeting in aid of the Lancashire distress was held at Worcester on the 10th inst. Lord Lyttelton, who presided, read a letter from Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, who said there was reason to expect that "the mills in the present year would be put on half work." Sir John Pakington passed a high encomium on the liberality of England during this sad calamity.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., is expected to address his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 21st inst.

An International Agricultural Exhibition is to be opened at Hamburg on the 14th of July next, for the space of one week. The committee are making exertions to induce all steam navigation and railroad companies to convey at reduced rates of freight live stock, machinery, agricultural implements, and produce that may be destined for the exhibition.

We read in the *Dagbladet*:—"The States of Holstein have been convoked by a Royal patent, dated Dec. 29, according to which they will meet at Styrboe on Jan. 24. It is nearly two years since the last Session of this Assembly, and, under the troubled circumstances of the present time, its debates will be looked for with great interest."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A POWERFUL Canon Henry Law was, on the 7th inst., installed in Exeter as Dean.

A Dutch chemist, M. font has just been erected in the church at oil of vitriol and two Miss Green, as a memorial of her grandmother. essential oils, and oth sulphur is oxydised to R.N., is about to erect a church at Cold be placed in a flask the ry of his late father, Colonel Amcotts.

COMPOSITION of Stowe has been conferred by the Bishop *de Chimie* is a memoir John D. Giles, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire. periments on substanc facture. He states, in built for St. James's, Taunton, at a cost of potash and hyposulph 11th inst. with a grand choral festival. some chlorate, tersulp readily also, but are ll Commissioners have given orders to their The matches prepared restore, at their expense, the chancel and east window being devoid of phosph

AN EXHIBITION nally inaugurated with a grand musical the Royal Horticultu ration of the opening of the new schools in the little Waterer and Godfr yaney, near Swindon, on the 11th inst. council that they ha t. James the Less, Liverpool (the south aisle commoner kinds. Th , was opened for Divine service, under the Bishop's two or three places, the Epiphany. knew such an occurren seasons vary; but we gnate of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Elli ott, have none." H. Green, M.A., assistant of St. John's, Cheltenh m, ain.

THE NERVOUS of the Circumcision, being also New-Year's considered by Dr. M. S two engravings, in th church of St. Kea, Truro, Cornwall, was reopened, clusion, that a careful Diocesan, for the full performance of divine service. system of any inverte n connection with St. James's, Notting-hill, logically and physiolo nearly allied. In every inst. by the Bishop of London. The cost, including of the lobster corresp or £2100. ganglion is analogous n recently made to restore and improve the dency to segmentation nity, Barrow Gourney, near Bristol, under the super- system of the inverteb se of the Incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Hardman. form the centre round with the spinal axis of of Canterbury has accepted the office of vice- lightly such general ormatory and Refuge Union, as representing the as that made by Audo throughout the country. a prelude to a more na

been issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury RESPIRATION Dunmon convocation of his province for Tuesday, the of air necessary for this appears to have become necessary through the death at Paris, M. Delbruck, during the prorogation of Parliament. for rest to dens and sli naught, who resigned the incumbency of St. fresh air, a practice in verton, Liverpool, about a year ago, in consequence of cover their faces when religious belief, has just published a recantation of his exhale by day the ox his scepticism to have been a "mistake," and he desires analogy lead us to reco the work of a minister of the Church of England. of the gas which they e

PHOTOGRAPHIC hurch has been consecrated at Nice by the utilisation is described the presence of the principal French authorities, who papers are first burnt pmpany the English Consul in his official capacity. The stirring for several h entirely by voluntary contributions, at a total cost of They are then weighed being that of the fourteenth century. It is said to be dried carbonate of soda lish church on the Continent. It has accommodation an elevated temperatu thus obtained di solves of Canterbury has called a general meeting own volume. The go English Church for the purpose of considering what black powder at the bo in reference to Bishop Colenso's recent work on the In general, ashes pr ting will be held at Lambeth Palace. His Grace has filters, &c., renders fi the Propagation of the Gospel to refrain from taking the drop of silver con settlement of the question of its "relations" with the

PURE PEPSINE. Natal "until after the Bishops can meet for a full solutions by agitation ct, early in February." animal charcoal. Di ve been recently presented to the following precipitated when we ev. J. H. Jowitt, M.A., on resigning the senior curacy of precipitate of phosphat old watch from the Churchmen of the parish, and an bination. On these fi chers and scholars of the national schools. The Rev. this important sub ar of Cam, on his leaving the curacy of Stroud, a enabled him to cor ervice from the teachers and scholars in the boys' treatises. The d tails o lads' Bible-class; also a silver inkstand from some of of the stomach of a p *Pharmacie*, where it changed, and that its

AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. A NEW PHOT dleton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire; Rev. F. W. Cartwright described by him in onshire; Rev. C. J. R. Cooke to Chesterton, Hunts; Rev. With regard to micros m, Ely; Rev. J. Watson to Orton Longeville, Hunts. objective tube, the rem A. Grimston to Lund, Yorkshire; Rev. S. Wilson of the acting surface o Hants; Rev. H. H. Beamish to Old Cleeve, Somerset. which represents the r v. C. R. F. Davie to Exhall-cum-Wixford, Wa- cylindrical aperture e dleton to Denton (Donative), near Otley, Yorkshire. inside, that only parall ev. W. Collett to Morden College, Blackheath; Rev. rotation of an ocular of Colombo; Rev. H. E. Yeoman to H.M.S. Egmont. Nicol has been placed Rev. G. W. H. Tayler to the new parish of St. Mark, the mode of constructi H. Geary to St. James's, Piccadilly; Rev. H. B. to the paper itself, me n, St. Pancras; Rev. D. B. Hansin to St. Mary's, his method over those Marriott to Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge-road; Rev. applied to objects of a oor, Cheadle, Staffordshire.—*Guardian.*

or feebly luminous, of INDOWS.—Three stained-glass windows have or opaque; that, more Church as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. On of optical instrumen memorial window to Jenner, and another about to be measurement which Riblett in memory of a relative, all the windows of the obtained by means of ster Cathedral will consist of memorials of the dead. A man of science. has been erected in the Abbey Church of Sherborne in

THE AMERICA d. Butt, Q.C.; a memorial win low to the late Vicar of Dr. Falconer) forms th was opened to view on Christmas Day at St. George's the new number of the ter; and two, both memorials, in Selby Cauren, York- its range of habita ; two windows have also been placed in the ch ir of St. characters, its relation which are also restoring some of the original windows. has thus contributed a as been erected in St. Mary's Church, Plympton, by Mr. naturalists. In two h schwardens, in memory of two of his sisters; and another Georgia, Mexico, in A h, Exeter, by Mr. C. T. Land, as a memorial to his wife. s been recently inserted in the south-western tower of ROB the gift of Sir J. D. Harding, and is intended as a father, the Rev. J. Harding, Rector of Coyty and Coy-

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND window has just been erected in the parish church of on the 8th inst., by exhry of the late Rev. E. Rudd, at a cost of £100, who had crystals, lent to him lbrate, and afterwards for forty years Incumbent, of the exceedingly devoted to Appleby, in Lincolnshire. An appropriate window has most interesting series he church of St. Peter, Southampton, by a few of the lightness; its explosiv timonial to the Incumbent, the Rev. John Langley, who air; its feeble flame nt district for the last eighteen years. Three memorial steel spring, lime, c arls of his family have been erected by Mr. J. Gill, in St. a strong glass vessel, ley, near Leeds. A large memorial window has been produced. It was nisle of Quainton Church, Bucks, to Thomas Bett, Esq., steam. This greatly et surviving daughter. and much lighter than again, forming a vacu TIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Master and motive power in the Cambridge, are about to make important additions to was given in some large s. These will comprise a new chapel and Master's lodge, exhibited the phenom of the hall northwards. The new buildings will form por- shown by means of th which is eventually to occupy the whole of the ground than 212 deg. when the ct, Bridge-street, and the river, of which the new chapel water is continually pe dern side. The Burney prize for the subject given out on the layer of watery vap awarded to W. Blissard, B.A., of Emmanuel College. ture, receiving and ret has Siegfried, Professor of Sanscrit in Trinity College, with remarks on chan 0th inst. of brain fever. impure waters. The Uppingham School have resolved to erect new school eventually deposited in to consist of class-rooms, library, each measuring 28ft. by tion; hence it is cons playground, 32ft. by 28ft., approached on two of its sides salts, &c. Professor he large schoolroom above these measures 88ft. by 28ft.; course, he had been a the school buildings by an open porch, a very costly school- portant phenomena co d by subscription. The estimated cost of site and build- The following cours school buildings are to be completed early next summer. Marshall "On Anima tis College, Bath, was reopened on the 8th inst., after Chemical Affinity;" gh the hands of Mr. Scott, architect, who has trans- The Friday evening di room" into a suitable building by the introduction of an tion through the Earl like arrangement. Stained glass, by Wailes, the gift of of the college, representing the Women at the Cross, adorns as have been furnished for two others, which it is hoped tern was presented by the chaplain, and red marble shafts by Mr. Skrine, one of the trustees. An organ has been

A Madrid pape roads has been tried at ance.

A member of th recommended to the l of St. John the Evangelist the first stone of which is remarkable in was laid, the Emperor Napoleon contributing 20,000f., facility of preservatio n, and the Sultan, 15,000f. in Belgium. Its stalk much in severe winters. It is stated that in many branches. The 39, on one Danish bank alone, there were more than A field of one acre of by frost. kilogrammes of sound not only at the enormo *Tribune* states that a telegram was recently The crop was dug out eral army directing to whom the command of a brigade

A letter from P and that the operator at a telegraph station declared the vations carried on an Amiyidkowaseiew Deabxpeop. French Consul at Ba the Nimroud Mound, cipt of disastrous accounts from St. Gothard, four bas-reliefs of co has swept away a vast number of workers engaged in stone, and represent ow-storms have been destructive above Bellinzona, the reliefs bear long inscr banks, and the Po presents alarming symptoms, calling their state of preserv ortions of the landholders along its course. The railway dimensions, represe Milan is blocked up with an unusual snowfall. been discovered. The

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Baron Wilde has recovered his health, and resumes his seat on the Bench.

Three fires occurred at Putney on the night of the 9th inst., doing trifling injury to property; but in each case a child's life was lost.

It is the intention of the directors of the Agricultural Hall at Islington to hold a dog show in it during the ensuing Epsom week, and to guarantee the prizes.

Last week the births of 1954 children—1024 boys and 930 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 1946.——The deaths in London last week were 1535, and were nearly the same in number as those of the previous week. The average number of deaths in the second week of the ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increasing population, 1492. Of eight nonagenarians, whose deaths are recorded, the oldest was a widow, aged ninety-six years.

The proposal made to the guarantors of the International Exhibition and others to purchase Captain Fowke's structure, with the view of rendering it one of the permanent "institutions" of London, is said to have received but little support, and to have been finally abandoned. The future destiny of the building, therefore, remains uncertain, and various schemes are being mooted for the settlement of the point. One of these is that the Government should come to some arrangement with the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and at once relieve them and those interested in the fate of the South Kensington building of all further trouble and anxiety.

Our present system of dealing with convicts was under discussion on the 12th inst., at meetings of the Juridical Society and the Law Amendment Society. At the Juridical Society's meeting Mr. Worsley read a paper, in which he denounced the ticket-of-leave system. He proposed to remove from the Executive all power of interfering with the duration of the sentence, and to repeal the Summary Jurisdiction Act. These opinions appeared to find favour in the meeting. At the Law Amendment Society's gathering a committee was appointed to inquire into the whole subject. A paper, written by Mr. Commissioner Hill, was also read, in which he contended that the ticket-of-leave system was sound in principle, but that it had failed in consequence of the unwise manner in which it had been administered.

On the 13th inst. the ceremony of proroguing the Imperial Parliament was performed by the Lord Chancellor, the chief of the commission appointed by her Majesty for that purpose. The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, with the customary formalities, by virtue of the commission, declared it to be her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that the Parliament should be again prorogued until the day therein named, and it would therefore stand adjourned accordingly until Thursday, the 5th of February next, upon which day it would assemble for the dispatch of "divers urgent and important affairs." The ceremony, which was simply one of form, did not occupy many minutes, and there were but few persons present.

The trial of the six persons charged with having been connected with the great robbery of Bank of England paper from the Laverstoke Mills, and with forging Bank of England notes, was brought to a close on the 10th inst. Two of the prisoners, Brewer and Cummings, were acquitted, although in the case of the latter Mr. Justice Byles stated that there could be no doubt that he had been concerned in this great conspiracy, and that he had only escaped by a flaw in the evidence. Griffiths, who seems to have carried on a regular trade in engraving spurious notes, was sentenced to penal servitude for life; Buncher, who was the main agent in putting the forged paper into circulation, to twenty-five years' penal servitude; Barnett, the man who prompted the robbery of the Bank paper, to twenty years' penal servitude: and Williams, a minor member of the gang, to four years of the same description of punishment.

The Metropolitan Railway Company propose to take Parliamentary powers to purchase additional lands for the purpose of their undertaking, and for enlarging their powers of compulsory purchase of property in respect of the incomplete portion of their western extension, in the parish of Paddington, near the junction of South Wharf-road with Praed-street, to the southern end of Eastbourne-terrace, where it forms a junction with Conduit-street, and also as to the incomplete portions, comprising the line to the intended Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, and the Finsbury-circus extension. The particular lands and properties proposed to be taken are in the parish of St. Giles Without Cripplegate, near or between the streets called Little Moorfields, New Union-street, Moor-lane, and Tenter-street; and between Whitecross-street, Milton-street, and Moor-lane, on both sides of the extension to Finsbury Railway, and between Vine-court and Maidenhead-court, adjacent to Moor-lane. The lands and buildings proposed to be taken in the parish of St. Sepulchre and Liberty of Glasshouse-yard are in and near Cowcross-street and Sharp's-alley, Charterhouse-lane and Charterhouse-square, and northwards of the limits of deviation defined by the Finsbury-circus Extension Act. Those at Paddington are in, near, and between Conduit street, Spring-street, London-street, and Conduit-place.

LAW AND POLICE.—The 12th inst., being the first day of Hilary Term, the courts of law were opened.

In the Court of Arches, it has been intimated to Dr. Lushington that appeals have been taken from his judgments in the case of the "Essays and Reviews," and that they would both be carried before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on the 12th inst., Mr. O'Malley Irwin applied for a new trial in the case in which he was plaintiff and Sir George Grey defendant. The action, it may be remembered, was brought to recover damages from Sir George Grey, as Home Secretary, for neglecting, as the plaintiff alleged, to present a petition of right to the Queen. The verdict was for the defendant, who stated that he had presented the petition. Mr. Irwin's application was refused.

An important case, involving the possession of a large amount of property, has come before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood. The plaintiff is the Right Hon. George James, Earl of Egmont; and the defendants are the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, Bart., and Harriet Mary, his wife; Mary Tierney, widow; Lionel Edward Darell (an infant); Flora Mary Darell (an infant); the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; Charles Spencer Perceval; Thomas M'Mahon; Mary Tierney, spinster; Mary Ingram Eliza Davis; Harriet M'Mahon, and Jane Terry. The question at issue is the validity of the will of Henry, the late Earl of Egmont, the plaintiff's predecessor, as regards gifts of estates within the jurisdiction of the Court, to the defendants, or those whom they represent. These estates the plaintiff, the heir-at-law, seeks to redeem; but he is met by an allegation that the deceased Earl, by his will, bequeathed the equity of redemption to the mortgagee, whom the defendants represent. A similar suit is pending in Ireland, and the object of the present bill is that the two suits may go on concurrently.

A man named John Fenny, who described himself as a gambler by profession, was tried and convicted two or three sessions ago at the Central Criminal Court of the offence of stealing a purse, containing a considerable sum of money, from a lady in the street, and was thereupon sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for six years. He was removed to Newgate, and a few days ago it was discovered that he had by some means or other contrived to take out a panel in his cell door, which opens upon the corridor, and that he had very ingeniously fastened it into its place with soap. The discovery was made known to the governor, and the prisoner was subjected to a rigorous search; when upon his person there was found the sum of £355, the amount being composed of bank notes of £100, £50, and £5, and five sovereigns. The prisoner was supposed to have been carefully searched, both at the time of his apprehension and after he had been committed to Newgate. How he became possessed of the money is not known, but there is no doubt it was intended to be employed in an attempt to bribe the officers to connive at or assist in his escape. The money will revert, not to the Crown, as ordinarily, but to the Corporation of London.

At Guildhall, on the 10th inst., a railway contractor, named William Buckwell, lately living at Greenwich, and more recently in Italy, where he had been executing a contract for a railway between Novaro and Lake Orta, was charged with not surrendering to his bankruptcy on the day fixed for his last examination. The bankrupt's liabilities amounted to £20,000. The warrant for his apprehension was placed in the hands of Sergeant Haydon, of the detective force, who discovered the prisoner's retreat at Turin on the 7th of August. As, however, there was no treaty between this country and Italy, it was necessary for Haydon to obtain the sanction of the Italian authorities, and the aid of a company of Caribineers, under the direction of the Questura. The bankrupt, who was found concealed between the ceiling and the roof of his house, was then lodged in prison, and after some negotiation with the authorities it was arranged that he should be sent to the frontier, and there discharged. Upon this Haydon started off for the frontier, and was ready waiting for his man on the top of Mont Cenis, accompanied by two French gendarmes. Another difficulty, however, arose in consequence of the Italian officers stating that, unless the bankrupt signed a particular document, absolving the Italian authorities from the consequences of an illegal arrest, they had orders to take him back to prison; while the French gendarmes, on the other hand, stated that they had orders to shoot the prisoner if he attempted to escape. After much delay, during which time all parties were nearly frozen in the snow, the bankrupt decided to return to England, in preference to a renewed incarceration in an Italian prison.

Mr. F. Oliver, late bandmaster of the third battalion 60th Rifles, stationed at Thayet-myo, Burmah, has received from the band and buglers of that corps a handsome memento, consisting of a silver goblet and salver, of Burmese make and design.

The distress from the dearth of cotton is great in various parts of Austria; but at Reichenberg, in Bohemia, "the cotton-spinners," says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "have not the means of keeping soul and body together."

A telegram from Alexandria states that the Viceroy of Egypt has placed at the disposal of France eight hundred negro slaves. They are to be embarked in a French war-steamer and dispatched to Mexico.

THE SPRING CIRCUITS FOR 1863.

THE Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer have chosen their different circuits as follow:—

HOME CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Wightman.
NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Lord Chief Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams.
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Willes.
OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Baron Channell.
WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Baron Wilde.
NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Keating.
NORTH WALES.—Mr. Baron Bramwell.
SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Justice Mellor.

Mr. Justice Blackburn will stay in town and transact business at Judges' Chambers during the absence of the other learned Judges.

A telegram from Bombay, of the 27th ult., announces the withdrawal, in the Legislative Council, of the Contract Bill.

The *Chroniqueur des Arts* states that Prince Napoleon has exchanged his Roman villa in the Champs Elysées with Prince de Demidoff, for the domain of San Martino, in the island of Elba. It is well known that Prince de Demidoff had formed, in the house in which the Emperor resided during his exile, a very curious Napoleonian museum.

A banquet was given at Alexandria by English merchants on the 31st ult., to Sir Henry Bulwer, as British Ambassador to the Porte. His Excellency, in reply to his own health, enlarged on the relations of England in the East, and with considerable emphasis laboured to impress the party with the assurance that no foreign interference with the independence of Egypt would ever be tolerated by England. His Excellency alluded but slightly to the Isthmus Canal works as a project of very questionable realisation, and betrayed an unwillingness to dwell unnecessarily upon probabilities only calculated to provoke feelings of international discord or irritation.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued absorption of the whole of the imports of the precious metals for export purposes, and the withdrawal of over £200,000 in gold from the Bank of England for transmission to Paris, together with the heavy decline in the stock of bullion in the Bank of France, have had some influence upon the market for home securities. The sales of stock for money have increased to some extent, and prices have, consequently, ruled somewhat lower than in the previous week. Indian stocks, &c., have been less extensively dealt in; nevertheless, on the whole, the quotations have been fairly supported. The Unfunded Debt has slightly given way.

The supply of money in the general discount market is abundant; nevertheless, the demand for accommodation has been somewhat active, and the lowest rates for the best paper are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3½ to — per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3½ to — "	Six months' bills	4½ to 5 "
Three months' bills	4 to 4½ "		

At the usual meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, held on Thursday, the minimum rate of discount was advanced to *four* per cent. This rise was followed by a corresponding advance in the value of money in other quarters. The Joint-Stock Banks are now giving 3 per cent for money at call, and 3½ per cent with seven days' notice.

On the Continent capital has ruled very firm in price. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	4	Amsterdam	4	4
Vienna	5	5¼	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	4	2½
Frankfort	3	3	Hamburg	—	3½
			St. Petersburg	5	5

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £450,000, but the whole of the gold at hand has been disposed of. The value of the gold now on passage from Australia is about £645,000, and the next two steamers from New York are expected to bring about £120,000. The exchange comes at 147½ 148, and the premium on gold 33¾ per cent. These rates are in favour of England.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank of London, the net profits of the six months were stated at £67,239, and the available balance £70,222. A dividend of 15s. per share for the past half year was declared, which will absorb £45,000; consequently there will remain a balance for appropriation at the end of the financial year, in July next, of £25,222 0s. 10d.

The issue of bills on India this month is announced by the Indian Council at £400,000. It is possible, however, that another issue will take place before its expiration. The exchange at Bombay has become more favourable.

The Stock Market was very dull on Monday, and prices ruled somewhat easier:—Consols, for Money, closed at 93 to 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to 93¼; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 18s. prem.; Red Sea Annuities, 22; Bank Stock was 235; India Four per Cent Rupee Paper sold at 96½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112¾; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ⅜; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Ditto, Bonds, 28s. to 29s. prem. On Tuesday the quotations showed signs of weakness, and the transactions were very moderate:—Consols, for Transfer, realised 92⅞ 93; Ditto, for February, 92⅞ 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 236; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Exchequer Bills, 14s. prem.; India Rupee Paper, Four per Cent, was 96¼; Ditto, Five per Cent, 106¼; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112¾; the Five Per Cents marked 108⅞ ⅜; the Debentures, 100¾; and the Bonds, 14s. prem. On Wednesday a further depression took place in the quotations, with a heavy speculative demand:—Consols, for Money, were 92⅝ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 92¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 16s. prem., the latter figure being for small bills; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Red Sea Annuities, 21 15-16 to 22; India Five per Cents, 108⅝ ⅜; Ditto, Debentures, 100¾ ½; Ditto, Bonds, 26s. prem. Bank Stock was 237; India Stock, 226; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 96; the Five per Cent, 106½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 113½; On Thursday no change of importance took place in the quotations; but the market was flat. Consols, for Money, were done at 92¼ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Red Sea Annuities, 22; India Five per Cents, 108¼ ⅜. Bank Stock was done at 235 to 237.

The half-yearly meeting of the London Joint-Stock Bank has been held. The usual dividend of 12½ per cent per annum was declared, together with a bonus of 10s. per share.

With the exception of Greek Bonds and Turkish Consolidés, the market for Foreign Securities has ruled less firm, and a slight reduction has taken place in prices compared with last week. The greatest depression is in Peruvian and Italian Stocks. Russian Scrip has marked 1⅜ to 2 prem.; Portuguese, 3¼ to 3½ prem., ex div.; and Venezuela, 1⅜ to ⅝ dis.; Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Egyptian, 95½; Ditto, second issue, 94⅜; Greek, 16½; Ditto Coupons, 6⅜; Italian Railway, 73½ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 32; New Grenada, 28½; Ditto, Land Warrants, 4⅜; Ditto, ex Coupons, 12⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98⅜; Ditto, 1862, 88 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 47⅜ ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 98⅜; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 96; Spanish Three per Cents, 54⅜ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 46⅜ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 24¼; Ditto, Certificates, 9⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 85⅜; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 67⅜ ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents, 103¼; Turkish Consolidés, 40⅜; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23⅞ ex div.; Austrian Five per Cents, 67½; and Italian Five per Cents, 69⅜ ex div.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have not been to say numerous; yet prices have been well supported:—Alliance have changed hands at 25½; Australasia, 73⅜; Bank of Egypt, 25⅜; Bank of Queensland, 3⅞; British North American, 50⅜; Chartered of British Columbia, 10⅛; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20⅜; City, 95; Imperial, 10⅜; London and Brazilian, 31½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 12⅜; London and Colonial, 4½; London and Northern, 3½; London and South African, 25⅜; Metropolitan and Provincial, 14⅜; National Provincial of England, New, 35½; Ditto, 18½; Oriental, 50½; Ottoman, 34; Ditto, New, 8; Provincial of Ireland, 89 ex div.; Standard of British South Africa, 10⅜; Union of Australia, 53; Union of England and France, 1½; and Union of London, 33½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in improved request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105¾ ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96½ ex div.; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 110; Ditto, 1880, 113; Mauritius Six per Cents, 111½; Natal Six per Cents, 110; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 104⅞ ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 99½ ex div.; New Zealand Six per Cents, 110 ex div.; Queensland Six per Cents, 111 ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

A fair business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities:—Bombay Gas, 1; Crystal Palace, 33½ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 109; English and Australian Copper, 2⅛; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 1⅞ ex div.; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅜ ex div.; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 3⅜; Oriental Inland Steam, 8½ ex div.; National Discount, 8½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73; Ditto, New, 43⅜; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 29 ex div.; Ditto, [illegible] div.; Royal Mail Steam, 56½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been somewhat [illegible] and prices have rather given way. There have been no actual [illegible] of sales. The following are Thursday's quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Anglian Stock, 24; Great Northern, 128¾; [illegible] 45⅜; D[illegible] 67¼; Lancashire [illegible] Yorkshire, 110¼; [illegible] 133½; Gr[illegible] and Brighton, [illegible] London, and North [illegible] ckwall, [illegible] Western, 103[illegible] ester, Sheffield, [illegible] 2⅜; Midland [illegible] orth British, [illegible] North Staffor[illegible] outh-Eastern, [illegible] Oxford, 42½[illegible]

PREFERE[illegible] Ditto, Fou[illegible] Leicester a[illegible] Oxford, 127[illegible]

BRITISH [illegible] cutta and S[illegible]

Great Indian Peninsular, 105¾; Great Southern of India, 105; Madras, 103¾; Scinde, 106½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 21½; Dutch Rhenish, 17⅛; Recife and San Francisco, 18⅝; San Paulo, 9¾; and South Austrian, 23¾.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£88,856	A decrease of bullion of	£533,336
A decrease of public deposits of	4,502,078	An increase of rest of	45,204
An increase of other deposits of	2,379,474	A decrease of reserve of	591,781
A decrease of securities of	1,455,158		

The total circulation is now £21,018,849. Public deposits amount to £4,280,780; private deposits to £16,772,782. Securities amount to £31,165,075; and the stock of bullion is £14,102,169.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 12.—There was a very poor show of English wheat on sale here to-day. Selected samples changed hands steadily, at full prices: but all other kinds were a dull inquiry, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, at last week's currency. Malting barley was firm in price; grinding and distilling sorts, however, commanded very little attention. No quotable change took place in the value of malt. The demand was far from active. Good sound oats advanced 6d. per quarter, and other kinds were tolerably firm. Both beans and peas sold slowly, at the late decline in value. The flour trade was tolerably firm.

Jan. 14.—No quotable change took place in the value of any kind of produce to-day. Generally speaking, the trade ruled inactive.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 54s.; rye, 34s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 63s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 38s. to 41s.; white, 38s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 37s. to 39s.; country marks 32s. to 36s. per 280lb; American, 22s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 340; barley, 1290; malt, 1140; oats, 70; flour, 1310. Irish: Oats, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 11,650; barley, 2210; oats, 12,350; flour, 960 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is still in request, at full prices, and there is rather more business doing in linseed, at extreme rates. Other seeds, as well as cakes, rule about stationary.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 60s. 3d. to 63s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 62s.; white ditto, 45s. to 70s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d. rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 4d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 35s. 8d.; beans, 37s. 1d.; peas, 38s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 71,747; barley, 79,353; oats, 14,341; rye, 6; beans, 4413; peas, 1274 quarters.

Tea.—The market is extensively supplied with all kinds, and the demand is steady, at previous quotations.

Sugar.—Privately, as well as at public sale, most kinds of raw sugar have moved off slowly, and, in some instances, low qualities have gone rather lower. Barbadoes has sold at 33s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and Mauritius, 27s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 46s. per cwt for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces rule about stationary.

Coffee.—Very full prices have been realised for all kinds, and the market, generally, is in a healthy state.

Rice.—The demand is almost wholly confined to small parcels; nevertheless, the currencies rule firm, although the stock is large for the time of year.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter have moved off steadily, at very full prices. Inferior kinds support late rates. The bacon market is steady, at 52s. per cwt for the best Waterford on board. Hams, lard, and other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The market is heavy, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands at 43s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. per cwt. The stock has rather increased.

Oils.—Linseed oil is worth 41s. per cwt, with a fair demand; rape is selling at £50 10s. to £54; olive, £52 to £60 10s.; cocoanut, £52 to £58; and fine palm, £40. French turpentine, 102s. to 103s.; and American, 117s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a good business doing in rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is worth 3s. to 11s. 6d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English grain spirit, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; rice ditto, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 16s. to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartleys', 14s. 6d. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Fine qualities have sold steadily, at full prices; but inferior qualities have commanded very little attention. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kent, 60s. to 160s.; Sussex, 80s. to 150s.; and foreign, 90s. to 135s. per cwt.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds is quiet, at about previous currencies.

Potatoes.—The supplies on offer are extensive, and the trade generally is inactive, at from 45s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 15).—Notwithstanding that the show of beasts here to-day was rather limited, the demand for all breeds ruled somewhat heavy, at prices barely equal to Monday. The extreme value of the best Scots was 5s. per 8lb. The supply of sheep was very moderate, both as to number and quality. Downs and half-breds moved off freely, at full quotations; but all other breeds were a dull inquiry, at late rates. In some instances, heavy sheep were rather cheaper. The top price was 5s. 10d. per 8lb. We have to report an active sale for calves, and an advance in the currencies of 4d. per 8lb. The best veal was worth 5s. per 8lb. Pigs sold steadily, at extreme rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 30s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 892; cows, 121; sheep, 3200; calves, 195; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 210; sheep, 800; and calves, 123.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ELLIS, Brixton, Surrey, builder.—J. CHESHAM, Broughton, Northamptonshire farmer.—J. R. MARSH, Long-lane, West Smithfield, saddler.—H. HUSSEY, Old Fish-street-hill, licensed victualler.—T. PALMER, Penge, Surrey, plumber, painter and glazier.—R. POOLEY, Ipswich, dealer in toys. J. DELL, Holborn-bars, shoe warehouseman.—W. R. FOWLER, New-cross, Kent, builder.—G. R. HOLLANDER, Coventry, match manufacturer E. STOREY and D. HAIGH, Halifax, Yorkshire, carriers.—T. KING and R. VARVILL, Liverpool, ironfoundry warehousemen.—T. P. WATERHOUSE, St. Helens, Lancashire, draper.—D. BUNBURY, Liverpool, grocer.—A. S. DE WELDYEZ, Manchester, teacher of languages.—C. REYNOLDS, Manchester.—J. PEARSON, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, charter master.—B. CROSS, Birmingham, hosier.—T. SMITH, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, baker.—C. N. KOTTULA, Camden-town, soap manufacturer.—I. J. STACEY, West Croydon, Surrey, grocer.—H. JOHNSON, Bishopsgate-street, estate agent.—J. MAY, North Audley-street, livery-stable keeper.—J. LAMPRELL, Clerkenwell-green, beershop-keeper.—G. ACOMBE, City-road, mat manufacturer.—W. HATTEN, Twickenham, builder.—R. CHOWN, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, miller.—B. O'CONNOR, Pimlico, ballast merchant.—G. PETRIE, Southgate-road, Hackney, butcher.—W. N. BARKER, Sheufield, Essex, boot and shoe maker. G. LEA, Camberwell, patent medicine vendor.—J. M. BOBER, Haverstock-hill, cheesemonger. J. CLAYTON, William-street, Commercial-road East, cab proprietor.—W. H. ROBINSON, Southampton, draper.—W. SIMPSON, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger.—R. SAYLE, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, farmer.—G. ANGUS, Plumstead, Kent, engineer.—H. B. PERRY, Hanley, Staffordshire, flint-grinder.—W. WILLIAMSON, Dalston, Cumberland, innkeeper.—MARY and HELEN HUNTINGTON, Liverpool, earthenware-dealers.—J. SMITH, Bolton, beer retailer.—E. CROMPTON, Bolton, Lancashire, shopkeeper.—G. H. L'ALLEMAND, Durham, picture-dealer.—T. COOPER, Barrow, Suffolk, boarseller.—H. BROWN, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—W. LAWSON, Torquay, Devon, baker.—J. NORTHAM, Winsham, Somersetshire, national schoolmaster.—T. BASTOW, Bradford, Yorkshire, boot and shoe maker.—R. GILLESPIE, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, travelling draper.—W. HARRIS, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, carpenter.—B. WOODHOUSE, Duffield, Derbyshire, miller.—F. S. JARRETT, Havent, Hants, butcher.—T. SIMMONDS, West Hoathley, Sussex, bricklayer.—J. PITMAN, Taunton, painter.—T. DAVEY, Lewes, Sussex, printer.—J. WOOD, Halifax, Yorkshire, cartwright.—H. TAYLOR, Sheffield, architect.—C. WOOTTON, Old Basford, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—J. S. BEER, Devonport, butcher.—T. FILMER, Charlton, Kent mess master.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. HAMBIDGE, Great Warley, Essex, late licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

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SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. HEGGIE, [illegible] KINGHORN

"ROSENLAUI, SWITZERLAND: WINTER."—SEE PAGE 74.

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DAVOUD PACHA,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOUNT LEBANON.

After the civil war in Mount Lebanon between the Christian and Druse sects, during the summer of 1860, the Sultan's Government, as well as the five great Powers of Europe, were in no small degree puzzled as to how this vast district should be governed for the future. It was proposed at first to select one of the native princes of the country; but, owing to sectarian disputes and jealousies, this became a simple impossibility. The population of Mount Lebanon amounts to about 400,000 souls, divided into six sects—Maronites, Greeks, Greek Catholics, Druses, Moslems, and Metualis—all hating each other, and all determined not to be ruled over by any member of another creed who is a native of the mountain. The great majority of the population is Christian; and this fact, together with the recollection of the help given to the Druse sect by certain Turkish officials during the civil war of 1860, made it almost impossible for the Porte to place a Moslem as ruler over Lebanon. It was therefore decided by the representatives of the great Powers, as also by the Sultan's Commissioners, that the mountain should be governed by a Christian, named by the Porte, but not a native of Lebanon. The unanimous choice fell upon Davoud Effendi, who was then the Director-General of Telegraphs throughout the Turkish Empire, whose Portrait we here give, and who thenceforth became Davoud Pacha, the first Christian ever raised to the rank of Muchier, which is the third or highest rank of Pacha.

Davoud Pacha has, by all accounts, shown himself fully worthy of the great trust reposed in him by his Imperial master. From a state of utter confusion and anarchy into which the hereditary native feudal chiefs had brought the Lebanon, he has, in little more than a year, brought the Government into something like order, and throughout his pachalic life and property are as safe as in the best organised countries in Europe. The Christian population of the Lebanon submit cheerfully to Davoud Pacha because he is a Christian, whilst the Druses, Moslems, and Metualis are obedient to him because he is named by the Porte and is not a Christian of the Lebanon.

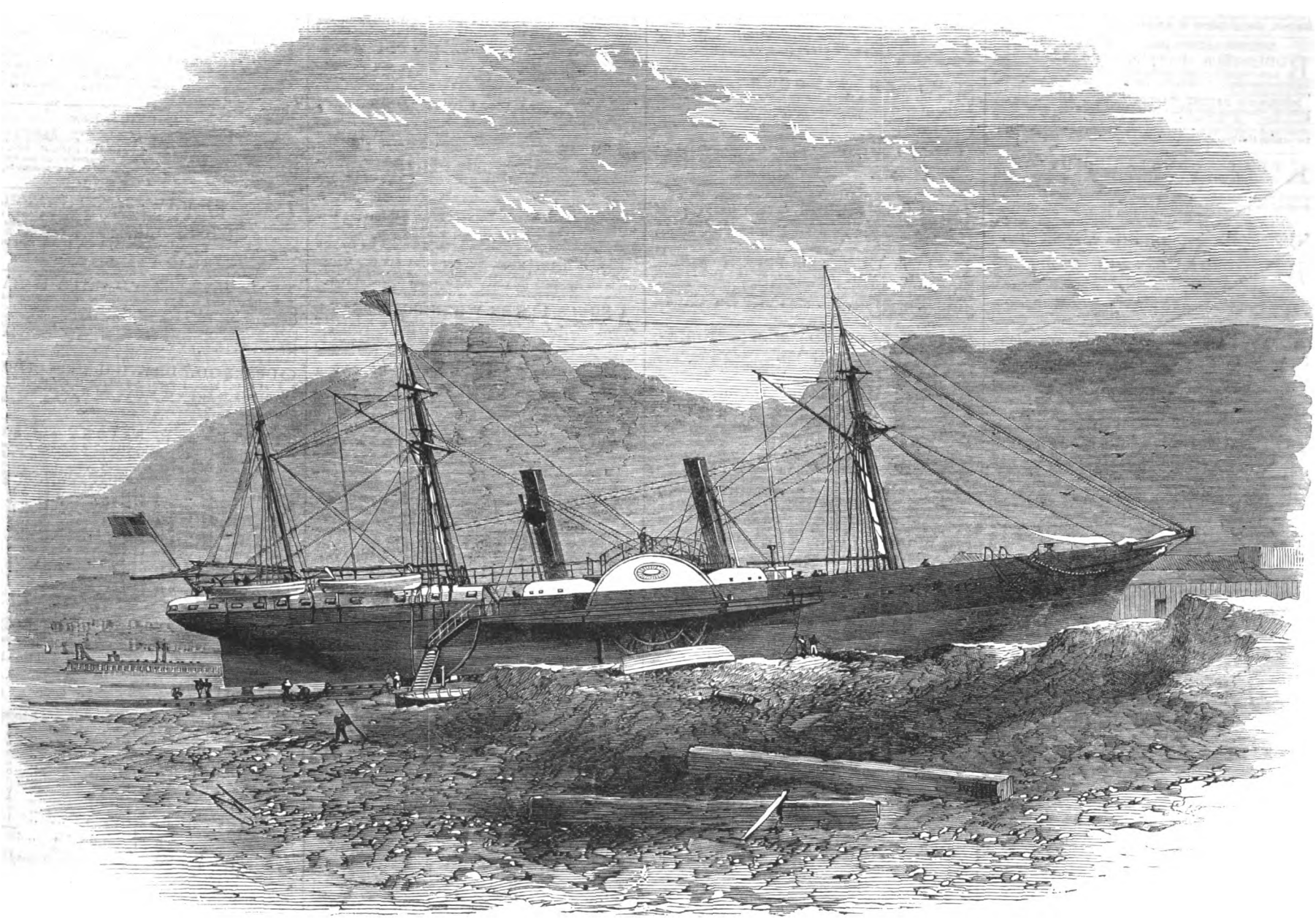
In creed Davoud Pacha is a Catholic Armenian (that is, of the sect of Armenians who, whilst retaining their own ancient rites and ceremonies, are in communion with the Roman Catholic Church); but, although a sincere and even devout member of his own church, is by no means a bigot, and has placed no obstacles in the way of Protestant schools or missionaries in the mountain. Wherever amongst the natives of Lebanon he has found persons of education and intelligence he has employed them, no matter to what creed they belong; and in more than one instance he has braved the outcries of fanatic Catholics or Greeks, and employed native Protestants in the service of Government. Amongst others he has on his personal staff and employed in the police corps of the Lebanon an English officer formerly in the English cavalry, a French officer who belonged to the Chasseurs à Pied, and a Hungarian officer.

The subject of this brief memoir was born at Constantinople in March, 1816. He belongs to one of the oldest Christian families in Turkey, and which suffered during the persecutions of 1827. He has been no less than twenty-eight years in the service of the Porte, having, after a complete University course at Berlin, commenced his official career as professor of modern languages in the Ottoman Military College of Constantinople. He afterwards entered the diplomatic line as Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Berlin, then at Vienna, and afterwards at Paris, whence he returned to Berlin as Charge d'Affaires, which post he held at various times for a period of nine years. In 1854 he accompanied Ali Pacha as chief secretary to the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was Imperial Commissioner for the question of the navigation of the Danube, and in 1858 went as chief secretary with Fuad Pacha to the Conference of Paris. In the following year he was named Director-General of Telegraphs, and under his auspices all the great lines of telegraphic communications now being completed throughout the Turkish empire were commenced. In 1861 he was selected by the Porte and the five Powers to fill the very difficult post of Governor-General of the Lebanon, with the rank of Muchir, or Pacha of the highest grade, and is the first Christian ever named to that rank under the Sublime Porte. Davoud Pacha speaks French, English, Italian, and German, and has, in the first of these languages, published a history of the seven years' war, which is well spoken of. He in former years gained more than one great prize medal, &c., by his writings and dissertations before the Berlin University, and is a Member of the Academy of Science in that city.

DAVOUD PACHA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOUNT LEBANON, THE FIRST CHRISTIAN PACHA NOMINATED BY THE PORTE.

TABLE BAY PATENT SLIP.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in Southern Africa, is capable of sheltering the largest fleets, and, except from June to August, always affords safe anchorage. Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, lies on its south-west shore, and at its back is Table Mountain, so conspicuous in our Engraving. A patent slip has recently been constructed in Table Bay by Messrs. De Pass, Spence, and Co., and Messrs. Robert Granger and Co. Erected on the sheltered side of the breakwater, it is capable of taking up ships of 2000 tons. The "ways" are fastened to the solid rock. The cradle is made of the best teak wood. Steam power is employed to haul ships up. Competent judges have pronounced it the best and largest work of the kind ever undertaken. Our Engraving shows the Australian Navigation Company's fine paddle-steamer Coonanbara under repair on the patent slip. She was supplied with a new rudder and all the steering apparatus, which she lost in a tremendous gale off the Cape while on her voyage from London to Sydney. This is the fifth vessel that has been on the slip since it was opened for use a month or two ago. The Coonanbara weighed, with her coals, stores, and machinery, upwards of 1000 tons, and her length resting on the slip was upwards of 210ft. This thoroughly tested the efficiency of the ways and machinery of the slip, which, however, is capable of taking up much larger vessels.



THE AUSTRALIAN PADDLE-STEAMER COONANBARA, ON THE NEW PATENT SLIP IN TABLE BAY, CAPE COLONY.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Nov. 29, the wife of Captain George Ward, Brigade-Major Commanding at Dinapore, of a son.

At Lilford Hall, Northampton, Lady Lilford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Knecsall, Notts, Edward Lysaght Griffin, Barrister-at-law, son of the Lord Bishop of Limerick, to Beatrice Fanny, third daughter of George William Craddock, of Nuneaton.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's Church, Southwark, George Henry Child, of West Smithfield, to Emma, third daughter of David Davies, Blackfriars-road. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at the Three Tuns Hotel, 87, High-street, Borough, Southwark, of bronchitis, Sarah, the beloved wife of Robert L. Harris, in the 55th year of her age.

On the 12th inst., at the Parsonage, Patterdale, Westmorland, Jane Ellen, wife of the Rev. William Thomas Rooke, Incumbent, and youngest daughter of the late John May Bromehead, Esq., of Lincoln.

At Romford, Lieut.-Colonel George Davis Wilson, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, and formerly of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, in his 83rd year.

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12.	" "	seventeen stops and knee action	60	10	0
13.	" "	twenty-one " ..	88	10	0

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

PRIZE MEDAL CONCERTINAS. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have now on sale all the magnificent Concertinas for the manufacture of which the Prize Medals were awarded. They are, without doubt, the finest Instruments ever produced. Prices, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas. The prices of the Instruments usually in demand are 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 guineas. Concertinas tuned and repaired.—Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street.

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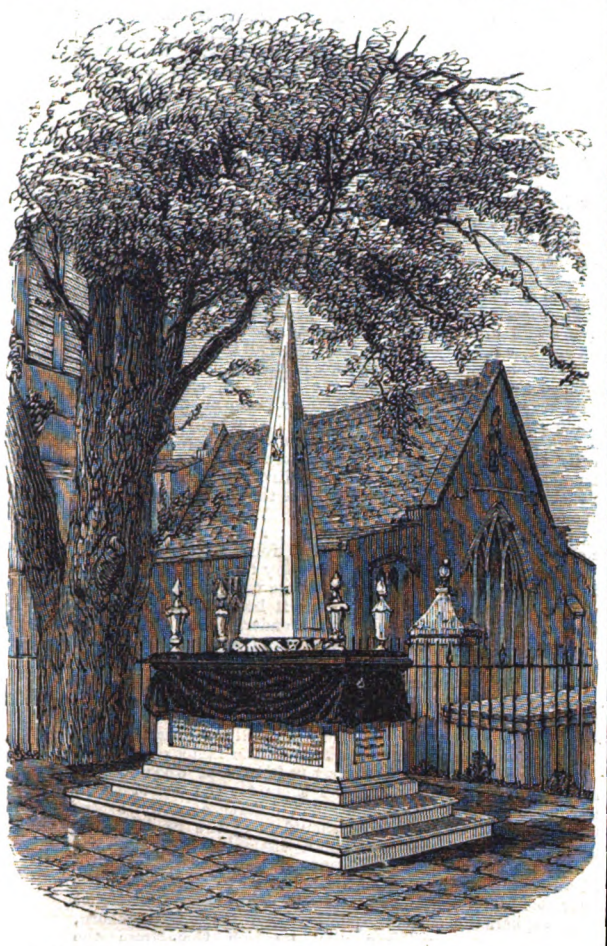
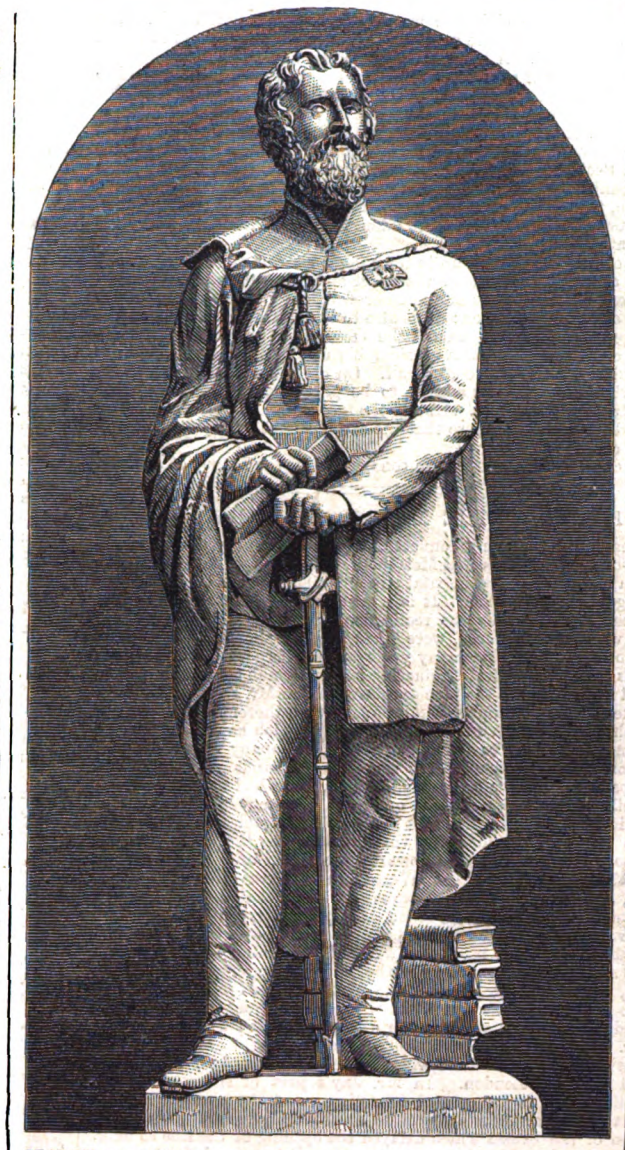
WALLER'S TOMB AT BEACONSFIELD.

THE beautiful tomb at Beaconsfield, erected by his son to Edmund Waller, the poet, has, at last, been restored by Mr. Henry Harley, statuary, of Windsor, at the cost and pursuant to the directions of



WALLER'S TOMB AT BECONSFIELD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, RECENTLY RESTORED.

Mr. H. E. Waller, of Farmington, Gloucestershire, the poet's descendant and representative. The renovation has been most carefully and creditably executed by Mr. Harley, and the tomb of black and white marble now stands out in all its pristine beauty—a magnificent memorial, well worthy of that admiration which Dr. Johnson once bestowed upon it. The elegant Latin inscriptions by Rymer of the Fœdera are visible again, and the area around the tomb is repaired, embracing in its precinct, the fine walnut-tree which overhangs the monument, and recalls the Wallers, an ancient and time-honoured family, that tree being their crest. The whole is a striking object, and, combined with the tablets to Edmund Burke, who lies buried in the church close by, forms a double attraction to all who may wish to visit the shrines of the mighty dead. In an article in



STATUE OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B., RECENTLY PLACED IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

the first series of his "Vicissitudes," Sir Bernard Burke thus speaks of Edmund Waller and his tomb:—

"An earlier sojourn of genius in Beaconsfield has left a memory there, not so venerable, it is true, as that of Edmund Burke, yet most pleasant to dwell upon—a memory which, with strange tenacity, attaches to the place far more closely, and with far more visible marks, than even the memory of Burke. The genius we allude to was Edmund Waller, the first lyric poet of his time, and the worthy precursor of Robert Burns, and Tom Moore, and the other great lyrists that were to succeed. Beaconsfield was the favourite and constant residence of Waller in his lifetime (his splendid seat, Hall Barn, still remains), and it is, in death, his last earthly resting-place. Edmund Waller's stately tomb in Beaconsfield Churchyard tells us, in most graceful Latinity, that he was 'of the poets of his time easily the Prince; that when an octogenarian he did not abdicate the laurel he had won in his youth; and that his country's language owes to him the possible belief that, if the Muses should cease to speak Greek and Latin, they would love to talk in English.' This epitaph records the truth. Waller may claim rank among our

NEW CHURCH AT NOCTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

greatest poets, and he had the rare faculty of never varying in his talent, and of writing just as ably at all periods of his life, whether in youth, manhood, or age.

"Waller's tomb was the work of filial affection, having been raised by his son at a costly expense. . . . The poet well deserves this sacred memorial who could, when in his extreme old age and close upon his death, write such lines as these:—

> The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
> So, calm are we, when passions are no more;
> For then we know how vain it was to boast
> Of fleeting things, so certain to be lost.
> Clouds of affection from our younger eyes
> Conceal that emptiness which age descries;
> The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
> Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;
> Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
> As they draw near to their eternal home;
> Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
> That stand upon the threshold of the new."

The present venerable Rector of Beaconsfield, the Rev. John Gould, B.D., now in his eighty-third year, has long been creditably

MEXICAN COSTUMES: A SCENE IN ONE OF THE SUBURBAN VILLAGES OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—SEE PAGE 84.

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FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

A SECOND exhibition has been opened this week for the relief of the poor unemployed operatives in the North. The excellent exhibition at the German Gallery, New Bond-street, of works given by a large number of our best water-colour painters, has already been noticed in these columns. The second exhibition, now opened, and contained in two rooms of the Society of British Artists' apartments, in Suffolk-street, is a miscellaneous collection of works of art, the free contribution of professional artists and also amateurs, some of whom are perfectly qualified to claim, if they would, professional recognition. It is astonishing how many personages distinguished in some other way, or well known in the fashionable circles of London society, have come forward, in the simple guise of artistic amateurs, contributors to this exhibition. The result is altogether one of the most varied, charming, and agreeable little gatherings we have seen.

No one certainly will be offended if we give the *pas* in this notice to works which have been contributed by artists of assured reputation, Royal Academicians and others, because such gifts have all a marketable value, and their presentation is especially honourable, since it amounts to depositing so much hard cash in the hands of the secretary. First, then, we will enumerate a pen-sketch and a finished water-colour drawing by Mr. Mulready, R.A., for a picture of "The Disobedient Prophet" slain by the lion, in which the dead body is admirably foreshortened, and the colouring varied and effective; next, several admirable chalk studies by Mr. Cope; then Venetian and other sketches by Mr. Cooke; spirited sketches of a contrabandista, a muletier, and Swiss, Welsh, and English subjects, by Mr. Stanfield; an exquisite vignette illustration to "The Grave," by Montgomery, and other finished studies by Mr. Creswick; Rhenish and French studies by Mr. D. Roberts; Mr. Millais's design for his illustration of Tennyson's "Dora;" a finished oil study by Mr. Calderon, for one of the maids of honour, in his picture of "Queen Catherine;" an impressive oil picture, by Mr. Desanges, of "Christ Raising the Son of the Widow of Nain;" a deep-toned head of a Roman mother, by Mr. Weigall; and a richly-glazed portrait of Abd-el-Kader by Mr. Buckner; a head by Mr. Leighton; a study for a picture of the infant Samuel by Mr. J. Sant; a small picture of a girl at a cottage-window watering a pot of flowers by Mr. Boughton, a still nearer approach to the peculiar merits of Edouard Frère than two small works with which this very promising artist made his début (as far as we remember) at the British Institution last year; a drawing of a view near Oxford, and another of the Ticino Valley, by Mr. Boyce, both remarkable for delicate truth and finish; a drawing by Mr. Naftel; a picture of a hayfield by Mr. H. Moore; a drawing of a waterfall, in Borrowdale, by Mr. Sutcliffe; and vigorous or lovely fruit and flower subjects by Mr. and Miss Lance and the Misses Mutrie.

The works of generally less-known contributors (for the most part amateurs) are, of course, of very diverse degrees of excellence. Many are technically imperfect, many are exaggerated; but all the amateur performances are entitled to respect for the proofs they afford of the love of nature; and even the exaggerations often surprise us into sympathetic admiration for the intense artistic perceptions of which they evince the possession.

Among the most interesting contributions to this collection are some small water-colour drawings of still-life and etchings, after Turner, by Mr. Ruskin. The drawings are in body-colour—true to Mr. Ruskin's dictum that "there should be no touch without white"—on blue paper; the subjects are sprays of "pensioner oak," dead ashen poplar, and sere maple. They have the most minute delicacy and variety of form and hue, and consistently illustrate the leading principle of "Modern Painters," that the only sure foundation of artistic progress is accurate objective imitation. Such effeminately minute and painfully subtle work as this is, however, only a part of the grammar of art, and represents a very small space in its infinite range. One of Mrs. Newton's copies after the old masters, a large and very careful copy, after the fine Borgognone, of the Throned Virgin and St. Catherine, in the National Gallery, is deservedly placed in a conspicuous situation. This lady (the wife of the explorer of the buried ruins at Halicarnassus) also contributes a chalk portrait of Princess Alice of Hesse, for which her Royal Highness not only sat expressly, but graciously added her autograph. The slightly-pensive sweetness of the Princess has been perfectly caught. There are also a number of water-colour copies of Velasquez, Rembrandt, Vandyke, &c., by a Monsieur Berg, some of which are remarkable for force of colour. The catalogue informs us that "by the kindness of Lady Eastlake the artist has sent these, and that a proportion of the proceeds of their sale will be devoted to the purposes of the exhibition." Mr. Lines has presented a large, elaborate, and meritorious oil landscape—a view of "Clapton in the Vale of Portbury."

Among works not yet noticed the landscapes in water-colours preponderate in number and merit. In this class are several noteworthy drawings by Messrs. Walter and Arthur Severn (brothers of Mrs. Newton, and sons of the artist-friend who nursed poor Keats, the poet, so patiently in his last illness at Rome, and who is now our Consul at that city). A view by Mr. Arthur Severn of "St. Paul's, from the Thames at Westminster," under an effect of silver morning light, is strikingly beautiful, and as felicitous in observation as execution. But the works in this class deserving attention for merit or interest of some kind are so numerous that our limited space confines us to mere enumeration. We must be content, then, with soliciting the visitor to inspect for him or herself Mrs. Russell Gurney's "View from the Châlet de Villard, above the Rhone Valley"—tender in feeling and delicately finished in execution; Miss M. Gastineau's mellow-toned view of "Windermere;" several effective drawings by Mdme. Bodichon, particularly a view of "Algiers," and another of "Kilchurn Castle and Loch Awe;" Captain Brackenburg's "Gulf of Spezia," with a pearly morning effect; another striking effect of morning at Athens, with local mist, by Miss Catherine North; two Italian scenes, pure in tone, and painted with evident mastery by Mrs. Henry Davidson; a drawing of Kilchurn by Mrs. Lawes, reminding us of G. Fripp; a view, by Miss C. Jenkinson, of the Matterhorn, from the Riffelburg, with the snowy peak catching the first pink ray of sunrise; a fine study of a stormy shore by Mr. J. L. Hall; a sketch in the trenches of Sebastopol, by Viscount Hardinge; Beechey Head, by Mr. Fenn; "A Street in Tangiers," by Mr. Brabazon, evincing true though unbridled delight in colour; "The Bay of Uri," by the Rev. E. Twopeny; a clever sketch for a picture by Mr. Pilleau; a moonlight view of Llanberis by Mr. J. A. Bostock; Welsh and Swiss scenes by Miss Blake; Eastern subjects by Mrs. Higford Burr; the works of Lady Belcher, Mesdames Edward Romily, Ludlow, Stuart, Hutton, Popham, and Miss Sebastian Smith; the Dean of Canterbury, the Hon. E. Scott, Mr. Collier, Q.C. and M.P.; and Messrs. Aylmer, Kempe, T. Gambier, Parry, Nottingham, Pocock, Cheney, Harper, and Jenyns. There are several drawings of flowers by Miss Lane, especially of the magnolia in blossom, which are extremely captivating by their remarkable freedom of handling and power of colour.

Among figure-pictures still claiming attention is a rustic fireside, in oil, by Mr. Wade, certain qualities of effect and the evident painstaking in which are very commendable. Mr. Boddington's "Flight into Egypt" seems to deserve a better place. As nearly as we could judge, it is conceived and executed in the true spirit of early Italian art. Its appropriate imitation fifteenth-century-shaped frame was alone a costly contribution. Miss Boddington sends drawings reminiscent of Venetian colour. Mr. Dicey's manly water-colour studies of a Roman boy and girl should not be overlooked. Mr. Talfourd has also spirited studies of similar subjects. A pretty female head by Lady Harry Vane; a subject by Miss Gillies; a sketch of an old man reading, by Lady Belcher; and the works of Mrs. W. Smith, Miss Bonham Carter, and Miss Lucette Barker likewise agreeably diversify this department.

The Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt contributes two proofs of etchings, entitled "Where Shadows Cease," and "The Rose of Dawn," which are almost as indescribably strange and wildly imaginative as anything left by poor Blake. Nasmyth, of steam-hammer renown, sends proofs of his well-known etchings "Everybody for Ever!" and "The Fairies," which are as elaborately and exuberantly fanciful as anything by George Cruikshank. Dr. Haden's etchings have a rare degree of technical excellence. Mr. H. J. Lucas's pen-and-ink studies are also extremely elegant. But, perhaps, the most purely beautiful and imaginative pen-drawings are two by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle of "The Nativity," in which the angelic visitors are introduced with the graceful and pious fancy of early Italian art; and the other of a dead infant in its coffin laid out on the margin of a calm sea, over which, towards the setting sun, glides the mediæval "ship of souls." In addition to these framed works portfolios full of drawings have been contributed to this exhibition, besides drawings by old masters, photographs, china, &c. We are glad to learn that a very large proportion of the works have already been sold—a result due to the moderate prices, very judiciously asked, in almost every instance.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE ninth annual exhibition of the Photographic Society was this week opened in the large and two of the smaller rooms of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street; the remaining two apartments being occupied by the Exhibition for the Relief of Lancashire Distress, noticed elsewhere. This year's photographic exhibition is more variously illustrative of the art, and especially of its many new applications, than any previous collection. We regret, however, that unforeseen demands on our space oblige us to defer till next week a detailed notice of the many interesting and valuable features of this display. In the mean time we may remark that the system of "enlarging" photographs, in which the future of some branches of photography is doubtless indicated, has received increased attention; that the very valuable processes for transferring the photographic image to stone, zinc, steel, &c., already employed in the Ordnance Survey, are receiving development; the difficulties attending the production of pure carbon prints are being surmounted; and stereographs are prepared with more regard to the true relation of objects as represented to the perception by our binocular vision. The photographers are also becoming educated in the principles of art as well as science. Admirable photographs of our International Exhibition, Loan and National Collections, are exhibited by the London Stereoscopic Society and Mr. Thurston Thompson. Very noteworthy also are the Eastern and other subjects by Mr. Bedford; the skies and eruption of Vesuvius by Colonel Stuart Wortley; the figure-studies by Viscountess Hawarden; the large and fine foreign contributions in the south-west room, and the works of Messrs. Mudd, Dixon Piper, Henry White, H. P. Robinson, Bullock Brothers, and Vernon Heath. There are no portraits for purity and beauty equalling the vignettes of Mr. T. R. Williams; but there are many striking likenesses by Claudet. Among the coloured photographs the miniatures of Messrs. Lock and Whitfield decidedly bear the bell, not only for artistic excellence but also for the respect paid to the likeness.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE weekly evening meetings of the Society of Arts were resumed on the 14th inst., when a very able and interesting paper, "On the Application of Photography to the Magic Lantern, Educationally considered," was read by Mr. Samuel Highley, F.G.S., F.C.Sp., whose labours in this novel and valuable application of the photographic art are well known. The lecturer gave a brief description of the various plans of apparatus in general use—the originals or models being exhibited on the table; and several very ingenious and portable modifications of the ordinary magic lantern and its appurtenances attracted considerable attention; as also a new description of artificial light, introduced by Mr. Highley for photographic purposes. This gives a flame of a pale violet colour, the light from which, though faint, is exceedingly rich in actinic and fluorescent rays. This was strikingly shown by a small tumbler of uranium glass, which, when brought near the flame, glowed as if incandescent.

Mr. Highley proposes that, following the example of the Microscopic Society of London, a standard size, which he fixes at 3¼in. square, should be adopted for these educational photographic slides. All microscopic studies and preparations will require to be magnified to this extent before the photograph is taken, and the method of effecting this, by means of the ordinary achromatic microscope, was fully explained. For slides of natural scenery, copies of works of art, &c., we merely require an ordinary collodion transparency, of 3¼ in. diameter At the conclusion of the lecture a very interesting collection of these slides was exhibited by means of the oxy-hydrogen light, and afforded ample proof of the value of this means of illustration to the lecturer on botany, zoology, paleontology, microscopy, and pathology. Many of the slides from photographs of diatoms and the minute forms of oceanic life were especially noticeable, giving an amount of information of their structure which it is very difficult to acquire by an examination in an ordinary microscope. Many of the usual microscopic slides were also shown. The exhibition of the common flea, magnified to a size at which we may suppose an elephant would be only a slight refreshment for him, never fails to excite feelings of mingled admiration and fear. The following slide showed the parasite which infests the aforesaid flea, and, let us hope, torments him with the same delicate attention which he sometimes forces on mankind. If we remember rightly, old Butler made the shrewd guess that—

> E'en fleas have smaller fleas which sting and bite 'em,
> And these again have fleas ad infinitum.

Photographic views followed of many interesting subjects from nature. The mighty cataract of Niagara and the ice-caverns on the rocks adjacent; the tubular bridge connecting Canada and America; and views of American railways, showing their peculiar engines, with their strange pear-shaped funnels, and the "cow-catcher," or iron framework in front to clear any obstruction on the line, proved how clear and graphic an idea of such peculiarities can be given by the aid of the magic lantern, and its great educational value in acquainting us with details which are hardly realised by the most elaborate description. Copies of Kaulbach's drawings in illustration of Goethe's "Reynard the Fox," Schnorr's Bible pictures, and copies of some of Hogarth's pictorial homilies followed. The exhibition was concluded by a series of views, the production of Mr. Jones, and copied from the engravings—employed, we presume, for a benevolent purpose—illustrative of the cotton famine in the Lancashire districts which have appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. These attracted great attention, and, in the "discussion" which followed, Mr. Pearsall, the secretary of the London Mechanics' Institution, remarked on the value of this method of copying engravings so as to afford interesting scenes for the magic lantern at a small expense. He also especially noticed the excellent manner in which these drawings bore the unexpectedly severe test of being magnified so as to fill a disc some 20ft. in diameter, most of the figures being enlarged to considerably more than life size. Another gentleman present remarked upon the value of the studies afforded by the magic lantern to the pathological lecturer in enabling him to illustrate to his pupils the first changes produced in the human form by disease, and to the zoologist and naturalist in emphasising, if we may so express it, the distinguishing characteristics of the various species and genera. The chairman, the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, expressed his strong conviction of the great value in an educational point of view of the appliances exhibited, and then concluded by paying a high and well-merited compliment to Mr. Highley.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

AT the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on the 12th inst., Mr. Farnall reported a further decrease in the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, but he repeated the warning he gave last week against a hasty inference that the figures of his return indicated a sure and progressive revival of trade. This painful qualification was strengthened by remarks which fell from several members of the committee. Lord Derby said it was unreasonable to hope that, under the most favourable circumstances, there could be more than three days' employment for the operatives during the present year, and the demand on charitable aid was, therefore, likely to be of very long continuance.

The Mansion-House Committee held their weekly meeting on the 9th inst. The whole amount received up to the 8th was £385,502, and the total amount remitted to the cotton districts in which the distress prevails was £265,219. The total amount received during the week was £10,982 from home sources, and £36,667, including the £20,000 from the balance of the Indian Famine Fund. Grants to the amount of £10,825 were made. The number of parcels of clothing which were received at the Bridewell dépôt during the week was 132, making in all 5034. The number of bales and cases sent into the distressed districts is 1520, of which 77 were dispatched last week.

A vessel has arrived in the Thames with a quantity of flour and oatmeal for the Lancashire operatives, the gift of the inhabitants of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island.

In consequence of a suggestion emanating from Commodore Yelverton, C.B., the officers and men belonging to the Coastguard have come forward with a day's pay towards relieving the distress existing in the manufacturing districts. The sum subscribed amounts very nearly to £1060.

A county meeting in aid of the Lancashire distress was held at Worcester on the 10th inst. Lord Lyttelton, who presided, read a letter from Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, who said there was reason to expect that "the mills in the present year would be put on half work." Sir John Pakington passed a high encomium on the liberality of England during this sad calamity.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., is expected to address his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 21st inst.

An International Agricultural Exhibition is to be opened at Hamburg on the 14th of July next, for the space of one week. The committee are making exertions to induce all steam navigation and railroad companies to convey at reduced rates of freight live stock, machinery, agricultural implements, and produce that may be destined for the exhibition.

We read in the *Dagbladet*:—"The States of Holstein have been convoked by a Royal patent, dated Dec. 29, according to which they will meet at Styrebœ on Jan. 24. It is nearly two years since the last Session of this Assembly, and, under the troubled circumstances of the present time, its debates will be looked for with great interest."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A POWERFUL O… Henry Law was, on the 7th inst., installed in …ter as Dean.

a Dutch chemist, M. … font has just been erected in the church at oil of vitriol and two… Miss Green, as a memorial of her grandmother.

essential oils, and oth… R.N., is about to erect a church at Cold sulphur is oxydised to… y of his late father, Colonel Amootts.

be placed in a flask the…

COMPOSITION … of Stowe has been conferred by the Bishop *de Chimie* is a memoir … John D. Giles, Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire.

periments on substan… built for St. James's, Taunton, at a cost of facture. He states, in… 11th inst. with a grand choral festival.

potash and hyposulph… Commissioners have given orders to their some chlorate, tersulp… restore, at their expense, the chancel and east window readily also, but are … The matches prepared… being devoid of phosph…

AN EXHIBITION … mally inaugurated with a grand musical the Royal Horticultur… ation of the opening of the new schools in the little Waterer and Godfr… ency, near Swindon, on the 11th inst.

council that they ha… t. James the Less, Liverpool (the south aisle commoner kinds. Th… , was opened for Divine service, under the Bishop's two or three places, … the Epiphany.

knew such an occurren… rnate of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Ellicott, seasons vary; but we … H. Green, M.A., assistant of St. John's, Cheltenham, have none."

THE NERVOUS … ain.

considered by Dr. M. S… of the Circumcision, being also New-Year's two engravings, in th… l-church of St. Kea, Truro, Cornwall, was reopened, clusion, that a careful… Diocesan, for the full performance of divine service. system of any inverte… in connection with St. James's, Notting-hill, logically and physiolo… inst. by the Bishop of London. The cost, including nearly allied. In every… £2100. of the lobster correspon… ganglion is analogous … n recently made to restore and improve the dency to segmentation… nity, Barrow Gournay, near Bristol, under the super- system of the invertebr… nse of the Incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Hardman. form the centre round… with the spinal axis of… of Canterbury has accepted the office of vice- lightly such generalisa… rmatory and Refuge Union, as representing the as that made by Audou… throughout the country. a prelude to a more na…

…been issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury RESPIRATION D… mmon convocation of his province for Tuesday, the of air necessary for this… appears to have become necessary through the death at Paris, M. Delbruck… during the prorogation of Parliament. for rest to dens and sh… fresh air, a practice in… naught, who resigned the incumbency of St. cover their faces when… Everton, Liverpool, about a year ago, in consequence of exhale by day the ox… religious belief, has just published a recantation of his analogy lead us to reco… his scepticism to have been a "mistake," and he desires of the gas which they … n the work of a minister of the Church of England.

PHOTOGRAPHIC … hurch has been consecrated at Nice by the utilisation is described… the presence of the principal French authorities, who papers are first burnt … mpany the English Consul in his official capacity. The stirring for several h… entirely by voluntary contributions, at a total cost of They are then weighed… being that of the fourteenth century. It is said to be dried carbonate of soda… lish church on the Continent. It has accommodation an elevated temperatu… thus obtained dissolves … of Canterbury has called a general meeting own volume. The go… English Church for the purpose of considering what black powder at the bo… in reference to Bishop Colenso's recent work on the In general, ashes pr… ting will be held at Lambeth Palace. His Grace has filters, &c., renders fr… the Propogation of the Gospel to refrain from taking the drop of silver cont… ettlement of the question of its "relations" with the

PURE PEPSINE. … Natal "until after the Bishops can meet for a full solutions by agitation … ct, early in February." animal charcoal. Dis… ave been recently presented to the following precipitated when we … ev. J. H. Jowitt, M.A., on resigning the senior curacy of precipitate of phospha… old watch from the Churchmen of the parish, and an bination. On these fa… chers and scholars of the national schools. The Rev. this important substa… icar of Cam, on his leaving the curacy of Stroud, a enabled him to correc… rvice from the teachers and scholars in the boys' treatises. The details o… lads' Bible-class; also a silver inkstand from some of of the stomach of a p… *Pharmacie*, where it … changed, and that its …

AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. A NEW PHOT… ddleton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire; Rev. F. W. Cartwright described by him in … onshire; Rev. C. J. R. Cooke to Chesterton, Hunts; Rev. With regard to microsc… m, Ely; Rev. J. Watson to Orton Longeville, Hunts. objective tube, the rem… A. Grimston to Land, Yorkshire; Rev. S. Wilson of the acting surface o… Hants; Rev. H. H. Beamish to Old Cleeve, Somerset. which represents the r… ev. C. R. F. Davie to Exhall-cum-Wixford, Warcylindrical aperture ca… ddleton to Denton (Donative), near Otley, Yorkshire. inside, that only paral… ev. W. Collett to Morden College, Blackheath; Rev. rotation of an ocular … of Colombo; Rev. H. E. Yeoman to H.M.S. Egmont. Nicol has been placed … Rev. G. W. H. Tayler to the new parish of St. Mark, the mode of constructi… Rev. H. Geary to St. James's, Piccadilly; Rev. H. B. to the paper itself, met… n, St. Pancras; Rev. D. B. Hankin to St. Mary's, his method over those … Marriott to Holy Trinity, Vauxhall Bridge-road; Rev. applied to objects of a… oor, Cheadle, Staffordshire.—*Guardian.* or feebly luminous, of…

WINDOWS.—Three stained-glass windows have or opaque; that, more… Church as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. On of optical instrumen… memorial window to Jenner, and another about to be measurement which … iblett in memory of a relative, all the windows of the obtained by means of … ster Cathedral will consist of memorials of the dead. A man of science. … has been erected in the Abbey Church of Sherborne in

THE AMERICA… f. Butt, Q.C.; a memorial window to the late Vicar of Dr. Falconer) forms th… , was opened to view on Christmas Day at St. George's the new number of thi… ; two windows have also been placed in the choir of St. its range of habitat… ster; and two, both memorials, in Selby Church, Yorkcharacters, its relation… which are also restoring some of the original windows. has thus contributed … has been erected in St. Mary's Church, Plympton, by Mr. naturalists. In two … schwardens, in memory of two of his sisters; and another Georgia, Mexico, in A… n, Exeter, by Mr. C. T. Land, as a memorial to his wife. … is been recently inserted in the south-western tower of the gift of Sir J. D. Harding, and is intended as a RO… father, the Rev. J. Harding, Rector of Coyty and Coy-

PROFESSOR FRANK… lass window has just been erected in the parish church of on the 8th inst., by exhi… y of the late Rev. E. Rudd, at a cost of £100, who had crystals, lent to him … burate, and afterwards for forty years Incumbent, of the exceedingly devoted to … Appleby, in Lincolnshire. An appropriate window has most interesting series … he church of St. Peter, Southampton, by a few of the lightness; its explosiv… stimonial to the Incumbent, the Rev. John Langley, who air; its feeble flame m… district for the last eighteen years. Three memorial steel spring, lime, carbo… s of his family have been erected by Mr. J. Gill, in St. a strong glass vessel, … ley, near Leeds. A large memorial window has been produced. It was … aisle of Quainton Church, Bucks, to Thomas Bett, Esq., steam. This greatly … et surviving daughter. and much lighter than… again, forming a vacu… TIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Master and motive power in the … Cambridge, are about to make important additions to was given in some lar… s. These will comprise a new chapel and Master's lodge, exhibited the phenom… of the hall northwards. The new buildings will form por- shown by means of th… which is eventually to occupy the whole of the ground than 212 deg. when the… ct, Bridge-street, and the river, of which the new chapel water is continually p… ern side. The Burney prize for the subject given out on the layer of watery va… awarded to W. Blissard, B.A., of Emmanuel College. ture, receiving and ret… has Siegfried, Professor of Sanscrit in Trinity College, with remarks on chem… 0th inst. of brain fever. impure waters. The … Uppingham School have resolved to erect new school eventually deposited in… to consist of classrooms, library, each measuring 28ft. by tion; hence it is cons… playground, 32ft. by 28ft., approached on two of its sides salts, &c. Professor … The large schoolroom above these measures 88ft. by 28ft.; course, he had been ab… the school buildings by an open porch, a very costly school- portant phenomena co… d by subscription. The estimated cost of site and build- school buildings are to be completed early next summer. The following cours… tis College, Bath, was reopened on the 8th inst., after Marshall "On Anima… gh the hands of Mr. Scott, architect, who has trans- Chemical Affinity;"… room" into a suitable building by the introduction of an The Friday evening di… like arrangement. Stained glass, by Wailes, the gift of tion through the Earth… f the college, representing the Women at the Cross, adorns as have been furnished for two others, which it is hoped tern was presented by the chaplain, and red marble shafts by Mr. Skrine, one of the trustees. An organ has been

A Madrid pap… nce. roads has been tried at…

A member of th… al of St. John the Evangelist the first stone of recommended to the … was laid, the Emperor Napoleon contributing 20,000f., which is remarkable i… m, and the Sultan, 15,000f. facility of preservation… much in severe winters. It is stated that in in Belgium. Its stalk… 30, on one Danish bank alone, there were more than many branches. The … by frost. A field of one acre of … Tribune states that a telegram was recently kilogrammes of sound… eral army directing to whom the command of a brigade not only at the enorm… and that the operator at a telegraph station declared the The crop was dug out… Amjyrdkowasejew Deabxpcop.

A letter from B… eipt of disastrous accounts from St. Gothard, vations carried on an… has swept away a vast number of workers engaged in French Consul at Bac… Snowstorms have been destructive above Bellinzona, the the Nimroud Mourid, … banks, and the Po presents alarming symptoms, calling four bas-reliefs of co… utions of the landholders along its course. The railway stone, and representi… Milan is blocked up with an unusual snowfall. reliefs bear long inscr… their state of preserv… dimensions, represent… been discovered. The…

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METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Baron Wilde has recovered his health, and resumes his seat on the Bench.

Three fires occurred at Putney on the night of the 9th inst., doing trifling injury to property; but in each case a child's life was lost.

It is the intention of the directors of the Agricultural Hall at Islington to hold a dog show in it during the ensuing Epsom week, and to guarantee the prizes.

Last week the births of 1954 children—1024 boys and 930 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 1916.—The deaths in London last week were 1535, and were nearly the same in number as those of the previous week. The average number of deaths in the second week of the ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increasing population, 1492. Of eight nonagenarians, whose deaths are recorded, the oldest was a widow, aged ninety-six years.

The proposal made to the guarantors of the International Exhibition and others to purchase Captain Fowke's structure, with the view of rendering it one of the permanent "institutions" of London, is said to have received but little support, and to have been finally abandoned. The future destiny of the building, therefore, remains uncertain, and various schemes are being mooted for the settlement of the point. One of these is that the Government should come to some arrangement with the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and at once relieve them and those interested in the fate of the South Kensington building of all further trouble and anxiety.

Our present system of dealing with convicts was under discussion on the 12th inst., at meetings of the Juridical Society and the Law Amendment Society. At the Juridical Society's meeting Mr. Worsley read a paper, in which he denounced the ticket-of-leave system. He proposed to remove from the Executive all power of interfering with the duration of the sentence, and to repeal the Summary Jurisdiction Act. These opinions appeared to find favour in the meeting. At the Law Amendment Society's gathering a committee was appointed to inquire into the whole subject. A paper, written by Mr. Commissioner Hill, was also read, in which he contended that the ticket-of-leave system was sound in principle, but that it had failed in consequence of the unwise manner in which it had been administered.

On the 13th inst. the ceremony of proroguing the Imperial Parliament was performed by the Lord Chancellor, the chief of the commission appointed by her Majesty for that purpose. The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the woolsack, with the customary formalities, by virtue of the commission, declared it to be her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that the Parliament should be again prorogued until the day therein named, and it would therefore stand adjourned accordingly until Thursday, the 5th of February next, upon which day it would assemble for the dispatch of "divers urgent and important affairs." The ceremony, which was simply one of form, did not occupy many minutes, and there were but few persons present.

The trial of the six persons charged with having been connected with the great robbery of Bank of England paper from the Laverstoke Mills, and with forging Bank of England notes, was brought to a close on the 10th inst. Two of the prisoners, Brewer and Cummings, were acquitted, although in the case of the latter Mr. Justice Byles stated that there could be no doubt that he had been concerned in this great conspiracy, and that he had only escaped by a flaw in the evidence. Griffiths, who seems to have carried on a regular trade in engraving spurious notes, was sentenced to penal servitude for life; Buncher, who was the main agent in putting the forged paper into circulation, to twenty-five years' penal servitude; Barnett, the man who prompted the robbery of the Bank paper, to twenty years' penal servitude; and Williams, a minor member of the gang, to four years of the same description of punishment.

The Metropolitan Railway Company propose to take Parliamentary powers to purchase additional lands for the purpose of their undertaking, and for enlarging their powers of compulsory purchase of property in respect of the incomplete portion of their western extension, in the parish of Paddington, near the junction of South Wharf-road with Praed-street, to the southern end of Eastbourne-terrace, where it forms a junction with Conduit-street, and also as to the incomplete portions, comprising the line to the intended Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, and the Finsbury-circus extension. The particular lands and properties proposed to be taken are in the parish of St. Giles Without Cripplegate, near or between the streets called Little Moorfields, New Union-street, Moor-lane, and Tenter-street; and between Whitecross-street, Milton-street, and Moor-lane, on both sides of the extension to Finsbury Railway, and between Vine-court and Maidenhead-court, adjacent to Moor-lane. The lands and buildings proposed to be taken in the parish of St. Sepulchre and Liberty of Glasshouse-yard are in and near Cowcross-street and Sharp's-alley, Charterhouse-lane and Charterhouse-square, and northwards of the limits of deviation defined by the Finsbury-circus Extension Act. Those at Paddington are in, near, and between Conduit street, Spring-street, London-street, and Conduit-place.

LAW AND POLICE.—The 12th inst., being the first day of Hilary Term, the courts of law were opened.

In the Court of Arches, it has been intimated to Dr. Lushington that appeals have been taken from his judgments in the case of the "Essays and Reviews," and that they would both be carried before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on the 12th inst., Mr. O'Malley Irwin applied for a new trial in the case in which he was plaintiff and Sir George Grey defendant. The action, it may be remembered, was brought to recover damages from Sir George Grey, as Home Secretary, for neglecting, as the plaintiff alleged, to present a petition of right to the Queen. The verdict was for the defendant, who stated that he had presented the petition. Mr. Irwin's application was refused.

An important case, involving the possession of a large amount of property, has come before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood. The plaintiff is the Right Hon. George James, Earl of Egmont; and the defendants are the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, Bart., and Harriet Mary, his wife; Mary Tierney, widow; Lionel Edward Darell (an infant); Flora Mary Darell (an infant); the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; Charles Spencer Perceval; Thomas M'Mahon; Mary Tierney, spinster; Mary Ingram Eliza Davis; Harriet M'Mahon, and Jane Terry. The question at issue is the validity of the will of Henry, the late Earl of Egmont, the plaintiff's predecessor, as regards gifts of estates within the jurisdiction of the Court, to the defendants, or those whom they represent. The real estates the plaintiff, the heir-at-law, seeks to redeem; but he is met by an allegation that the deceased Earl, by his will, bequeathed the equity of redemption to the mortgagee, whom the defendants represent. A similar suit is pending in Ireland, and the object of the present bill is that the two suits may go on concurrently.

A man named John Fenny, who described himself as a gambler by profession, was tried and convicted two or three sessions ago at the Central Criminal Court of the offence of stealing a purse, containing a considerable sum of money, from a lady in the street, and was thereupon sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for six years. He was removed to Newgate, and a few days ago it was discovered that he had by some means or other contrived to take out a panel in his cell door, which opens upon the corridor, and that he had very ingeniously fastened it into its place with soap. The discovery was made known to the governor, and the prisoner was subjected to a rigorous search; when upon his person there was found the sum of £355, the amount being composed of bank notes of £100, £50, and £5, and five sovereigns. The prisoner was supposed to have been carefully searched, both at the time of his apprehension and after he had been committed to Newgate. How he became possessed of the money is not known, but there is no doubt it was intended to be employed in an attempt to bribe the officers to connive at or assist in his escape. The money will revert, not to the Crown, as ordinarily, but to the Corporation of London.

At Guildhall, on the 10th inst., a railway contractor, named William Buckwell, lately living at Greenwich, and more recently in Italy, where he had been executing a contract for a railway between Novaro and Lake Orta, was charged with not surrendering to his bankruptcy on the day fixed for his last examination. The bankrupt's liabilities amounted to £10,000. The warrant for his apprehension was placed in the hands of Sergeant Haydon, of the detective force, who discovered the prisoner's retreat at Turin on the 7th of August. As, however, there was no treaty between this country and Italy, it was necessary for Haydon to obtain the sanction of the Italian authorities, and the aid of a company of Caribineers, under the direction of the Questura. The bankrupt, who was found concealed between the ceiling and the roof of his house, was then lodged in prison, and after some negotiation with the authorities it was arranged that he should be sent to the frontier, and there discharged. Upon this Haydon started off for the frontier, and was ready waiting for his man on the top of Mont Cenis, accompanied by two French gendarmes. Another difficulty, however, arose in consequence of the Italian officers stating that, unless the bankrupt signed a particular document, absolving the Italian authorities from the consequences of an illegal arrest, they had orders to take him back to prison; while the French gendarmes, on the other hand, stated that they had orders to shoot the prisoner if he attempted to escape. After much delay, during which time all parties were nearly frozen in the snow, the bankrupt decided to return to England, in preference to a renewed incarceration in an Italian prison.

Mr. F. Oliver, late bandmaster of the third battalion 60th Rifles, stationed at Thayet-myo, Burmah, has received from the band and buglers of that corps a handsome memento, consisting of a silver goblet and salver, of Burmese make and design.

The distress from the dearth of cotton is great in various parts of Austria; but at Reichenberg, in Bohemia, "the cotton-spinners," says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "have not the means of keeping soul and body together."

A telegram from Alexandria states that the Viceroy of Egypt has placed at the disposal of France eight hundred negro slaves. They are to be embarked in a French war-steamer and dispatched to Mexico.

THE SPRING CIRCUITS FOR 1863.

THE Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer have chosen their different circuits as follow:—

HOME CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Wightman.
NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Lord Chief Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Williams.
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Willes.
OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Baron Channell.
WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Baron Wilde.
NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Keating.
NORTH WALES.—Mr. Baron Bramwell.
SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Justice Mellor.

Mr. Justice Blackburn will stay in town and transact business at Judges' Chambers during the absence of the other learned Judges.

A telegram from Bombay, of the 27th ult., announces the withdrawal, in the Legislative Council, of the Contract Bill.

The *Chroniqueur des Arts* states that Prince Napoleon has exchanged his Roman villa in the Champs Elysées with Prince de Demidoff, for the domain of San Martino, in the island of Elba. It is well known that Prince de Demidoff had formed, in the house in which the Emperor resided during his exile, a very curious Napoleonian museum.

A banquet was given at Alexandria by English merchants on the 31st ult., to Sir Henry Bulwer, as British Ambassador to the Porte. His Excellency, in reply to his own health, enlarged on the relations of England in the East, and with considerable emphasis laboured to impress the party with the assurance that no foreign interference with the independence of Egypt would ever be tolerated by England. His Excellency alluded but slightly to the Isthmus Canal works as a project of very questionable realisation, and betrayed an unwillingness to dwell unnecessarily upon probabilities only calculated to provoke feelings of international discord or irritation.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued absorption of the whole of the imports of the precious metals for export purposes, and the withdrawal of over £200,000 in gold from the Bank of England for transmission to Paris, together with the heavy decline in the stock of bullion in the Bank of France, have had some influence upon the market for home securities. The sales of stock for money have increased to some extent, and prices have, consequently, ruled somewhat lower than in the previous week. Indian stocks, &c., have been less extensively dealt in; nevertheless, on the whole, the quotations have been fairly supported. The Unfunded Debt has slightly given way.

The supply of money in the general discount market is abundant; nevertheless, the demand for accommodation has been somewhat active, and the lowest rates for the best paper are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	3⅞ to — per cent.	Four months' bills	4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	3¾ to — "	Six months' bills	4¾ to 5 "
Three months' bills	4 to 4½ "		

At the usual meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, held on Thursday, the minimum rate of discount was advanced to *four* per cent. This rise was followed by a corresponding advance in the value of money in other quarters. The Joint-Stock Banks are now giving 3 per cent for money at call, and 3½ per cent with seven days' notice.

On the Continent capital has ruled very firm in price. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	4	4	Amsterdam	4	4
Vienna	5	5¼	Turin	5	5
Berlin	4	3½	Brussels	4	3½
Frankfort	3	3	Hamburg	—	3½
			St. Petersburg	5	5

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £150,000, but the whole of the gold at hand has been disposed of. The value of the gold now on passage from Australia is about £615,000, and the next two steamers from New York are expected to bring about £120,000. The exchange comes at 147½ 148, and the premium on gold 33¾ per cent. These rates are in favour of England.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank of London, the net profits of the six months were stated at £67,239, and the available balance £70,222. A dividend of 15s. per share for the past half year was declared, which will absorb £45,000; consequently there will remain a balance for appropriation at the end of the financial year, in July next, of £25,222 0s. 10d.

The issue of bills on India this month is announced by the Indian Council at £100,000. It is possible, however, that another issue will take place before its expiration. The exchange at Bombay has become more favourable.

The Stock Market was very dull on Monday, and prices ruled somewhat easier:—Consols, for Money, closed at 93 to 93⅛; Ditto, for Account, 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to 93⅛; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 18s. prem.; Red Sea Annuities, 22; Bank Stock was 235; India Four per Cent Rupee Paper sold at 96½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112¾; India Five per Cents, 105⅝ ¾; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Ditto, Bonds, 28s. to 29s. prem. On Tuesday the quotations showed signs of weakness, and the transactions were very moderate:—Consols, for Transfer, realised 92⅞ 93; Ditto, for February, 92⅞ 93; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜; Bank Stock, 236; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Exchequer Bills, 14s. prem.; India Rupee Paper, Four per Cent, was 95½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 105⅜; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112¾; the Five Per Cents marked 105⅜ ⅝; the Debentures, 100⅜; and the Bonds, 14s. prem. On Wednesday a further depression took place in the quotations, with a heavy speculative demand:—Consols, for Money, were 92⅝ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 92¾ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 16s. prem., the latter figure being for small bills; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; Red Sea Annuities, 21 15-16 to 22; India Five per Cents, 105⅞ ⅞; Ditto, Debentures, 100⅞ ½; Ditto, Bonds, 26s. prem. Bank Stock was 237; India Stock, 226; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 96; the Five per Cent, 106½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 113½; On Thursday no change of importance took place in the quotations; but the market was flat. Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅛ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92⅜ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 15s. prem.; Red Sea Annuities, 22; India Five per Cents, 108½ ⅞. Bank Stock was done at 235 to 237.

The half-yearly meeting of the London Joint-Stock Bank has been held. The usual dividend of 12½ per cent per annum was declared, together with a bonus of 10s. per share.

With the exception of Greek Bonds and Turkish Consolidés, the market for Foreign Securities has ruled less firm, and a slight reduction has taken place in prices compared with last week. The greatest depression is in Peruvian and Italian Stocks. Russian Scrip has marked 1⅞ to 2 prem.; Portuguese, 3½ to 3⅝ prem., ex div.; and Venezuela, 1⅜ to ⅝ dis.; Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93¾; Egyptian, 95⅛; Ditto, second issue, 94⅜; Greek, 16½; Ditto Coupons, 6⅜; Italian Railway, 73⅛ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 32; New Grenada, 28½; Ditto, Land Warrants, 4⅝; Ditto, ex Coupons, 12½; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98⅜; Ditto, 1852, 88 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 47⅜ ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 98⅜; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 96; Spanish Three per Cents, 54⅛ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 46⅜ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 24¼; Ditto, Certificates, 9⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 85⅜; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, 1862, 67⅜ ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents, 10⅞; Turkish Consolidés, 46⅜; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23⅜ ex div.; Austrian Five per Cents, 67½; and Italian Five per Cents, 69⅜ ex div.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have not been to say numerous; yet prices have been well supported:—Alliance have changed hands at 25½; Australasia, 73⅜; Bank of Egypt, 25⅝; Bank of Queensland, 3⅞; British North American, 50⅞; Chartered of British Columbia, 10½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20⅜; City, 95; Imperial, 10⅜; London and Brazilian, 31⅛; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 12⅜; London and Colonial, 4¼; London and Northern, 3⅜; London and South African, 25⅜; Metropolitan and Provincial, 14⅜; National Provincial of England, New, 35½; Ditto, 18½; Oriental, 50½; Ottoman, 34; Ditto, New, 8; Provincial of Ireland, 30 ex div.; Standard of British South Africa, 10⅜; Union of Australia, 53; Union of England and France, 1½; and Union of London, 33½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in improved request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105¼ ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96¼ ex div.; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 110; Ditto, 1880, 113; Mauritius Six per Cents, 111½; Natal Six per Cents, 110; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 101⅞ ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 99½ ex div.; New Zealand Six per Cents, 110 ex div.; Queensland Six per Cents, 111 ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

A fair business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities:—Bombay Gas, 1; Crystal Palace, 33½ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 100; English and Australian Copper, 2⅛; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 1⅞ ex div.; London General Omnibus, 1½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅜ ex div.; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 3⅛; Oriental Inland Steam, 8½ ex div.; National Discount, 8½; Red River Land and Mineral, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73; Ditto, New, 43½; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 29 ex div.; Ditto, 3½ ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 50½.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been somewhat limited, and prices have rather given way. There has, however, been no actual pressure of sales. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 45⅝; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 24; Great Northern, 128½; Ditto, A Stock, 133½; Great Western, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½; London and Blackwall, 7⅝; London and Brighton, 117¾; London, and North-Western, 97⅜; London and South-Western, 103½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Metropolitan, 93; Midland, 129½; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99½; North Staffordshire, 16; South-Eastern, 88⅝; South Wales, 68; West Midland—Oxford, 32½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 88½; London and South-Western, 105; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 90½; Scottish North-Eastern, 74; West Midland—Oxford, 127½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 101¾; Cape Town and Dock, 109; East Indian, 107¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 105½; Great Southern of India, 105; Madras, 103¾; Scinde, 106¼.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7¾; Bahia and San Francisco, 21½; Dutch Rhenish, 17⅛; Recife and San Francisco, 18⅛; San Paulo, 9⅜; and South Austrian, 25¾.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£68,856	A decrease of bullion of	£533,386
A decrease of public deposits of	4,502,078	An increase of rest of	45,204
An increase of other deposits of	2,379,474	A decrease of reserve of	591,791
A decrease of securities of	1,455,158		

The total circulation is now £21,018,849. Public deposits amount to £4,280,730; private deposits to £16,772,782. Securities amount to £31,165,075; and the stock of bullion is £14,102,169.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 12.—There was a very poor show of English wheat on sale here to-day. Selected samples changed hands steadily, at full prices: but all other kinds were a dull inquiry, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—moved off slowly, at last week's currency. Malting barley was firm in price; grinding and distilling sorts, however, commanded very little attention. No quotable change took place in the value of malt. The demand was far from active. Good sound oats advanced 6d. per quarter, and other kinds were tolerably firm. Both beans and peas sold slowly, at the late decline in value. The flour trade was tolerably firm.

Jan. 14.—No quotable change took place in the value of any kind of produce to-day. Generally speaking, the trade ruled inactive.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 51s.; rye, 34s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 63s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 38s. to 41s.; white, 38s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 37s. to 39s.; country marks 33s. to 36s. per 280lb; American, 22s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 340; barley, 1290; malt, 1140; oats, 70; flour, 1310. Irish: Oats, 100. Foreign: Wheat, 11,050; barley, 2210; oats, 12,350; flour, 960 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed is still in request, at full prices, and there is rather more business doing in linseed, at extreme rates. Other seeds, as well as cakes, rule about stationary.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 60s. 3d. to 63s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 62s.; white ditto, 45s. to 70s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d. rye, 41s. 6d.; beans, 36s. 8d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 4d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 35s. 8d.; beans, 37s. 1d.; peas, 38s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 71,747; barley, 79,358; oats, 14,341; rye, 6; beans, 4113; peas, 1274 quarters.

Tea.—The market is extensively supplied with all kinds, and the demand is steady, at previous quotations.

Sugar.—Privately, as well as at public sale, most kinds of raw sugar have moved off slowly, and, in some instances, low qualities have gone rather lower. Barbadoes has sold at 35s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; and Mauritius, 27s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 46s. per cwt for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces rule about stationary.

Coffee.—Very full prices have been realised for all kinds, and the market, generally, is in a healthy state.

Rice.—The demand is almost wholly confined to small parcels; nevertheless, the currencies rule firm, although the stock is large for the time of year.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter have moved off steadily, at very full prices. Inferior kinds support late rates. The bacon market is steady, at 52s. per cwt for the best Waterford on board. Hams, lard, and other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The market is heavy, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands at 43s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. per cwt. The stock has rather increased.

Oils.—Linseed oil is worth 41s. per cwt, with a fair demand; rape is selling at £50 10s. to £54; olive, £52 to £60 10s.; cocoanut, £52 to £58; and fine palm, £40. French turpentine, 102s. to 103s.; and American, 117s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a good business doing in rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is worth 3s. to 11s. 6d.; Hombro' spirit, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; English grain spirit, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; rice ditto, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £1 16s. to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartleys', 14s. 6d. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Fine qualities have sold steadily, at full prices; but inferior qualities have commanded very little attention. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kent, 60s. to 160s.; Sussex, 80s. to 150s.; and foreign, 90s. to 135s. per cwt.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds is quiet, at about previous currencies.

Potatoes.—The supplies on offer are extensive, and the trade generally is inactive, at from 45s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 15).—Notwithstanding that the show of beasts here to-day was rather limited, the demand for all breeds ruled somewhat heavy, at prices barely equal to Monday. The extreme value of the best Scots was 5s. per 8lb. The supply of sheep was very moderate, both as to number and quality. Downs and half-breds moved off freely, at full quotations; but all other breeds were a dull inquiry, at late rates. In some instances, heavy sheep were rather cheaper. The top price was 5s. 10d. per 8lb. We have to report an active sale for calves, and an advance in the currencies of 4d. per 8lb. The best veal was worth 5s. per 8lb. Pigs sold steadily, at extreme rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 30s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 892; cows, 121; sheep, 3200; calves, 150; pigs, 330. Foreign: Beasts, 210; sheep, 800; and calves, 123.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

BANKRUPTS.

J. ELLIS, Brixton, Surrey, builder.—J. C. FRESHAM, Broughton, Northamptonshire farmer.—J. R. MARSH, Long-lane, West Smithfield, saddler.—H. HUSSEY, Old Fish-street-hill, licensed victualler.—T. PALMER, Penge, Surrey, plumber, painter and glazier.—R. POGLEY, Ipswich, dealer in toys. J. DELL, Holborn-bars, shoe warehouseman.—W. R. FOWLER, New-cross, Kent, builder.—G. R. HOLLANDER, Coventry, watch manufacturer.—E. STOREY and D. HAIGH, Halifax, Yorkshire, curriers.—T. KING and R. YARVILL, Liverpool, iron-foundry warehousemen.—T. P. WATERHOUSE, St. Helens, Lancashire, draper.—D. BUNBURY, Liverpool, grocer.—A. S. DE WELDYEZ, Manchester, teacher of languages.—C. REYNOLDS, Manchester.—J. PEARSON, Kingswinford, Staffordshire carter master.—D. CROSS, Birmingham, hosier.—T. SMITH, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, baker.—C. N. KORTUM, Caledonian-road, soap manufacturer.—J. J. STACEY, West Croydon, Surrey, grocer.—H. JOHNSON, Bishopsgate-street, estate agent.—J. MAY, North Audley-street, livery-stable keeper.—J. LAMPRELL, Clerkenwell-green, beer-shop-keeper.—G. ACOMBE, City-road, mat manufacturer.—W. HATTEN, Twickenham, builder.—R. CHOWN, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, miller.—B. O'CONNOR, Pimlico, ballast merchant.—G. PETTIT, Southgate-road, Hackney, butcher.—W. N. BARKER, Shenfield, Essex, boot and shoe maker.—G. LEA, Camberwell, patent medicine vendor.—J. M. BORER, Haverstock-hill, cheesemonger.—J. CLAYTON, William-street, Commercial-road East, cab proprietor.—W. H. ROBINSON, Southampton, draper.—W. SIMPSON, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger.—R. SAYLE, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, farmer.—G. ANGUS, Plumstead, Kent, engineer.—R. B. PERRY, Bradley, Staffordshire, flint-grinder.—W. WILLIAMSON, Dalston, Cumberland, banker.—MARY and HELEN HUNTINGTON, Liverpool, earthenware-dealers.—J. SMITH, Bolton, beer retailer.—E. HOLDEN, Bolton, Lancashire, shopkeeper.—G. R. L'ALLEMAND, Durham, picture-dealer.—T. COOPER, Barrow, Suffolk, horse-dealer.—H. BROWN, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—W. LAWSON, Torquay, Devon, baker.—J. NORTHAM, Winsham, Somersetshire, national schoolmaster.—T. BASTOW, Bradford, Yorkshire, boot and shoe maker.—R. GILLESPIE, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, travelling draper.—W. HARRIS, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, carpenter.—B. WOODHOUSE, Duffield, Derbyshire, miller.—F. S. JARRETT, Havent, Hants, butcher.—T. SIMMONDS, West Boathley, Sussex, bricklayer.—J. PITMAN, Taunton, painter.—T. DAVEY, Lewes, Sussex, printer.—J. WOOD, Halifax, Yorkshire, cartwright.—H. TAYLOR, Sheffield, architect.—C. WOOTTON, Old Basford, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—J. S. BEER, Devonport, butcher.—T. FILMER, Charlton, Kent mess master.

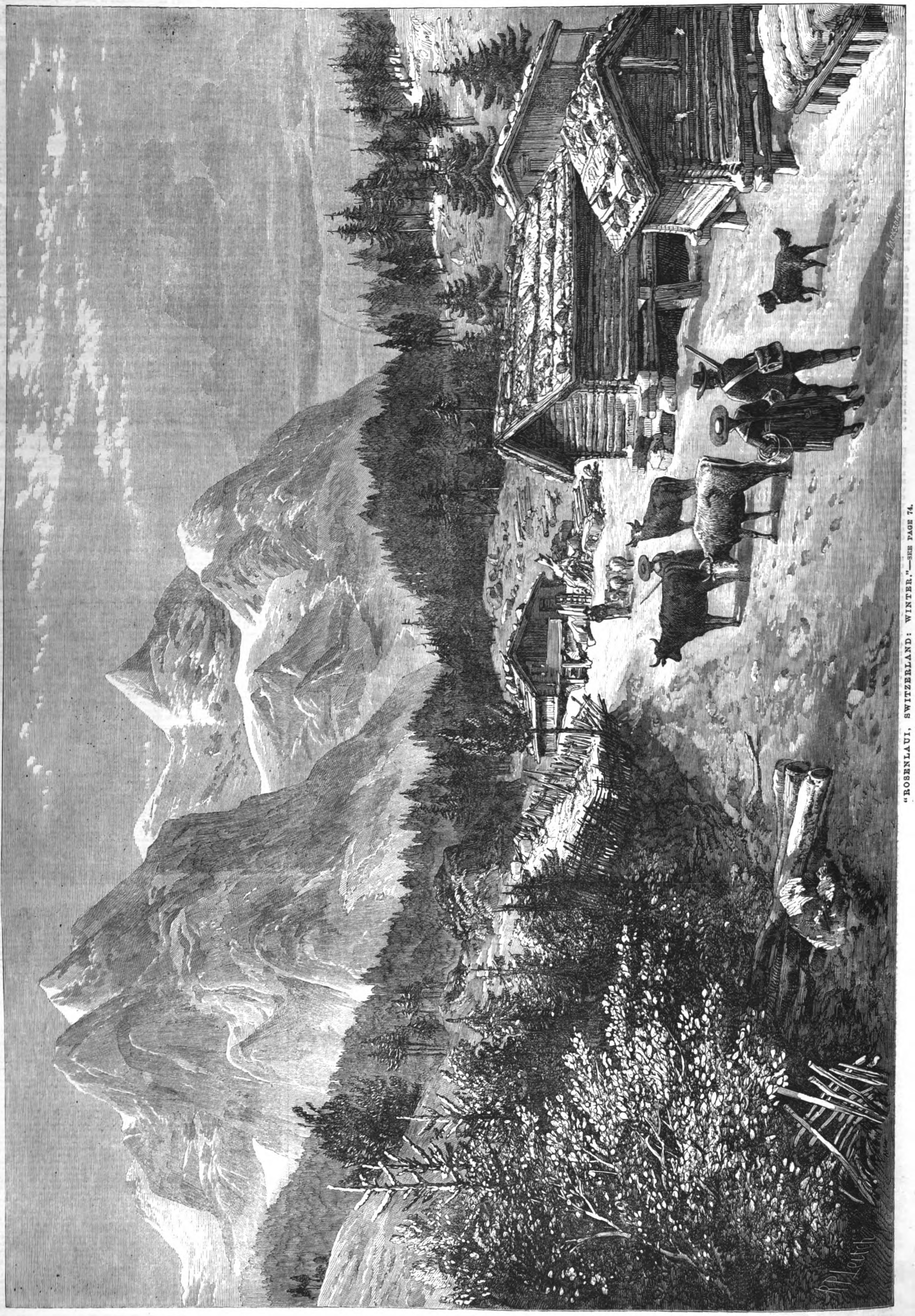
TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. HAMBIDGE, Great Warley, Essex, late licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

R. N. COLLIER, Chatham, clerk in the dockyard.—T. PEET, Thomas-street, Oxford-street, publican.—J. COOPER, Harmood-street, Hampstead-road, dairyman.—C. T. BOARD and J. JYIMY, Worship-street, leather merchants.—R. MILES, Tracey-street, Islington, late cheesemonger.—J. ROTH, Barbican, City, shopman to a cap manufacturer.—W. J. CLARK, Barking, Essex, journeyman wheelwright.—A. ROBINSON, Grey's-terrace, Southwark.—R. HEATH, Brighton, coachmaker.—R. PINEGER, Somerset-terrace, Wandsworth.—G. F. CADLY, Hyde-place, Islington, baker.—W. M. EDWARDS, Mark-lane, City, wine merchant.—A. BOWCHESTER, Kennington-oval, Lambeth, commission traveller.—J. W. WHITNEY, Regent-street, Cambridge-shire, and H. Hamilton, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, booksellers.—W. S. WARD, Bridge, newspaper reporter.—W. H. ROBINSON, Southampton, draper.—G. A. OSBORNE, Barbican-close, and Jacobs-well-court, City, cap manufacturer.—F. PEARCE, Dartford, superannuated clerk in the Victualling-yard.—T. Y. KIMPTON, Hertford, surveyor.—J. MASKELL, Prebend-street, Islington, wholesale milliner.—G. MORTIMORE Church-street, Chelsea, baker.—J. WINCHESTER, King's-road, Chelsea, plumber.—W. TAYLOR, Watney-street, Commercial-road East, cabdriver.—I. BARKER, Brunes-terrace, Stepney, and Old King Harry-fields, Mile-end-road, dealer in building material.—T. DANKS, Dudley, stationer.—G. HOOPER, Droitwich, bootmaker.—W. HAYNES, Hinckley, Leicestershire, milliner.—S. GRIFFITHS, Wolverhampton, broker.—J. SUTTON, Leicester, toll farmer.—D. LLOYD, Machin, Monmouthshire, tailor.—F. WIGGINS, Nottingham, printer.—J. PRICE, Frome, baker.—H. MICHELL, Truro and Geen Mills, Cornwall, miller.—J. ALLAN, Normanby, Yorkshire, joiner.—T. J. LOCKWOOD, Sheffield, coal merchant.—W. BLACKBURN, Swinton, Yorkshire, butcher.—R. A. M'KNIGHT, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—G. W. GRIFFIN, St. Helen's, Lancashire, hatter.—W. DUNDERDALE, Liverpool, timber merchant.—W. ROGERS, Altrincham, Cheshire, grocer.—J. YOUNG, Manchester, late merchant.—E. HARDON, Stockport and Manchester, power-loom cloth manufacturer.—ELIZABETH ALWAY, Bristol, licensed victualler.—J. M. PULLINGER, Birmingham, railway clerk.—S. B. PULLEN, Bristol, grocer.—J. SIMPSON, Liverpool, commercial traveller.—J. MILES, Prestwich, Lancashire, commercial traveller.—J. FORSTER, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, grocer.—J. SMITH, Salford, licensed retailer of ale.—J. LEICESTER, Hulme, warehouseman.—J. MARSH, Salford, lodge-keeper at a barmill.—J. ROWE, Hulme, house-agent.—R. WEBBER, Oulmleigh, Devonshire, butcher.—J. BELL, Carlisle, brewer.—W. GLASS, Stafford, printer.—E. SOLLOWAY, Stafford, clicker.—D. WHARAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, late licensed victualler.—R. J. ANTCLIFF, Grimley-on-the-hill, Nottinghamshire, licensed hawker.—J. SIMM, Standish, Lancashire, beer retailer.—H. W. HARGREAVES, Bolton, draper's assistant.—T. MOORE, South Shore, Lancashire, beerhouse keeper.—R. YATES, Over Darwen, Lancashire, beer-seller.—F. DOWNING, Stowmarket, Suffolk, fishmonger.—R. TAYLOR, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, journeyman cabinetmaker.—H. BLACKMAN, Southampton, baker.—G. ALLINSON, Barkston-Ash, Yorkshire, blacksmith.—W. ELLIS, Kearsborough, Yorkshire.—R. K. MADAM, Wakefield, Yorkshire, late farmer.—W. OBEY, Brighton.—J. MARKLEW, Ogley Hay, Staffordshire, licensed victualler.—J. HAMLET, Lichfield, architectural draughtsman.—J. AMBROSE, Leeds, railway guard.—P. BALHAM, Ipswich, coachmaker.—F. COX, West Woodhay, Berks, tailor.—M. COULSON, Hexham, Northumberland, butcher.—D. GRIFFITHS, Walsall, saddler.—T. BAYLEY, Darlaston, Staff



"ROSENLAUI, SWITZERLAND: WINTER."—SEE PAGE 74.

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DAVOUD PACHA,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOUNT LEBANON.

After the civil war in Mount Lebanon between the Christian and Druse sects, during the summer of 1860, the Sultan's Government, as well as the five great Powers of Europe, were in no small degree puzzled as to how this vast district should be governed for the future. It was proposed at first to select one of the native princes of the country; but, owing to sectarian disputes and jealousies, this became a simple impossibility. The population of Mount Lebanon amounts to about 400,000 souls, divided into six sects—Maronites, Greeks, Greek Catholics, Druses, Moslems, and Metualis—all hating each other, and all determined not to be ruled over by any member of another creed who is a native of the mountain. The great majority of the population is Christian; and this fact, together with the recollection of the help given to the Druse sect by certain Turkish officials during the civil war of 1860, made it almost impossible for the Porte to place a Moslem as ruler over Lebanon. It was therefore decided by the representatives of the great Powers, as also by the Sultan's Commissioners, that the mountain should be governed by a Christian, named by the Porte, but not a native of Lebanon. The unanimous choice fell upon Davoud Effendi, who was then the Director-General of Telegraphs throughout the Turkish Empire, whose Portrait we here give, and who thenceforth became Davoud Pacha, the first Christian ever raised to the rank of Muchier, which is the third or highest rank of Pacha.

Davoud Pacha has, by all accounts, shown himself fully worthy of the great trust reposed in him by his Imperial master. From a state of utter confusion and anarchy into which the hereditary native feudal chiefs had brought the Lebanon, he has, in little more than a year, brought the Government into something like order, and throughout his pachalic life and property are as safe as in the best organised countries in Europe. The Christian population of the Lebanon submit cheerfully to Davoud Pacha because he is a Christian, whilst the Druses, Moslems, and Metualis are obedient to him because he is named by the Porte and is not a Christian of the Lebanon.

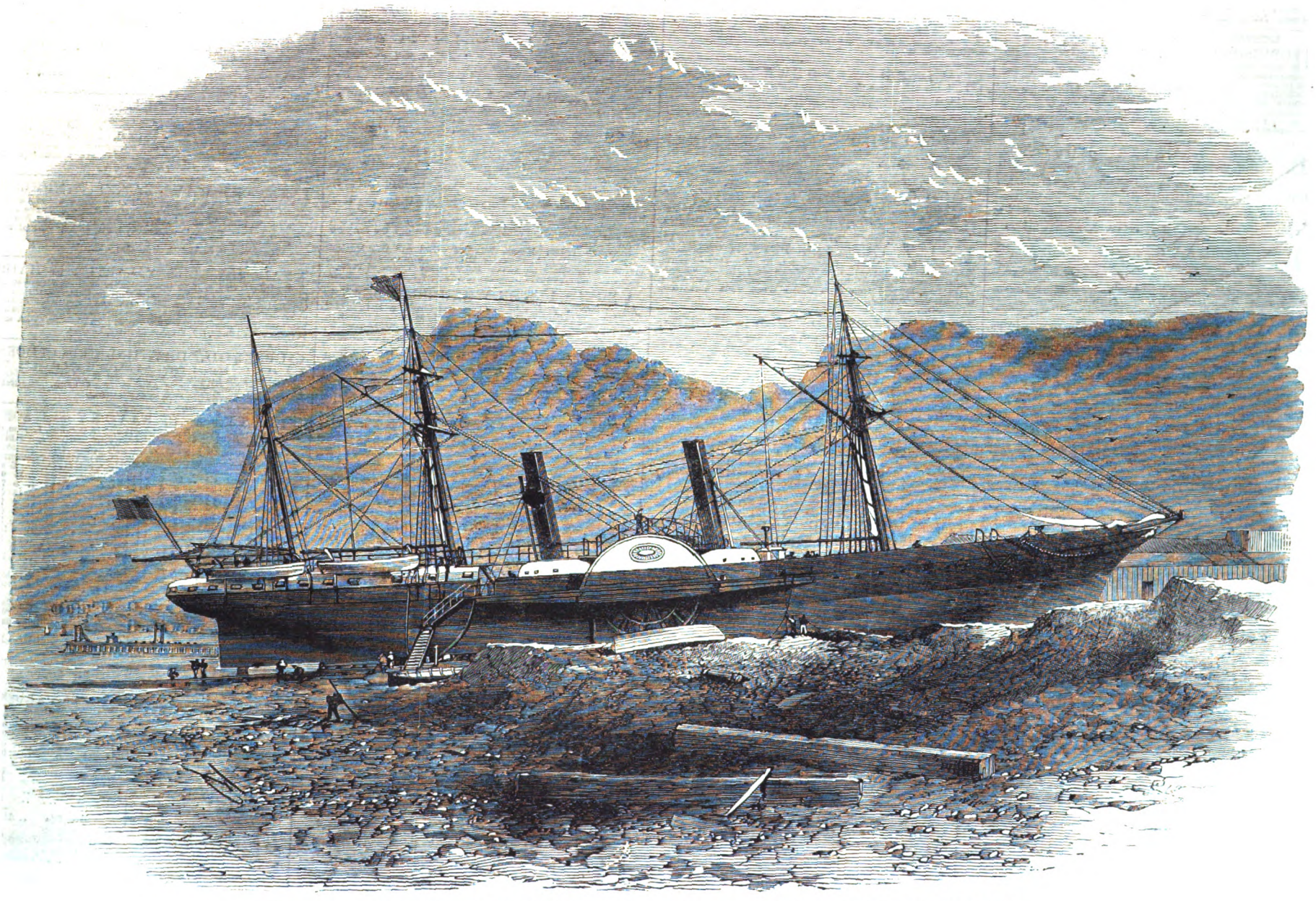
In creed Davoud Pacha is a Catholic Armenian (that is, of the sect of Armenians who, whilst retaining their own ancient rites and ceremonies, are in communion with the Roman Catholic Church); but, although a sincere and even devout member of his own church, is by no means a bigot, and has placed no obstacles in the way of Protestant schools or missionaries in the mountain. Wherever amongst the natives of Lebanon he has found persons of education and intelligence he has employed them, no matter to what creed they belong; and in more than one instance he has braved the outcries of fanatic Catholics or Greeks, and employed native Protestants in the service of Government. Amongst others he has on his personal staff and employed in the police corps of the Lebanon an English officer formerly in the English cavalry, a French officer who belonged to the Chasseurs à Pied, and a Hungarian officer.

The subject of this brief memoir was born at Constantinople in March, 1816. He belongs to one of the oldest Christian families in Turkey, and which suffered during the persecutions of 1827. He has been no less than twenty-eight years in the service of the Porte, having, after a complete University course at Berlin, commenced his official career as professor of modern languages in the Ottoman Military College of Constantinople. He afterwards entered the diplomatic line as Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Berlin, then at Vienna, and afterwards at Paris, whence he returned to Berlin as Charge d'Affaires, which post he held at various times for a period of nine years. In 1854 he accompanied Ali Pacha as chief secretary to the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was Imperial Commissioner for the question of the navigation of the Danube, and in 1858 went as chief secretary with Fuad Pacha to the Conference of Paris. In the following year he was named Director-General of Telegraphs, and under his auspices all the great lines of telegraphic communications now being completed throughout the Turkish empire were commenced. In 1861 he was selected by the Porte and the five Powers to fill the very difficult post of Governor-General of the Lebanon, with the rank of Muchir, or Pacha of the highest grade, and is the first Christian ever named to that rank under the Sublime Porte. Davoud Pacha speaks French, English, Italian, and German, and has, in the first of these languages, published a history of the seven years' war, which is well spoken of. He in former years gained more than one great prize medal, &c., by his writings and dissertations before the Berlin University, and is a Member of the Academy of Science in that city.

DAVOUD PACHA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF MOUNT LEBANON, THE FIRST CHRISTIAN PACHA NOMINATED BY THE PORTE.

TABLE BAY PATENT SLIP.

TABLE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in Southern Africa, is capable of sheltering the largest fleets, and, except from June to August, always affords safe anchorage. Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, lies on its south-west shore, and at its back is Table Mountain, so conspicuous in our Engraving. A patent slip has recently been constructed in Table Bay by Messrs. De Pass, Spence, and Co., and Messrs. Robert Granger and Co. Erected on the sheltered side of the breakwater, it is capable of taking up ships of 2000 tons. The "ways" are fastened to the solid rock. The cradle is made of the best teak wood. Steam power is employed to haul ships up. Competent judges have pronounced it the best and largest work of the kind ever undertaken. Our Engraving shows the Australian Navigation Company's fine paddle-steamer Coonanbara under repair on the patent slip. She was supplied with a new rudder and all the steering apparatus, which she lost in a tremendous gale off the Cape while on her voyage from London to Sydney. This is the fifth vessel that has been on the slip since it was opened for use a month or two ago. The Coonanbara weighed, with her coals, stores, and machinery, upwards of 1000 tons, and her length resting on the slip was upwards of 210ft. This thoroughly tested the efficiency of the ways and machinery of the slip, which, however, is capable of taking up much larger vessels.



THE AUSTRALIAN PADDLE-STEAMER COONANBARA, ON THE NEW PATENT SLIP IN TABLE BAY, CAPE COLONY.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Nov. 29, the wife of Captain George Ward, Brigade-Major Commanding at Dinapore, of a son.

At Lilford Hall, Northampton, Lady Lilford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Knessall, Notts, Edward Lysaght Griffin, Barrister-at-law, son of the Lord Bishop of Limerick, to Beatrice Fanny, third daughter of George William Craddock, of Nuneaton.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's Church, Southwark, George Henry Child, of West Smithfield, to Emma, third daughter of David Davies, Blackfriars-road. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at the Three Tuns Hotel, 87, High-street, Borough, Southwark, of bronchitis, Sarah, the beloved wife of Robert L. Harris, in the 55th year of her age.

On the 12th inst., at the Parsonage, Patterdale, Westmorland, Jane Ellen, wife of the Rev. William Thomas Rocke, Incumbent, and youngest daughter of the late John May Bromehead, Esq., of Lincoln.

At Romford, Lieut.-Colonel George Davis Wilson, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, and formerly of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, in his 83rd year.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
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UNRIVALLED PRIZE MEDAL.
LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
manufactured by the
WHEELER and WILSON M'F'G. COMPANY,
with all the recent Improvements and Additions.
The perfection of mechanism and a necessity for every household, economising time, at the same time doing the best and strongest work in any material.
Instruction gratis to every purchaser.
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KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that (in consequence of the approaching marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the expected early commencement of the London season) they intend to show at once their first delivery of the New Spring Silks, &c., for 1863, which has been selected on the most advantageous terms, and contains every novelty of importance manufactured in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
NEW SPRING SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
All new Colours.
New Checked, Striped, and Plain Silks,
£1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.
New Striped, Checked, and Plain French Silks
£1 19s. 6d.
New Gros de Suez (Cordel Silks),
£1 17s. 6d.
New Chêné and Brochés Striped Silks,
£1 19s. 6d.
New Gros d'Athens, all new colours,
£2 2s. 6d.
New Brochés Jasper Silks,
£2 5s. 6d.
Richest Plain Poult de Soies, all new colours,
£2 15s. 6d.
New Brochés Moires Antiques,
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Richest Plain Moire Antiques, all new colours,
£3 18s. 6d.
White and Light-coloured, Glacé, Plain, Moire Antique, Brochés, and Crysseline Silks, for Wedding Dresses, &c.,
from £1 15s. to 6 guineas the Full Dress.
Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

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NEW BLACK SILKS at KING'S,
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Black Glacé Silks ..	..	..	£1 0 0	the Full Dress.
Black Satin Bar Silks ..	..	..	1 5 6	„
Black Brochés Silks ..	..	..	1 10 6	„
Black Cordel Silks ..	..	..	1 15 6	„
Black Glacé Poult de Soies ..	..	..	1 17 6	„
Black Broché Moire Antiques ..	..	..	1 19 6	„
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Patterns sent post-free.—Address King and Co., Regent-st., London.

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NEW COTTON FABRICS at KING'S,
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No advance in the Price.
English and Swiss Cambrics, for Morning Wrappers .. .. 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.
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Chintz and Pompadour Cambrics, for Morning Wrappers .. .. 7s. 6d. „
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRANT and GASK,
the Purchasers of nearly the whole of the Textile Fabrics, SHAWLS, MANTLES, SILKS, LACE GOODS, &c., in the International Exhibition, being desirous of closing the sale of this extraordinary collection of goods, have made still further Reductions in the Prices of every article remaining. No portion of the Exhibition Goods will be placed in their regular stock.
The remainder of the PARIS GLOVES, FRENCH PERFUMERY, FRENCH JEWELLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES from the Austrian and French Courts, will be cleared out at nominal prices.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
GRANT and GASK
have purchased the whole of the STOCK of PARIS KID GLOVES of Mr. H. Holmes, Paris and New Orleans, comprising several thousand dozens, which have been lodged in the Custom House, Paris, for upwards of twelve months, 500 dozens of which are slightly spotted, and will be sold at 6½d. per pair, and the others from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pair, very best quality.
Grant and Gask are selling the LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, quality as exhibited in the International Exhibition, from 1s. per pair, and the very best quality from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d. per pair; including Jouvin's Bouquetaire, and all the best makes. Sample pair forwarded by post.
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SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, and VELVETS.
GRANT and GASK
respectfully announce that they will show, on and after Monday Next, the following lots of first-class goods, greatly under the usual price—viz:—
250 Pieces of the very richest Moire Antiques, in all Colours, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress, or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard.
A Lyons Manufacturer's Stock of Superb Woven Velvet Robes, the whole of which will be sold at 2½ guineas Dress of 13 to 15 yards, extra wide width—previously sold at 7 to 10 guineas.
Also, a Lot of the Richest Quality Lyons Silk Velvets, and Black Figured and other Silks. The Velvets will be sold from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard—none higher. Many of the latter are worth 15s. 6d. to 20s. per yard; and the French Silks from 32s. 6d. to 3½ guineas the Dress, equally under price.
Patterns forwarded to the country.
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CLOAKS.—SEWELL and CO. inform Ladies that they have upwards of 500 Winter and Autumn Cloaks and Jackets for Sale, consisting of Velvets, Velours de Drap, and Waterproof Cloaks.
The above will be sold at nearly half-price.
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GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!
Black, White, and Coloured, Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
The best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d.; the very best, Paris, 2s. 6d.
Free for two extra stamps.—BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS, SILKS,
Barèges, Balzarines, Grenadines, and Mohairs,
at half the original cost. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance corner only).

SOILED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
at Ridiculous Prices.
Fine French, for Ladies or Gentlemen, hemmed, stitched, bordered, or tucked, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 1 guinea a dozen.
Patterns free.
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BLACK SILKS
at Manufacturers' Prices.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance at the corner).

R. WILLEY and SON will offer on MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 19, and following days, their entire STOCK OF FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, DRESSES, &c., at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
15 and 16, Ludgate-street, London (four doors from St. Paul's-churchyard).

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Finsbury-square, E.C.
Established nearly 100 years.
OPERA CLOAKS.
The Princess Alexandra, 1 Guinea,
in a variety of New Materials and Seasonable Colours.
Algerian Silk and Satin Stripe Opera Bernouse
(fully trimmed), 1 guinea.
White, Scarlet, Sky,
and all colours in French Cashmere, Bernouse,
large size, 15s. 6d.
Sent to any part of the country. Returnable if not approved of.
RICH WOVEN SHAWLS,
1½ guinea, 2 guineas, and 3 guineas.
An Assortment of Six sent to any part of the kingdom for approval.

SEWELL and CO.'s CELEBRATED MOIRE ANTIQUES.—Sewell and Co. respectfully announce that they have now ready an assortment of these magnificent Dresses, at 4½ guineas the Full Dress. Unequalled for their quality and brilliancy.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho, London.

INDIA SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS, the only European exhibitors of India Shawls in the International Exhibition, request attention to their recent extensive importations, amongst which is a great variety of Delhi Work of Shawls, at 15s., 21s., and 31s. 6d. India shawls bought and exchanged.
THE GREAT INDIA WAREHOUSE,
171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street, W.

WINTER CLOAKS AT GREATLY- REDUCED PRICES.—FARMER and ROGERS are now selling their magnificent stock of Winter Cloaks and Mantles at a great reduction in price purchased to taking stock. Amongst them are several elegant French patterns in Cloth and Velvet, which they are selling considerably less than half-price. French Cashmere Shawls, 6 guineas—usual price, 10 guineas. A few only of the celebrated Paisley Exhibition Shawls are now left. India Shawls bought and exchanged.—171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
800 pairs selling off, at 1s. 6d. per pair. A manufacturer's clearing lot. The best goods ever offered at the price. Post-free for 20 stamps.—JAMES BOOTY'S 30, Edgware-road, W

NEW FANCY SILKS,
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PETER ROBINSON begs to call the particular attention of his Customers to the above recent purchase, which comprises a lot of very pretty French Silks, adapted for Young Ladies' wear; as also some dark Check Silks, of Spitalfields manufacture, calculated to wear exceedingly well.
The Quadrille Silk, at £1 19s. 6d.
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Fancy Corded Silks, £2 14s. 6d.
Jewelled Pompadours, £3 18s. 6d.
Very rich Corded Silks, 4 guineas
the Extra Full Dress of 16 yards.
Façonne Gros d'Aldiers, 4½ guineas.
Elegant Chênés Gros d'Afriques, 5 guineas.
Every new colour in self-coloured French Glaces, at £2 14s. 6d.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

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Checks, Chênés, and Millerales, 12s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. Full Dress.
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Endless variety of colours, and very fine quality, 2s. 11d. per yard.
Real Aberdeen Winceys, 11s. 9d. to 21s. Full Dress.
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WASHING GRENADINE DRESSES,
Pure White, at 11s. 9d. Full Dress; usual price, 18s. 6d.
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is desirous of drawing especial attention to his Stock of Velvet Mantles,
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Velvet is a most suitable material for Ladies' Winter Wear, and is more fashionable this season than it has been for many years.
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Lined throughout with Silk and quilted, one guinea.
Opera Burnouses, from 16s. 9d. to 25s. Very Handsome and Fancy Materials, from 21s. to 2½ guineas.
New Operas, Alexandra and Victoria, beautiful and novel trimming of Satin and Lace.
Several New Jackets for indoor wear in Cashmere, Velvet, and Lace.
Engravings gratis and post-free.
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700 dozen Francais, best make, 1s. 11½d.; worth 2s. 6d.
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will find it much to their advantage to visit
PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
where they can select from the largest Stock in Europe of goods made up, ready for immediate wear or in the piece, at the most economical prices.
Goods sent to any part of the country for selection.
Complete Lists of Mourning requisite for every grade or degree of relationship forwarded free.

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Rich Fancy Black Silks, from £1 10 0 the Full Dress to the richest qualities.

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Patterns free.
Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse,
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in Cloth and Cashmere. Zouave, tight-fitting and loose shapes. Although remarkably cheap, they are good, and such as any Lady may wear.

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A Full and Handsome Glacé Silk Skirt for 3 guineas.

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At NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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which are sent home
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The Guinea Tartatan Robe,
French Flowers and Wreaths,
A Beautiful Selection of Brussels Lace,
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The Guinea Opera Cloak,
Every Ballroom Elegance,
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The oldest established in London.
The Prize Medal awarded.

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The attention of Ladies is respectfully invited to their New Opera Cloaks.
Also, 500 very pretty Soufflé Tartatan Robes, in every Colour, at 14s. 9d., extra length.
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Rich Striped and Checked Glacés,
£1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards, wide width.
Rich French Cords, all new colours,
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£3 17s. 6d. per 15 yards.
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These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and distinguished patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application.
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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
for promoting the growth, improving, and beautifying the Hair;
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for the Skin and Complexion, and removing cutaneous defects;
and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE,
for rendering the Teeth sound and white, and preserving the gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments.—Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Ask for ROWLANDS' articles.

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OH! IF I HAD SOME ONE TO LOVE ME, My trials and troubles to thereof!
Price 2s. 6d. HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO. Prize medal awarded for this very elegant Pianoforte, of a small size, the full compass, check action, and most perfect touch admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Warranted to keep in tune and to be the best and cheapest Pianoforte with check action and all the latest improvements.
Price, in Mahogany, Rosewood, or Walnut, 25, 26, and 27 guineas. A great variety may be seen at
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		Per Month.
No. 1 and 2. One Stop	..	10s. 6d.
3. Three Stops	..	12s. 0d.
4. Five Stops	..	15s. 0d.
5. Ten Stops	..	21s. 0d.
6. Fourteen Stops	..	26s. 0d.
9. Ten Stops, Percussion Action	..	25s. 0d.
10. Fourteen Stops	..	21s. 6d.
11. Fourteen Stops	..	25s. 0d.
12. Fifteen Stops	..	42s. 0d.
13. Eight Stops, Two Keyboards	..	25s. 0d.
14. Twenty-two Stops	..	42s. 0d.
DRAWING-ROOM MODELS.		
No. 1. Three Stops, Percussion and Knee Swells	..	21s. 0d.
2. Eight Stops	..	31s. 6d.
3. Sixteen Stops	..	42s. 0d.

N.B. A considerable Reduction from the above charges on Instruments taken by the year.
In the case of parties purchasing and paying for an Instrument within six months from the time of hiring, the amount due for hire will be given up in lieu of discount for ready money.
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BOOSEYS' "MINIATURE" PIANOFORTE, 17 guineas, in Walnut or Mahogany. Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS have much pleasure in announcing the introduction of a new pianoforte, "The Miniature," which they believe the public will pronounce quite unrivalled, as combining cheapness and an excellent quality of tone. The Miniature Pianoforte has the full compass, is in a simple but elegant case, and possesses great brilliancy, as well as a good, firm, and rapid touch. It is suitable alike for the boudoir, study, or schoolroom, and, from its strength and compact form, is especially adapted for the cabin of a ship or an extreme climate.
Illustrated prospectus on application to Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 207 and 209, Regent-street.
The largest in Europe.
Every Instrument may be relied on as at least equal to the description given of it. Inferior Instruments are carefully excluded from the stock.
Pianofortes by all the eminent English, Continental, and American Manufacturers, for Sale or Hire.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have a variety at this season of the year by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

ERARD'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.—Messrs. Erard have manufactured this new Instrument with a view of providing a first-rate Grand Pianoforte of a more convenient size and more moderate price.
These new model instruments are, for the present, only to be had of Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, who have received the first issue. To be seen at their Gallery, Nos. 207 and 209, Regent-street.

NEW MODEL PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture a very elegant Cottage Pianoforte, of the medium size and of the best description, rich, full tone, faultless repetition touch, price 35 guineas; largest size, 40 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

PIANETTE.—CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S small Cottage Pianoforte, with check action, superior tone, elastic touch. One of the most durable Pianofortes yet made, 25 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

COLONIAL PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER BEALE, and WOOD manufacture an Instrument similar in size to their Indian Pianoforte, in substantial and elegant cases of rosewood or walnut, and especially adapted for exportation to the Colonies. Price 50 guineas, packed, and F.O.B. at any home port. 55 guineas delivered at any of the chief colonial ports.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS received the Prize Medal and the very highest commendation. Their superiority has been incontestibly maintained. M. Debain is the inventor of the Harmonium.

No.		£	s.	d.
1.	Polished oak case, one stop, four octaves	6	6	0
2.	Ditto Ditto five octaves	9	9	0
3.	" " three stops	12	12	0
4.	" " five "	14	14	0
5.	" " seven "	19	0	
6.	" " nine "	24	0	0
7.	" " eleven "	30	10	0
8.	" " thirteen stops and knee action	39	0	0
9.	" " fifteen " "	42	0	0
	" " nineteen " "	56	0	0
	WITH PERCUSSION.			
10.	" nine stops	39	10	0
11.	" " thirteen "	49	10	0
12.	" " seventeen stops and knee action	60	10	0
13.	" " twenty-one "	86	10	0

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

PRIZE MEDAL CONCERTINAS. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have now on sale all the magnificent Concertinas for the manufacture of which the Prize Medals were awarded. They are, without doubt, the finest Instruments ever produced. Prices, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 guineas. The prices of the Instruments usually in demand are 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 guineas. Concertinas tuned and repaired.—Cramer, Beale, and Wood, 201, Regent-street.

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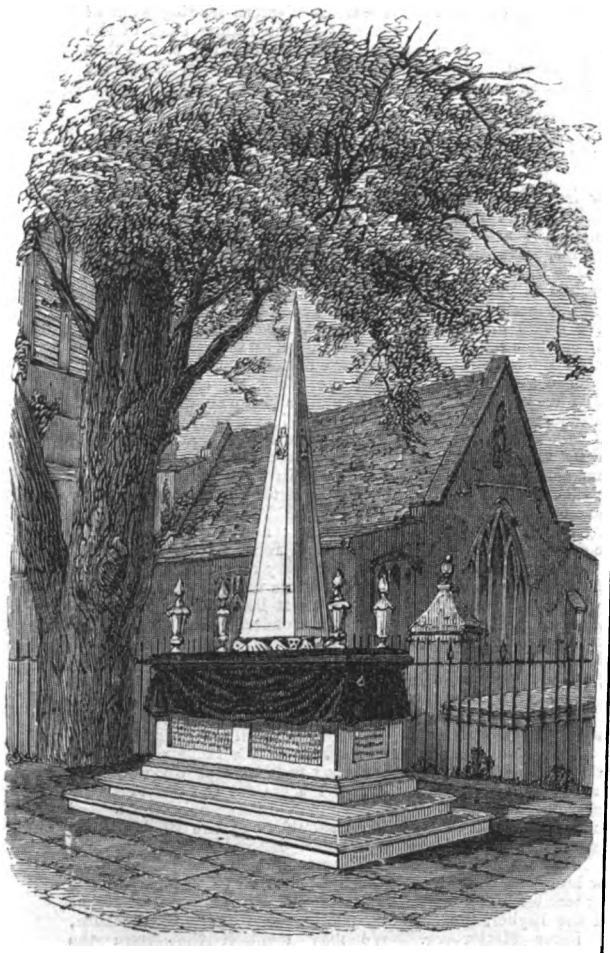
WALLER'S TOMB AT BEACONSFIELD.

THE beautiful tomb at Beaconsfield, erected by his son to Edmund Waller, the poet, has, at last, been restored by Mr. Henry Harley, statuary, of Windsor, at the cost and pursuant to the directions of



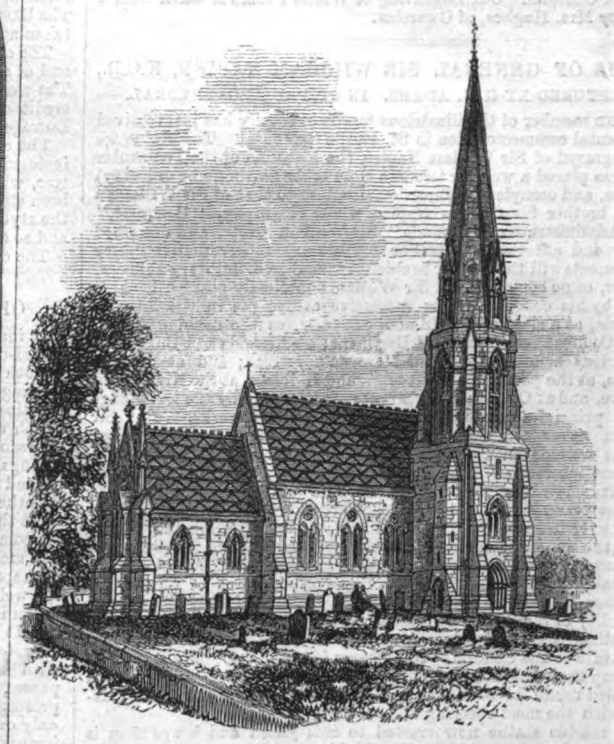
WALLER'S TOMB AT BECONSFIELD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, RECENTLY RESTORED.

Mr. H. E. Waller, of Farmington, Gloucestershire, the poet's descendant and representative. The renovation has been most carefully and creditably executed by Mr. Harley, and the tomb of black and white marble now stands out in all its pristine beauty—a magnificent memorial, well worthy of that admiration which Dr. Johnson once bestowed upon it. The elegant Latin inscriptions by Rymer of the Fœdera are visible again, and the area around the tomb is repaired, embracing in its precinct, the fine walnut-tree which overhangs the monument, and recalls the Wallers, an ancient and time-honoured family, that tree being their crest. The whole is a striking object, and, combined with the tablets to Edmund Burke, who lies buried in the church close by, forms a double attraction to all who may wish to visit the shrines of the mighty dead. In an article in

STATUE OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B., RECENTLY PLACED IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

the first series of his "Vicissitudes," Sir Bernard Burke thus speaks of Edmund Waller and his tomb:—

"An earlier sojourn of genius in Beaconsfield has left a memory there, not so venerable, it is true, as that of Edmund Burke, yet most pleasant to dwell upon—a memory which, with strange tenacity, attaches to the place far more closely, and with far more visible marks, than even the memory of Burke. The genius we allude to was Edmund Waller, the first lyric poet of his time, and the worthy precursor of Robert Burns, and Tom Moore, and the other great lyrists that were to succeed. Beaconsfield was the favourite and constant residence of Waller in his lifetime (his splendid seat, Hall Barn, still remains), and it is, in death, his last earthly resting-place. Edmund Waller's stately tomb in Beaconsfield Churchyard tells us, in most graceful Latinity, that he was 'of the poets of his time easily the Prince; that when an octogenarian he did not abdicate the laurel he had won in his youth; and that his country's language owes to him the possible belief that, if the Muses should cease to speak Greek and Latin, they would love to talk in English.' This epitaph records the truth. Waller may claim rank among our



NEW CHURCH AT NOCTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

greatest poets, and he had the rare faculty of never varying in his talent, and of writing just as ably at all periods of his life, whether in youth, manhood, or age.

"Waller's tomb was the work of filial affection, having been raised by his son at a costly expense. . . . The poet well deserves this sacred memorial who could, when in his extreme old age and close upon his death, write such lines as these:—

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
So, calm are we, when passions are no more;
For then we know how vain it was to boast
Of fleeting things, so certain to be lost.
Clouds of affection from our younger eyes
Conceal that emptiness which age descries;
The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home;
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new."

The present venerable Rector of Beaconsfield, the Rev. John Gould, B.D., now in his eighty-third year, has long been creditably

MEXICAN COSTUMES: A SCENE IN ONE OF THE SUBURBAN VILLAGES OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—SEE PAGE 84.

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active in his exertions to preserve and renovate the tombs and memorials, within his parish, of Burke and Waller, and it must be gratifying to him that so much has been done in his time by the kinsmen and namesakes of each notability. But it is still to be desired that this plan of monuments to great people being restored by their descendants should be more generally inculcated and carried out. It is much needed in many places. Take one, for instance—Chelsea, where, in the old churchyard, Sir Hans Sloane's fine tomb is perishing for want of repair; a fact, we are sure, which need only be made known to his descendants and inheritors of his wealth, the noble family of Cadogan. Our Engraving of Waller's tomb is taken from a sketch by Mrs. Hughes, of Gwercias.

STATUE OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.,

SCULPTURED BY G. G. ADAMS. IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A SECOND member of the illustrious family of Napier has just received monumental commemoration in St. Paul's Cathedral. The statue we have engraved of Sir William Napier, the historian of the Peninsular War, was placed a week or two ago close to the northern (or ordinary) entrance, and occupies a companion situation to that of Sir William's gallant brother Sir Charles Napier, whose biography, "Conquest," and "Administration of Scinde" Sir William wrote, and described so ably and affectionately. For his literary rather than military achievements will this Napier be chiefly remembered. Military abilities, however, of no common kind Sir William doubtlessly possessed. It is proved by his conduct in the successive campaigns in the Spanish peninsula, as a simple Captain of a company, as the dashing Major, and as Commander of the 43rd Regiment; at Almeida and Busaco, in the various combats following Massena's retreat; and at Fuentes d'Onore, at the passage of the Huebra and Bidossoa, at the Nivelle and the Nive, and at Orthes; but still more is it proved by the knowledge of the principles of strategy displayed in his works. But Sir William never commanded an army, and his personal bravery and the wounds he received are not therefore remembered with the same interest as if he had not been in a subordinate position. The "History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France from the year 1807 to 1814" will, however, keep the name of William Napier ever fresh in the nation's memory; and the military knowledge, the impartial accuracy, and the stirring and graphic picturesqueness of that work will for ever preserve it by the side of the "Despatches of Wellington" and the descriptions of Cæsar and Xenophon. It is justly instanced as a strong evidence not only of the fidelity of Sir William's narrative, but of his genius for military description, that his work is attractive to soldiers of all ranks, from the private to the General. His history is prized even more highly in the camp than the study, and portions of it are said to have been recounted round bivouac fires and told in the trenches before Sebastopol with the most cheering and inspiriting effect.

The marble statue now erected to this gifted and brave man is colossal in size (measuring 8ft. 6in. high), and is the result of a public subscription. As a work of art it is creditable to Mr. G. G. Adams, the sculptor, and compares very advantageously not only with the companion statue of Sir Charles, which is also by Mr. Adams, but with most of the works by this artist we remember. The General stands in his proper costume, and a military cloak backs the figure, supported chiefly by the right shoulder. The attitude is firm and erect; the torso well balanced, principally on the left leg; the right leg is flexed and the foot slightly advanced, giving a natural air of pausing rather than repose. The hands resting on the sword and the right holding the scroll appropriately indicate the double character of General and military historian. A pile of Sir William's works stands on the back of the pedestal. It may, perhaps, be objected by some critics that the drapery is treated too broadly, and possibly the underlying forms might as well have been given more definitely. Better, however, emptiness itself in these unimportant parts than that slavishly minute copying of petty folds and diverse textures with which sculpture has of late been sometimes degraded. The likeness is generally represented as excellent—the aquiline nose, the full keen eye, the manly brow, and the luxuriant beard are faithfully rendered. To us the happiest part, or rather characteristic, of the statue is the pose of the head, which is a little thrown back, and, for a portrait statue, turned considerably on one side. This at once removes that tameness which is the almost constant fault of works of this class, and is very suggestive of the energy of the personage represented. We can fancy that a vivid recollection of some exciting scene has suddenly visited Sir William's mind; but that, in the half-consciousness of its having occurred far away, the eyes involuntarily turn aside to search the distance or the past, and that, while following the eyes, the head is at the same time slightly retracted, is if equally involuntarily to seize what might prove, after all, only a fleeting image. The gesture we have observed is very common to literary men, especially novelists and descriptive writers of all kinds.

NEW CHURCH AT NOCTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE greater portion of the village of Nocton belongs to the Countess of Ripon, and for some years her Ladyship has had it in contemplation to erect a new church as a memorial to her late husband, the Earl of Ripon. Some time ago instructions were given to Mr. George Gilbert Scott, who prepared suitable drawings, which having been approved, the old church was pulled down, and Mr. William Huddleston, of Lincoln, was engaged to erect the new edifice. We understand (says the *Lincoln Gazette*, from which these particulars are abbreviated) that originally the church joined the old hall, but, being in a dilapidated condition, it was razed to the ground and a new one built in the village, at a convenient distance from the mansion, about a century ago. The second church was dedicated to St. Peter, but the present one is dedicated to All Saints, that being the day on which the late Earl was born. The church is built on the old site, but is extended on the west, south, and east sides, and is one of the most beautiful churches in the county of Lincoln. It is in the Early Decorated style, and consists of nave, chancel, mortuary chapel, and vestry, with heating-vault underneath. The lower part of the tower forms the entrance or porch, on account of the whole of the village being situated on that side. The tower is roofed in just below the belfry windows, and is intended to be carried out at some future time and surmounted with a spire. The height of both will be 120ft.

The exterior of the church is built of finely hammer-dressed native walling-stone: the whole of the dressings, internal and external, are of Ancaster stone. On the south side of the nave the foundations of a future aisle are put in, and the arcade is placed in the new south wall, so that the whole of it can be removed with very little trouble. The clerestory windows are also introduced on the south side. The whole of the roofs are of Memel timber, and pane-drawn between the rafters of the nave and chancel, covered with plain and ornamental Broseley brindled tiles, and surmounted with an ornamental Staffordshire ridge. The mortuary chapel and the entry are cased in with lead.

The whole of the inside walls are finished in rough stucco; the nave and chancel seats are of pitch pine, and are all open, the chancel seats being elaborately carved, and the whole of them stained and varnished. The communion-rail is of oak, and the pulpit is executed in Ancaster, red, Mansfield, and Caen stone, with green polished marble shafts at the angles; the rail to the pulpit is metal and brass, and the lectern is of wainscot oak, and is very elaborately carved, being one of the most delicate productions in the county of Lincoln. The chancel floor is Minton's encaustic and glazed tiles, of a very handsome pattern; the remainder of the floors are paved with Garrett's four-inch black and red, laid in patterns. The whole of the windows are glazed with smooth cathedral glass, slightly tinted, and the ventilation is on the principle of Moore's patent. The tracery is glazed in geometrical patterns, and the screen between the vestry and chapel is of metal and brass. The font is of Caen stone, with green marble shafts, and stands at the west end of the nave. The capitals of the pillars between the chancel and the mortuary chapel are very elaborately carved, one in imitation of the passion flower, and the two respond capitals in imitation of the rose and the lily. All the carving, internally and externally, is in imitation of natural foliage. The internal shafts of the windows of the chancel, chapel, and west end of the nave are of Derbyshire polished marble. The tower door, tower, belfry, vestry, and heating-vault, are all framed of pitch pine, covered on the outside with oak boards, hung with elaborate wrought-iron ornamental bands. The altar-cloth is of elaborate needlework, the prevailing colours of which are blue and gold. A handsome little organ has been built.

In the interior of the church there is a splendid monument erected to the memory of the late Earl of Ripon, executed by Mr. M. Noble. The tomb stands about 4ft. high, and is some 7ft. in length and about a yard wide: it is of Devonshire marble and Bath stone, with splendid ornaments and medallions. This portion of it is from designs made by Mr. Scott. Upon the top is the figure of the Earl, life size, in a recumbent position, in his peer's robes, the head resting upon a cushion, the whole of it being cut from the purest Carrara marble. The likeness, which is said to be admirable, was executed from a cast taken after death.

The cost of the church, up to the present time, is upwards of £5000, and of course the expense of the tower and spire will be considerable. The work has been done in a manner which redounds greatly to the credit of Mr. Huddleston: it is also to the entire satisfaction of the Dowager Countess of Ripon and the Vicar of the parish.

The churchyard has been considerably enlarged on all sides, and is inclosed by a neat stone coped wall. On the north side is a sycamore-tree, which the Countess desired to be preserved, and her wish has been strictly attended to. Around the tree a wall has been built after the style of a sunk fence, so that the earth cannot fall upon the trunk and so cause it to decay.

The church has recently been consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

THE inaugural ceremony connected with the opening of the much-talked-of and long-projected Metropolitan Railway was celebrated on the 9th inst. by an experimental trip and a subsequent banquet at the Farringdon-street station. It is now eight years ago since the first practical steps towards the realisation of the idea, the success of which was thus honoured, were taken, and to the late Mr. Charles Pearson, the solicitor for many years to the Corporation of London, belongs the credit of first originating it. Although the present underground railway is not the precise scheme which Mr. Pearson proposed, it is the offspring of his original project, and therefore to his name must the credit attach of the undertaking, which he did not live to see completed. The early struggles of the company were enormous, and more than once the scheme was almost abandoned as hopeless. Perhaps it would have been abandoned for ever had it not been for the well-founded and universal outcry at the impediments to circulation in London arising from the mighty tide of traffic passing through it. It was this consideration that induced the Corporation of the City to subscribe £200,000 towards the line, and this support, with the aid of the Great Western and Great Northern Companies, enabled the present company to begin the work with a fair prospect of success. Even then the preliminary difficulties were only overcome. There remained the great and novel task of burrowing under ground for between three and four miles, of undermining streets and houses, of working in the midst of water-pipes, gaspipes, sewers, mains, and ditches. Those who may use the line will never be able to appreciate, from what they see, the vast labour and the stupendous resources which were exerted in this part of the undertaking. The engineers and contractors alone can have an adequate conception of the difficulties which were encountered in this underground world of London. In Mr. Jay's part of the contract the Fleet ditch had to be crossed four times, and the bursting of that formidable barrier after heavy rains during the progress of the works was one of the causes which delayed the opening of the line so long. The great undertaking is, however, accomplished; and, for the first time in the history of the world, men can ride in pleasant carriages, and with considerable comfort, lower down than gaspipes and waterpipes, and besides sewers and mains.

The preliminary trial was made on the 9th inst., trains, bearing about 650 invited passengers, started from Paddington about one o'clock and proceeded along the line to Farringdon-street, inspecting the various stations on the way. The trip was most satisfactory, and sanguine hopes were expressed as to the success of the undertaking.

THE BANQUET.

At the Farringdon-street terminus a banquet had been prepared, and was partaken of by the guests. It was held in a large room specially erected for the occasion adjoining the station. This room was 250ft. long and 50 wide, and constructed to accommodate 700 persons, for which number tickets were issued. It was lined throughout its entire length with red and white cloth, and banners of all nations were suspended from the ceiling and side walls. The bands of the City police were in attendance, and as the trains came into the station they struck up some enlivening airs. Amongst those present were the chairman of the company, Mr. Wilkinson, who also presided at the dinner; Lord Harris; the Lord Mayor, M.P., Mr. Lowe, M.P., Mr. W. Wood, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., Mr. H. Lewis, M.P., Mr. S. Beale, M.P., Professor Owen, Sir Rowland Hill and Lady, Colonel Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., Mr. Malins, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Jones, Aldermen Sidney, M.P., Humphery, Challis, Abbis, Dakin, Wilson, Moon, Carter, Neyle, Gibbons, and Mr. Scott Russell. Several interesting speeches were made, some of them containing valuable information in connection with the railway. Mr. Fowler, the engineer of the company, in replying to a toast, said he certainly felt somewhat proud at the result of that day's proceedings. They had accomplished a journey from Paddington to that place, and thereby showed that they had brought to completion that line, which might be regarded as the first section of the Metropolitan Railway—a great work of a novel character, and of which a large share of the responsibility in one department devolved on him. He called it the first section of the line, for its permanent terminus would be in Finsbury-circus, and not where they were now assembled. Having referred to the early struggles of the promoters of a metropolitan line, he said it was at first contemplated to work the trains by atmospheric traction; but, having to consider that system, he reported against its adoption. The ordinary locomotive could not be used, and it was necessary to have a new one. He prepared the model of an engine that had no firebox and carried no fire, and an engine made upon that model, with some slight modifications of detail, was working on the line. He believed it would be found that it worked with facility, while it gave out no steam and no smoke. The object accomplished, he believed, was worth all the difficulties encountered; and they were not few nor slight, for it would afford not only the means of relieving the traffic of the city of London and connect the railway lines on the north side of the Thames, but would connect the north with the south by means of the London, Chatham, and Dover line. He must say, on behalf of the directors, that they had placed a generous and unbounded confidence in him. He had received valuable assistance from Mr. Johnson, the resident engineer, and was well supported by the contractors. The result was, that the stoutest unbelievers must now be convinced of the practicability of the line. Mr. Parson, the deputy-chairman of the company, in proposing "The health of the Lord Mayor, and success to the Corporation of which he was the principal officer," said:—The company felt that they were under a deep debt of gratitude to the Corporation for their munificent subscription of £200,000 towards the construction of an undertaking so novel in its nature. He hoped they would be recompensed by a good return on their money. He could not let the opportunity pass by of saying how deeply he regretted that his friend Mr. Charles Pearson had not lived to see the completion of the idea of which he was the originator. In speaking of Mr. Pearson, he thought he was justified in correcting an idea which seemed to prevail—namely, that he had been remunerated by the Metropolitan Railway Company for his services. Now, Mr. Pearson never asked for, and never received, the slightest recompense or compensation of any kind from the Metropolitan Railway Company. And when, after it was put on its legs through his exertions, Mr. Pearson was asked how they could compensate him for his labour, his reply was:—"I am the servant of the Corporation of London: they are my masters, and entitled to all my time and services. If you have any return to make, you must make it to them." Among the other speakers were Lord Harris, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Lowe, Sir M. Peto, and Mr. Jay, one of the contractors.

The Metropolitan Railway was fairly opened to the public on the 10th inst., and it was calculated that more than 30,000 persons were carried over the line in the course of the day. Indeed, the desire to travel by this line on the opening day was more than the directors had provided for; and from nine o'clock in the morning till past midday it was impossible to obtain a place in the up or Cityward line at any of the mid stations. In the evening the tide turned, and the crush at the Farringdon-street station was as great as at the doors of a theatre on the first night of some popular performer. Some lightening of the pressure was obtained by the Great Western lending some of their engines and carriages supplemental to the rolling stock of the company. Notwithstanding the throng, it is gratifying to add that no accident occurred, and the report of the passengers was unanimous in favour of the smoothness and comfort of the line.

"ROSENLAUI, SWITZERLAND: WINTER—SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS."

THE View from Rosenlaui we have engraved is the most remarkable in the neighbourhood of the great Scheideck, and, therefore, a favourite subject with the artist, and also the photographer, since Messrs. Bisson, Frères, have turned their attention so successfully to Alpine scenery. The View is taken from the road or path to Meyringen; the foreground is part of a charming little plain, carpetted with soft turf, which, especially since the very general introduction of the picturesque Swiss firs into our plantations, resembles in summer an English lawn. The roughly-built Swiss châlets, all the more pleasing to the artist's eye for their irregularity, are dotted over this plain; and in the distance rise the Wetterhorn, the Wellhorn, and the craggy peaks called Engel-hörner, together forming a group almost unrivalled for picturesqueness. The novelty of the View we offer our readers is that it is the winter aspect of this noble scenery, and therefore not seen by the summer tourist, or explored even by the adventurous members of the Alpine club. In such a view as this with the snow everywhere on the ground, we the more readily understand some of the peculiarities of Swiss life. We see the desirability of raising the châlets clear above the snow; and can imagine that from the ever-descending ice, and snow, and rolling rock, even when there is no fear of the avalanche, it is necessary to fence the roadside; and that the winter storms which sweep these valleys would tear the thatch or the woodwork from the gables if large stones were not placed to secure them. But, after all, it is wonderful that these hardy peasants can so well protect and supply with sustenance their small flocks and herds, and support themselves through the long winter months, when they have little means of trading, and are shut in, as it were, in their icy fastnesses from the outer world. The summer visitors to this locality usually halt to refresh themselves and their beasts at the Baths of Rosenlaui, a homely but well served inn, erected close to a source of mineral water (nearer to the famous glacier of Rosenlaui), and which supplies five or six rude tubs of wood serving as baths. Few guests, however, resort there for the use of them. The winter does not, of course, make much difference in the aspect of the mountains. The precipitous shoulders of the Engel-hörner (the Angels' Peaks) on the left afford little lodgment for the snow. Summer or winter makes no very great difference to the now hoary brow of the Wellhorn (still more to the left) or the far away terrible Wetterhorn (the Tempest peak), or the sharp hatchet crest of the Eigher, the curiously-pointed cone of the Schreckhofn, or the lower Metterberg. We may mention that from the Grindelwald side the Wetterhorn, even when its base is a mile distant, seems to overhang the path. It rises in one stupendous and sublime precipice of Alpine limestone apparently close above the traveller's head. Upon the slope in front is usually stationed a man who, to give the effect of the echoes from the vast cliffs of the Wetterhorn, blows the *Alpine horn*—a rude tube of wood six or eight feet long. A few seconds after the horn has ceased the few and simple notes are returned to the ear refined and softened yet perfectly distinct, as it were an aerial concert warbling among the crags. On the very top of the Scheideck (6711ft. above the sea) there is a châlet which affords some accommodation and refreshment to travellers. Between the Wellhorn and the Engel-hörner, in our Engraving, lies the remarkable Glacier of Rosenlaui. It is smaller than those of Grindelwald, but it is celebrated above all others in Switzerland for the untarnished purity of its white surface and the clear transparent azure of its icebergs. This peculiarity arises doubtless from the character of the rocks around it; these, in decomposing, do not turn into black gravel or mud, which stains and disfigures the Grindelwald glaciers. If the reader would like to extend his knowledge of the wonderful phenomena of glaciers, their formation, flow, and effects, we should recommend him, if he has not already done so, to read Mr. James Forbes's very interesting "Travels through the Alps of Savoy," and his philosophical observations on glaciers in the same work.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., of Ember Court, Thames Ditton, has just been proved in London by the surviving executor, the Rev. Frederick Sullivan, Vicar of Kimpton, Herts, the testator's brother. The other executor appointed was George Herbert Kinderley, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, since deceased. The will bears date June, 1854. The gallant Admiral, who was highly connected, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1814, on the demise of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Sullivan, who died a bachelor. The testator, who attained the age of seventy-three, leaves a family, and is succeeded by his son, the present Sir Charles Sullivan, now in his forty-third year. The Admiral's disposable property, both real and personal, he leaves to his wife, Lady Sullivan, for her life, bequeathing to her Ladyship for her own absolute use his furniture, pictures, plate, gems, books, statues, &c., and, upon her Ladyship's decease, directs the real estate, over which he had a power of disposition, together with the personalty, to be divided between his younger son and two daughters in equal portions.

The will of John Adolphus Young, Esq., of Hare-Hatch, Berkshire, was proved in London by the executors and trustees, Adolphus William Young, Esq., the son, Charles Edward Jones, Esq., the son-in-law, and Edward Young Western, Esq., the grandson. The personal property was sworn under £40,000. The testator was of the established firm of Young, Vallings, and Jones, solicitors, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, and died at an advanced age, having executed his will in 1860, and a codicil in September last, bequeathing to his wife, beyond an annuity of £200 under marriage settlement, a life interest in certain freeholds for herself and a daughter, and leaving to his wife also a life interest in the personalty. All other freehold estates are devised to his son, Adolphus William Young, Esq., M.P. for Yarmouth, 1857-9, formerly High Sheriff of New South Wales, and who represented Port Philip in the Legislative Council of that colony. The residue of his personal property, on the decease of his wife, is to be divided into eight equal parts amongst his (the testator's) children and a son-in-law. There are legacies to servants.

The will of John Cattley, Esq., of Shabden Park, Chipstead, Surrey, and of Moorgate-street, and a Baltic merchant, was proved in London on the 31st ult., the personalty being sworn under £250,000. The executors and trustees are the relict, together with John Garrett Cattley, Esq., the son, William Elsdaile Cattley, Esq., the nephew, and William Wildman Kettlewell, Esq., merchant, Moorgate-street. The will was executed in 1859. The testator bequeaths to his relict his carriages, farming stock, &c., absolutely, and a life interest in the furniture, as well as in the residue of his estate, real and personal. The plate is to be divided amongst his children, his son taking, as part of his share, at a valuation, all or any part of the complimentary plate presented to the testator by the London Dock Company. To his son he also bequeaths a legacy of £30,000, and to each of his (the testator's) six daughters, £10,000, leaving the residue of his property, on the decease of his relict, equally amongst all his children. Legacies of £200 are bequeathed to his executors, and annuities and legacies to his servants.

France, Russia, and Turkey have signed a convention for the reconstruction of the cupola of the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The *Gazette* of the 9th inst. contains the official notification that the six gentlemen whose names have already been before the public have been raised to the rank of Baronets.

The Great Eastern Railway Company is about to place ten additional passenger and thirty additional goods engines upon its system, at a cost of about £100,000. The acceleration of the train service, recently announced as likely to take place, has been postponed till the winter has further advanced.

The following caveat respecting the Breadalbane Peerage was lodged on Thursday week with the Sheriff-Clerk of Chancery:—"Should a petition be presented by John Alexander Gavin Campbell, Esquire, of Glenfalloch, or by any other party, praying to be served nearest and lawful heir of tailzie and provision, or in any other character, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane, who died on or about the 8th day of November last, the subscriber craves to be heard on behalf of Charles William Campbell, Esq., of the 19th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of the now deceased Charles William Campbell, Esq., formerly residing at Boreland, and thereafter at No. 11, Howard-place, Edinburgh, the nearest lawful heir to the title and estates of Breadalbane.—HENRY BUCHAN, S.S.C., Edinburgh, Jan. 8, 1863."

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CONCERT IN THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE, IN AID OF THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS FUND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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CONCERT IN THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE, IN AID OF THE LANCASHIRE FUND.

We last week gave a short notice of the morning concert given in aid of the distress in Lancashire and Cheshire, in the great hall of Hampton Court Palace, on the 2nd inst. We now engrave a View of the Hall as it appeared on that day. Her Majesty had graciously accorded her permission to the choristers of the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court, to attend, and the concert was under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the officers of the 18th Hussars, and various members of the aristocracy, &c. The performance, conducted by Dr. Selle, went off very successfully, and to the satisfaction of the numerous audience, assembled chiefly from the surrounding-neighbourhood. The effect of the gaily-dressed concourse in the grand old hall, aided by a bright day, was very good. One would have thought this hall, with its elaborately-carved and pendanted roof, ill adapted for musical purposes, but this was hardly felt at the concert. Mdme. Rudersdorff's voice seemed to lose none of its accustomed power, whilst the solos of Messrs. Willy and Lazarus, on violin and clarinet, were as delightful as elsewhere; and there was a charm and novelty about the whole affair, which was very refreshing. It was decidedly a good idea. The various artists gave their services gratuitously, and the sum realised was upwards of £140.

The great hall of Wolsey's Palace—often, though incorrectly, called the "Cardinal's Hall"—is among the finest of our ancient buildings. It was really not built when Wolsey gave up his palace to Henry VIII., and, though possibly designed by him, was not commenced until several years afterwards. It stands on the site of an older hall, and was commenced in 1531. Some doubt has been thrown on the date of the erection of this hall; but satisfactory evidence has been found in the accounts of works executed at Hampton Court Palace in the Public Record Office to show that the old hall was taken down and the new one commenced about the year stated above, and, as appears from the same evidence, the present hall was completed in 1535; and we may feel pretty certain that the main features of the room have remained unaltered to the present time, although Kent in his day did his best to injure it, and sundry modern decorations are not in the best taste.

The hall is so well known by the Londoners, and by many "country cousins" also, that few words of description are needed. Having ascended the broad flight of stairs under the first interior gateway of the first court, we enter the hall beneath the minstrel gallery. It is 106ft. in length, 40ft. in width, and 50ft. in height. The high-pitched, richly-carved Gothic roof is peculiarly beautiful, with its elaborate pendants, spandrels, and corbels. It is abundantly lighted by windows on each side and at each end; the last window on the south side, at the upper or dais end of the hall, is a noble bay window, with "richly-carved pendent fans." On the dais was constructed the temporary orchestra for the concert. In the centre of this end of the hall an arched doorway—the top of which appears in the Engraving—leads from the dais into the ancient Presence Chamber or Withdrawing Room, in which, on this occasion, refreshments were provided for the performers, &c. Over this doorway is a group of St. George and the Dragon—the knight in "real armour;" and on each side, on brackets, stands a figure in half armour. Antlered stags' heads are arranged at intervals all round the hall, with crossed weapons beneath. The stained glass is modern, having been well executed by Mr. Willement some years ago.

One of the most remarkable and interesting features in this hall are the tapestries or arras which hang beneath the windows. In all probability they belonged to the palace in the time of Henry VIII., though not originally in the Great Hall. They are in separate pieces; around each is an arabesque border, with figures introduced. The subjects themselves embody incidents in the life of Abraham, and various allegories. Many of them are very excellent, designed with grace and boldness, while the execution is wonderful. The high lights are worked in gold. They well repay careful inspection. Many of the designs are attributed to Bernard van Orlay, a pupil of Raphael.

Some very curious and interesting particulars as to the building of this hall, &c., may be found in the extracts from public records in Felix Summerley's useful "Handbook of Hampton Court." The same author says that the cupola or louver rising out of the roof for the escape of the smoke from the wood fire on the hearth in the centre of the hall (as was the custom in early times), was, no doubt, removed by Kent when he made his Vandal-like and ignorant alterations.

MUSIC.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, interrupted for several weeks by the Christmas holidays, were resumed on the 12th inst. The evening was one of the most inclement of the season, but the dismal weather had no effect in damping the ardour of the habitués of these admirable entertainments. St. James's Hall was as crowded and the audience as enthusiastic as ever; and this was all the more remarkable as the concert did not present any peculiar feature of attraction in the shape of new pieces or new performers. The concert began with Hummel's celebrated "Military Septet" for the pianoforte, violin, flute, clarinet, violoncello, and double-bass, most admirably executed by Messrs. Hallé, Sainton, Pratten, Lazarus, Piatti, and Severn. Though well known to the musical public, this was its first performance at the Monday Popular Concerts, and it was received with the warmest expressions of delight. This was the great feature of the concert. The other instrumental pieces were Beethoven's sonata in A major, the second of the set dedicated to Haydn, one of the most beautiful as well as the earliest of the great master's works, performed by Hallé in a manner which we have never heard surpassed; Mendelssohn's fine sonata in B flat for the piano and violoncello, played by Hallé and Piatti; and Beethoven's well-known and charming quartet in C minor, performed by Messrs. Sainton, Watson, Webb, and Piatti, to the exquisite delight of every auditor. The vocal portion of the concert was less satisfactory. Much disappointment was caused by the absence of Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, who was prevented from appearing by sudden indisposition. Miss Banks was summoned at very short notice, and sang extremely well, but (as must happen in such cases) her selection was not very recherché. Dr. Arne's beautiful "Now Phœbus sinketh in the west," sung by Mr. Winn, was the most agreeable vocal performance of the evening.

Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR gave their first performance of the season at the Hanover-square Rooms on the evening of the 14th inst. The programme was very interesting. It included the "Kyrie eleison" of Leonardo Leo, a grand choral fugue of the old Italian school; Hatton's part-song, "The Maypole;" Benedict's part-song, "Old May-day," Mendelssohn's celebrated psalm for an eight-part choir, "Why rage the heathen?" and Mr. Leslie's part-song, "Evening." All these, and several other fine pieces of the same class, were admirably performed, the principal singers being Miss Fosbroke, Miss Cox, Miss M. A. Walsh, Mdme. Clara West, Miss Barrow, Miss Fanny Marks, Mr. Mattheson, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. G. F. Marler, and Mr. Shirley Hodson; and the choir was of its usual great strength, both in numbers and quality. Two solos on the pianoforte were played by Herr Willem Coenen, a young pianist of great merit. Altogether this concert was highly successful, and augurs a brilliant season for this excellent society.

The SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY gave their first performance of this season in Exeter Hall on the evening of the 16th inst. It consisted of Mendelssohn's music to Racine's tragedy of "Athalie," and of Mozart's "Requiem." Next week we shall make a few remarks on this performance.

It is proposed to amalgamate the Charing-cross and South-Eastern Railways on such terms and conditions as the two companies may think fit, subject to its being sanctioned by three-fifths of the votes of the shareholders in each company; the agreement to take effect either before or after the completion of the works of the Charing-cross line.

The judgeship of the Marylebone, Brentford, and Brompton County Court (Circuit No. 43), rendered vacant by the death of Mr. J. L. Adolphus, has been conferred on Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Judge of the Bristol, Chipping, Sodbury, and Thornbury County Courts (Circuit No. 54). Mr. Willes, the Judge of the County Court of Northumberland (Circuit No. 1), will succeed Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot; and William Blanshard, Esq., of the Northern Circuit, will succeed Mr. Willes in Northumberland.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE SCORESBY MEMORIAL CHAIR.

If ever man deserved to be ranked as a "martyr to science," the Rev. William Scoresby, the venerable Arctic explorer, is entitled to such distinction. His long life was devoted to the interests of his species; when ten years old he accompanied his father to sea, also a distinguished North Polar navigator. This early passion for nautical life grew with young Scoresby's growth, and father and son continued to sail together for the ensuing eight years, the junior keeping a journal of their voyages; and at the age of sixteen he was appointed chief mate of the ship. The winter intervals of his whaling voyages the young navigator devoted to scientific study bearing upon his peculiar profession. To this knowledge he subsequently added his own observation and experience in the voyages to the Arctic regions; and, before he was of age, he and his father navigated the highest northern latitudes attained in ordinary sailing. Having made seventeen voyages to the Spitsbergen or Greenland whale-fishery, young Scoresby, now captain, published their results, the first original work of its class. This led the owners of whaling-ships to countenance enterprise in geographical discovery, which had not before been united with the pursuit of whalers. After his retirement from the whale-fishery, Mr. Scoresby's early religious impressions led him to enter the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D.

But of all the subjects to which Dr. Scoresby directed his attention, practical magnetism and its relation to navigation were most actively pursued by him through his life; and, as iron became employed for shipbuilding, he specially applied himself to consider the influence of the iron of ships upon their compasses, and the requisite correction of the indications of the latter; and he subsequently published various papers of these important investigations. In 1855 he communicated to the British Association a summary of his matured views, and the evidence in their favour, in which he recalled attention to his plan of *a compass aloft*, as affording a simple and effective mode of ascertaining the direction of a ship's course; and to exemplify this, and to determine other questions in magnetic science, Dr. Scoresby undertook, in 1856, a voyage to Australia in the Royal Charter, iron steam-ship. Everything corresponded with theory; but he never recovered from the exhausting efforts of this great scientific labour for a frame approaching seventy years of age. Upon one occasion, when a violent cyclone was raging, he ascended the mizen rigging to judge of the height of the waves, which he calculated to be then 30ft. He returned to England in shattered health, and gave a most interesting account of his voyage to a large audience at Whitby; but, while preparing the results of his labours for publication, he died in May, 1857, and was buried at Torquay, where a tablet has been erected by public subscription to his memory.

The emigrant, merchant, shipowner, and underwriter all owe much to the well-directed energies of Dr. Scoresby; and, as a memorial of his eminent services, the leading members of the mercantile bodies of Liverpool, who were more immediately benefited by his labours, have recently, by subscription, presented to his widow a handsome chair, made of timber taken from the Royal Charter, the initials of which appear on each side of the compass, which crowns the whole. Beneath is the inscription-plate, made from a copper bolt from the above vessel: it is supported by anchors, the hempen cables of which are twined over the top of the chair. Underneath is a carved representation of the wreck of the steamer, and the line "Thou, Lord, rulest the raging of the seas." Below the seat of the chair is Dr. Scoresby's crest and motto. The following is the inscription upon the back:—

> This chair, made from a timber of the Royal Charter, in which iron steamship the Rev. William Scoresby, D.D., F.R.S., at the age of sixty-six, undertook, in the interests of science and humanity, a voyage round the world, 1856, is presented to Mrs. Scoresby, by the owners of the vessel and other friends connected with the shipowning and underwriting interests of the port of Liverpool, in grateful remembrance of the services rendered to navigation by her husband through his researches into the laws of magnetism, 1861.

The chair has been presented to Mrs. Scoresby, with an appropriate address, signed by Mr. T. Brocklebank, chairman of the Liverpool Compass Committee; Mr. C. Langton, chairman of the Underwriters' Association; and Mr. W. H. Jones, chairman of the Wrecked Property Association.

Mrs. Scoresby, in acknowledging this handsome memorial, refers to her loved husband's exertions in these touching words:—

> To correct the errors of the compass in iron ships was a subject which for some time had occupied my late lamented husband's attention, and it was for this reason he undertook the voyage to Australia in the noble vessel in which I had the privilege of accompanying him.
>
> It is very gratifying to me to find in your address how candidly you have acknowledged the services which my late husband rendered to the commerce of Liverpool; and if, as it is supposed, this voyage in any way hastened his death, I can only say his valuable life was shortened that he might, by the blessing of God, be the instrument of saving the lives of others.
>
> As emanating from the town with which Dr. Scoresby had been so long closely connected and which has most largely benefited by his benevolent exertions, this memorial is a graceful tribute to our scientific navigator and his amiable widow.

The chair is a good specimen of ornamental cabinet-work by Messrs. W. Bayes and Son, of Liverpool. The accompanying Illustration is from a photograph by Mr. W. Keith.

BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.—During the past week there have been taken down three houses, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, in this street, on the west side, which, in Strype's time, was the best. Nos. 15 and 16 faced Henrietta-street. At No. 15 lived Chief Justice Richardson, "of whom," says Cunningham, "so many pleasant stories are told." He died in 1635, the year in which old Parr died. The exterior of the house was modern, but part of the interior was old, and of Richardson's time. Latterly the house was tenanted by Mr. Joseph Lilly, the well-known bookseller, who has removed thence to Nos. 17 and 18, New-street, Covent-garden, his large stock of old books, particularly rich in early English literature and black-letter books in general. We shall hereafter have something to say of other recent changes in this very interesting locality.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.—After a long suspense Mr. Fechter's experiment has at last made its first appeal to the public at this theatre. His first care was to provide it with a good and convenient house, and one that should look clean and neat. He has accordingly had its interior renovated, though not re-embellished, the groundwork formerly provided by Mr. Charles Mathews being well adapted for its purpose and yet in good condition. But the ceiling has been newly ornamented, and the names of our great dramatic poets inscribed in its different compartments. The aid and advice, too, of Messrs. Defries and Sons have been called in, and they have removed the old chandeliers from before the boxes, thus obviating the heat and smoke that were so annoying. The auditorium is now lighted by their patent sunlights, arranged so as to resemble a glass chandelier; and it is also well ventilated by means recommended by the same distinguished firm, and which are more effectual than any hitherto attempted. The appearance and arrangements of the house are, so far, satisfactory. Other improvements have been introduced, such as the abolition of fees to boxkeepers and the officials who take care of articles of dress, umbrellas, &c.

The theatre was opened on Saturday, and attended by a numerous and fashionable audience. Mr. Fechter had provided a new piece for the occasion—one by M. Paul Féval, adapted by Mr. John Brougham. An honourable arrangement has been made with the French author, in pursuance of the international Act, so that no arbitrary alterations have been made to disguise, at the risk of impairing, the integrity of the piece. Mr. Brougham has, however, converted one of the characters into an Irishman, named Carrickfergus, which he acts himself. He has not much to do, but the change gives an advantageous colouring to the manners at the opening and serves to vary the tone during the progress of the action. The new drama is entitled "The Duke's Motto." It consists of a prologue and three acts, the first of the three being very long, and, we think, originally two. The Duke intended by the title is the Duke de Nevers (Mr. F. Charles), who, being threatened with assassination by the Prince de Gonzagues (Mr. G. Vining) for the sake of his estates, visits his wife in secret for the purpose of receiving his infant daughter through the window of the château, that she may be placed in safety out of the reach of the villanous Prince. The child is delivered instead into the custody of Henri de Lagardère (Mr. Fechter), a gallant captain who has a duel on his hands with the Duke, but determines to defeat the plans of the free lancers who have the Prince's commission. He locks up the bravos in the room of an inn on the Spanish frontiers, and proceeds himself to the château. After receiving the child he meets with Nevers; but, instead of fighting him, proposes to defend him against the expected attack, and accepts the charge of the child in case the father should fall. He does fall, being shot by the infamous Prince himself; but Lagardère manages to escape, vowing to avenge the death of the Duke and to protect his daughter.

Twenty years elapse between the close of the prelude and the first act of the drama. The scene opens with a splendidly-set mountain gorge, wherein are assembled some Zingari, who, with Zillah, their Queen (Miss C. Leclercq), dance a ballet, composed by M. Petit. Here come to a halt Gonzagues and his party, among whom are Hector Peyrolles (Mr. Widdicomb), a cowardly fellow, with a reputation for bravery; Carrickfergus, the Irishman (Mr. Brougham); and one Æsop, a hunchback (Mr. Raymond). Lagardère, with Blanche, his ward, are also present, and learn that Gonzagues has married Nevers's widow, but cannot get control of the estates until the discovery of the fact whether the heiress be dead or alive. Gonzagues resolves on passing off Zillah, whom he finds to be an orphan and a foundling, as Nevers's daughter. Lagardère counteracts this plan by slaying Æsop and immediately assuming his garb and character. They arrive in Paris, and a family council is held in the oratory of the Princess de Gonzagues, who still reveres the memory of Nevers, and has his portrait as the chief ornament of her chamber. The Regent Orleans (Mr. M'Intyre) presides, while the Prince announces that he is prepared to produce the long-lost Blanche; but Lagardère, as if speaking from the portrait, warns her of the intended fraud. She therefore refuses to receive Zillah as her daughter, at the same time affirming that Blanche still lives, and undertaking to produce her at the Regent's ball. It is the intention of Lagardère to denounce at the ball the iniquitous Prince as the murderer of his cousin, and at the same time that Blanche shall appear with the documents of her identity in her possession; but he is defeated in both objects. Gonzagues has employed Peyrolles to effect her abduction, and thus secured both her and the papers in question. Of this mishap he is informed by Carrickfergus by means of a signal—that of dropping his glove—and poor Lagardère is paralysed, and declines to proceed further in the business. Gonzagues then assumes the offensive, and, denouncing him as the suspected murderer of Nevers, secures his incarceration, intending to have him assassinated in prison. With this incident, indeed, the third and last act opens. Peyrolles is employed to execute the sentence, but, of course, is incompetent to the task, and the attempt only affords to the captain the means of escape. Lagardère's anxiety is to discover Blanche; wherefore, again disguising himself as Æsop, he visits the Prince, whom he finds carousing with his companions in the antechamber and conservatory in the Rue St. Magloire, and learns from him that Blanche is in the palace. Pretending to fall in with his plans, he recommends that Blanche should be forced to contract a degrading marriage instead of being murdered, and offers himself as the willing husband. The Prince and his companions enter into the proposal as a jest, and send for Blanche. The poor girl pleads for pity in vain; but when she recognises her protector in the hunchback she readily falls in with all his suggestions. She pretends to be subdued by some magical influence, under which she accepts him as her husband. The marriage contract is prepared and signed. Lagardère affixes his signature and declares himself. The entrance of the Regent prevents the contest, and Lagardère now professes himself to be ready to fulfil the pledge in which he was prevented at the ball. He points to Blanche as the daughter of Nevers, and delivers to Gonzagues a sealed letter in which he states that the dying Duke had written the name of his murderer. The agitation of the Prince reveals his guilt, and he seeks to destroy the paper by burning it. Lagardère prevents him, exclaiming, "There is nothing written, but you have written your own name in it." He next defies him to mortal combat, and succeeds in avenging the murder of Nevers. The work of justice having been thus perfected, Blanche throws herself into her preserver's arms, and the curtain falls to great applause.

In these details we have traced the substance of a drama that is full of action and incident. The audience are whirled through a crowd of perplexities and not permitted to think of anything but the coming solution. The character of the gallant hero interests them by his bravery and devotion, and Mr. Fechter plays it with the utmost skill and effect. The rapid changes of character from Æsop to Lagardère are most adroitly executed, so as to deceive the audience as well as the Prince. The entire action is conducted with vigour, and sustained by the actor with the utmost spirit. All, too, is marked with that artistic finish which conceals the art actually employed, and presents the result as a natural development; but we must remember that it is a melodrama which we are describing, and that no sustained elocution is required for the delivery of long speeches or passionate appeals. Acting in such plays is a very simple process, and mainly consists in carrying out the stage directions. Mr. Fechter, indeed, brings life to the skeleton and invests it with a personality; while those that surround him are comparatively the mere puppets of the scene, and move only when the string is pulled. The scenery, by Messrs. Gates and Cuthbert, is admirably painted, and highly conducive to the general success.

The drama was preceded by a slight sketch, entitled "A Sudden Attack," in which Mr. Shore, as a Captain of the Guards, forces his attentions on a lady of title who has taken a fancy to keep a lodging-house. As an introduction to the evening's entertainment it served to fill up, in rather a lively manner, a provisional half-hour, and was allowed to pass without censure. A new curtain painted for the stage commanded the admiration of all from the taste displayed in its arrangement, and the National Anthem, which was sung at the conclusion of the performance, brought the entire company on to the stage, and kept the audience in the theatre to a late hour.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday Miss Marie Wilton made her début at this theatre in "The Little Treasure." She is engaged for a limited number of nights, and was, as might have been expected from her previous popularity, favourably received.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

ABOUT that guardian of the public purse whom we know by the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer there hangs a tradition that he is a moody, gloomy individual, on whose brow care sits brooding, and who is everlastingly engaged in recondite arithmetical calculations, in which he is endeavouring to reconcile an anomalous juxtaposition of farthings with millions. He may be imagined to be a hapless being whose nights are sleepless and whose waking thoughts are divided between terror of taxpayers and dread of financial critics, who await with ruthless intentions the presentation of his annual balance-sheet. Bowed with a premature old age, pale with a quenchless thirst of gold, and personifying the fabulous avaricious man who is always wanting more, he may be supposed to be a victim under the slow torture of ineffectual efforts to get money, with neither time nor thought to spare upon any other object. Nor does this idea apply only to a Minister of Finance who has to raise the wind to meet his liabilities, but with equal force it is applicable to one who has resources in plenty, and on whom the revenue descends like a plenteous and refreshing rain. When his purse is full his difficulties range highest, for he has to answer satisfactorily that most perplexing of questions—what will he do with it? During the Parliamentary vacation, now fast drawing to a close, Mr. Gladstone, so far from playing the part of a preoccupied calculator, whose soul would sicken as heartily as that of Mr. Babbage at the disturbing music of a street band, and who seeks solitude and quiet for predestinating his coming Budget, has seemed to have adopted the character of travelling representative of the Cabinet. Not a week has passed but the newspapers have produced columns headed "the Chancellor of the Exchequer on" something—statesmanship, finance, diplomacy, social statistics—everything by turns; and at last, rather than that eloquent tongue should cease to sound on the pleased ears of rapt audiences, he absolutely takes up something like the task of Scheherezade, and tells interesting tales in a local lecture-room in Wales. There, in phrase and manner toned down to the semi-rustic comprehension, he tells how once upon a time he travelled in Sicily, and how the simple people believed in a sort of mild magic, akin to that credulity which connects the death of weakly cattle with the muttered curses of a quasi-witch; and how that the good fairy Liberty having taken possession of the land, ignorance, and superstition, and credulity have been swept away, and the people have become so judicious, and indeed so knowing, that they detect even their idol Garibaldi when he makes a mistake, and will not be induced to follow him when he only shines like a will-o'-the-wisp. O, happy nation, when the revenue, in the face of all sorts of obstacles, increases on the year by two millions, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in sportive mood, unbends his knitted brow, and sits pleasantly telling pretty stories to his country neighbours!

There has been an immense eruption of Members of Parliament all over the country in the last week, but they have been evoked by the call of magisterial rather than of legislative duty, and have been criticising what, in a certain sense, is their own work, in the shape of Highway Acts, and so on, at the recent Quarter Sessions. Not a very great deal of those characteristics which inspire the notes which appear in this column have been prominent, but there are gleanings here and there; and, firstly, let one dwell for a moment on an especially characteristic outburst on the part of Colonel North, who, scarcely overshadowed in the representation of Oxfordshire by the shrewd, sagacious, and oracular Mr. Henley, stands pre-eminent as the champion—self-elected, of course—of the Army in the House of Commons. We believe that the Army generally is about as appreciative of this gallant gentleman's tongue-errantry on its behalf as was Dulcinea del Toboso of the abstract tender passion of the Knight of La Mancha. It is almost, if not wholly, unconscious of the devotion it inspires; and, if it were conscious, would probably be more amused than sympathising. No doubt the son of a Lieutenant-General, who has been a pupil at Sandhurst, who entered the Army in 1822 (this is all the record which one has of his military career), who is a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and who, in these days of free necks and liliputian cravats, holds to the stock of the period when George IV. was King, may believe that he has a right to assert that he always speaks in the name of the Army. And who are the mere uninitiated civilians who may gainsay him? But even such poor ignoramuses may be permitted to agree with him in the indignant remonstrance which he offered the other day to the sticking of guns captured from the Russians in the Crimea in all sorts of inappropriate places, where they are anything but ornamental, and as trophies are in bad taste enough. We can appreciate his eloquent description of the indignant Russians, who suddenly come upon the spoils torn from them, sticking their muzzles up in the High-street of Little Pedlington, and whose burning blushes almost fuse the metal, which might so easily have been utilised in the pot and pan way instead of being converted into an ugly standing menace and insult. These, the sentiments of the whole Army, having been enunciated by Colonel North at the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, were indorsed in a few grimly comic sentences by Mr. Henley; and certain guns which Lord Panmure presented to the county, probably because no "Dowb" could make anything out of them, have been doomed to lie in cold obstruction and to rot, unless some benevolent marine-store dealer takes them to his hospitable dome.

He that has not seen Lord Palmerston at Romsey, when his foot is on his native sward, has not seen one of the brightest sides of that social kaleidoscope. Always and everywhere genial, there he is almost rollicking, if one may say so; and, if ever the words "friends and neighbours" had a real sense, it is when the Lord of Broadlands utters them in the gatherings of the inhabitants of the quaint little town which stands at the gates of his demesne. On the principle implied in the phrase, "if I am not the rose I have lived near it," the Mayor of Romsey must believe that he has considerable influence in the Government of the country. The man who is so often called the friend of the Prime Minister cannot but be an occult influence on public affairs. But, speaking with all seriousness, there is something very pleasant in the state of the relations between Lord Palmerston and those amongst whom he lives: and a day is well spent which is passed in witnessing one of the Romsey fraternisations of all classes. In the flowing together of neighbours there is always drawn into the circle a gentleman who, as a Conservative member for Hampshire, ought not to be always first aide-de-camp to Lord Palmerston; but the Hon. Ralph Dutton, to whom we allude, has fallen wholly under the wand of the enchanter, and at least, at Romsey, gives the leader of the party to which he is opposed all his suffrages, and, no doubt, is but a reluctant voter against him in the House. As his voice is so much attuned to utter the genuine praises of the excellent neighbour at Romsey, Mr. Dutton never thinks it necessary to say a word in Parliament which could weigh as a feather against the First Minister opposite to whom he then sits, whereas in their country assemblies his place is next and nearest to him.

How many triumphs has mediocrity achieved because of its almost always being twin with a certain obstinate belief in itself which begets persistence and assiduity? In the atmosphere of newspaper publicity in which we live, it happens that particular men's names are constantly printed in association with particular subjects, until the unseeing world accepts them as authorities, and by-and-by, perhaps, invests them with all the attributes of genius and all the graces of eloquence. We remember some little time since that the inhabitants of a colony—the Cape of Good Hope, we believe—sent Mr. Adderley, one of the members for Staffordshire, a superb chair, a sort of throne, which was adorned with tracery and designs emblematic of the wisdom and the oratorical power of the donee as held by the donors. The fact is, that by simple plodding and mere continuity—well, let us say earnestness—of purpose, and not by any brilliant qualifications, Mr. Adderley has come to be a personage in regard to colonial questions, and has taken some Parliamentary and general honours in the matter of education. Now he is a sort of arbiter on the garotto-transportation question, and when he spoke last week—as all men of Warwickshire (he is only half Staffordshire) since Shakspeare have delivered themselves—never mind how that is—on this subject it was held as if a judgment had been proclaimed. To some who have had opportunities of distinguishing the abstraction from the real this is strange; but, nevertheless, to a certain extent comprehensible.

Outside of Parliament, and within it, too, there is a prejudice against Mr. Newdegate as a speaker. By custom, when he rises every one who can goes away, and no one listens except the chartered counsel of the Pope, who, under a sort of unpleasant fascination, give heed to the uncompromising Protestantism which flows slowly but solidly from their steadiest opponent. It is taken for granted that much if not all that Mr. Newdegate says is rant when it is not cant, and that his utterances are mere blindheaded fulminations against sectarianism that is obnoxious to him. But one may venture to say that, if due attention be paid to him, he will be heard to pronounce some fine, well-worded, and well-rounded sentences, often based on research and copious with illustration; delivered with a melancholy earnestness, which would be effective if there was but one spark of fire mingled with them; but, as it is, his speaking is a kind of smouldering, and is treated accordingly. Mr. Newdegate, having last week discoursed in his county, has brought this notice, such as it is, upon him; which we will conclude by saying that all his reputation for dulness and intolerance is not necessarily deserved.

Mr. Cardwell has been again laboriously declaring the happiest hour of his life at Oxford; but, having brought our imperfect camera to bear upon him last week, we will only express a hope that in the happiness of that hour his constituents fully reciprocated.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

IT is not often that people make us pecuniary presents; but happening to be the other day in Paris with a Northern-American friend—a "Black Republican," *pur sang*—he made us a New-Year's gift of a bank-note. It bore neither the honoured signature of the cashiers of the Bank of England nor France; but it was, nevertheless, a legitimate public security, immediately convertible—in its native land *bien entendu*—for the amount stated on its face. We should have very much liked to engrave this note for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but, failing the burin, the pen must serve our turn. Imagine, then, a diminutive parallelogram of yellow, gritty paper two inches long, by an inch and a quarter broad, containing in the centre a medallion portrait of George Washington, with the numeral "5," on either side, and the initials "U.S." beneath. Within an elaborately-executed border, the following inscription appeared:—"Postage currency. Furnished only by the assistant-treasurers and designated depositories of the United States. Receivable for postage-stamps at any post office." The back bore a larger medallion, with a fat "5," surrounded by twelve smaller ones. The value of this bank or governmental postage note was five cents, or twopence halfpenny sterling.

As we fingered the queer little coupon our thoughts reverted to the revolutionary assignats current during the Reign of Terror, and which were sold until recently, as curiosities, by the old man who kept the printstall beneath the portcullised arch at the Bibliothèque Impériale, in the Rue Richelieu. And then we recalled to mind the fourpenny and sixpenny notes which were issued in Austria in the troublous days of '48, to say nothing of the innumerable "shinplasters," "bogus," and "wild-cat" notes emitted in the various American crises, and our own tradesman's tokens, one-pound notes. Likewise did a certain Russian rouble note present itself to our memory—a note given us in change by an hotel-keeper, and so greasy, or rotten, and so tattered that it was ensconced in a pasteboard frame for safety. After all, we thought, "money is money;" and so long as the Federal Government forbears to apply the sponge to its obligations a pocket-book full of these little postage parallelograms is as valuable in degree as a bundle of the crispest "fivers" that Mr. Ferraby or Mr. Gattie ever signed, or as a portemonnaie overflowing with napoleons and gold eagles.

Another reflection occurred to us as we contemplated the sleesy acknowledgment of indebtedness. Paltry as was the amount of our note, we recognised in its execution a display of artistic skill and an exercise of mechanical ingenuity which we have sought for in vain in the notes of the lordly establishment in Threadneedle-street. The truth is, as we have said over and over again, the English bank-note is as plain as A B C, whereas it should, properly, be so elaborately executed as to defy the most accomplished forger. When the wretched men—Griffiths, Burnett, Buncher, and Williams—received sentence at the Central Criminal Court, Mr. Justice Blackburn took occasion to remark that Griffiths (who is doomed to penal servitude for life) was the only person in England capable of fabricating a bank-note so as to enable it to be passed into circulation and defy detection by ordinary observers; but this, we think, proves much less that Griffiths was a skilful engraver, than that no ordinarily competent professor of a noble and beautiful art would condescend to turn his graver to the dirty work of forgery. It cannot be denied that our present bank-note is an average sample of writing-master's round-hand, German text, and flourishing, and that the medallion designed by Mr. Maclise, albeit excellent in its severe purity, is so realistic and Germanesque as to be susceptible of imitation by the merest tyro in delineation. We would make it as difficult to counterfeit a bank-note as to cook a *sole à la Normande*, that culinary *crux* of *cordons bleus*.

A distinguished Anglo-Parisian has just faded away, at the patriarchal age of ninety. Most students of the works of Gavarni will remember a sketch by that inimitably characteristic draughtsman, entitled "*Un Anglais qui a habité Paris depuis la prise de Paris par les Anglais.*" We don't know whether the portrait, which represented an old gentleman in a spencer, gaiters, and a high-dried state of preservation, was drawn from nature; but the description applies with literal truth to good old Dr. Gunning, who has just died in the Rue de Colisée, Paris. John Gunning, C.B., was said to be the senior member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and, although he had never taken a Doctor's degree, was always known as "Dr." Gunning. He had been attached to the medical department of the British Army since 1792, and was Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals at Waterloo. It was at that famous fight that Mr. Gunning cut off the arm of Lord Raglan, then Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the late Mr. Guthrie performing a similar service for the Marquis of Anglesey's leg. Mr. Gunning came to Paris with the Duke of Wellington, and remained until his death a denizen of the gay capital, the darling of Anglo-French society and the delight of a numerous circle of friends and relatives. He might be taken as a British counterpart of Victor Hugo's M. Gillenormand, but without the cynicism of that sprightly nonogenarian.

The new batch of Baronets may be said to have given unqualified satisfaction; for the classes in the community from which the new dignitaries would probably be drawn were pretty well known before hand, and those who expected nothing were consequently not disappointed. That baronetcies should be given to two wealthy country gentlemen and to an able Scotch member of Parliament is no very momentous matter; but there is more reason for congratulation in the bestowal of the sanguinolent hand upon the munificent and enlightened merchant-prince William Brown, and the liberal and energetic manufacturer Frank Crossley. By the way, an inveterate wag of our acquaintance has suggested that Sir F. Crossley could not have possibly accepted a lower dignity than that of Baronet, as it would have laid him open to the imputation of being a "carpet Knight!"

And Sir William Chambers, of Glennormiston? As yet there is not a "vestige" of *his* "creation," although, for sure, no modern Scot is worthier of the honour than "Glennormiston," *tout court* as his compatriots dub the literary laird. And Sir William Makepeace Thackeray? And Sir Charles Dickens? And Sir Thomas Carlyle—although the last-named sage would very probably denounce the honorific distinction as a "sham," and prefer to be left alone with the Immensities and the Silences of Cheyne-walk? Alas! we shall have to wait a long day before the professors of literature and art are graced with handles to their names; it being likewise a moot point whether such handles would be beneficial or detrimental to the said professors.

The benevolent and useful Society for the Relief of Distress in the Metropolis, together with the whole system of district visiting by "casual shepherds," as the visitors are sneeringly termed, have been lately subjected to an attack as unkind as it is severe, and assuredly as it is unmerited. We are of opinion that the Society for the Relief of Distress has already done a great amount of good, and might, if properly and sympathetically aided, do an immense deal more. Again, we suspect that the Rector of the very parish in which the office of this journal is situated, could, if he chose, discourse eloquently of the works of mercy accomplished, the sorrows assuaged, the lost ones reclaimed, the patient sufferers relieved and encouraged by these much-maligned district-visitors — be they ladies of fashion, guardsmen, lawyers, or dandies—who go about in the filthiest alleys of the filthiest slums of London, not only to "talk good," but to "do good," to the famishing, the destitute, and the afflicted; not forcing on the poor a sense of their "bitter dependence," or using them "as a kind of spiritual plate-powder to polish up their souls" withal, but dealing with them in a loving, tender, helping spirit, as we are bound, by the most solemn of commands, to deal with those whom we have "always with us." Nothing can be easier than to laugh at a man of the world for leaving for a while the turmoil and bustle of society to dive into the haunts of wretchedness and succour the forlorn ones of great cities; but this same world would become the dreariest of stony-hearted deserts if we did not all of us, from time to time, try our hand at such "district visiting" as our vocations or our opportunities permit. Otherwise the rich man would sit, as Jeremy Taylor expresses it, "celibate like a fly in the heart of an apple, dwelling, indeed, in perpetual sweetness, but confined and dying in singularity;" while your philosopher would be as superbly and supremely indifferent to mundane affairs, and quite as useless, as the jackdaw at the top of the steeple in Vinny Bourne's poem:—

> He sees that this great roundabout,
> The world, with all its motley rout:
> Church, army, physic, law,
> Its customs and its bus'nesses,
> Is no concern at all of his,
> And says—What says he?—"CAW!"

'Tis easy to croak "Caw!" in the most classical manner; but "district visiting" or "casual shepherding" is a little more difficult, and will be held of more account in the Great Audit.

"THE HOLY FAMILY." GOBELINS TAPESTRY AFTER RAPHAEL. PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

IT imposible to deny that the present Emperor of the French has taken every opportunity to assure and reassure a perhaps too suspicious British public of his sincere wish to cement the Anglo-French alliance. It should not be forgotten that he did so before the volunteer movement, and when almost every British regiment was sent out of this country to suppress the Indian mutiny. This is not the time or the place, however, to estimate the political value or significance of the French Emperor's conduct, consistent though it has always been. We have only to draw the reader's attention to the fact that in the year of our great International Exhibition the Emperor Napoleon, with great good taste, presented to the national institution which is charged to develop artistic taste in our manufactures very choice specimens of two of the French Imperial manufactures which are acknowledged to be unrivalled—a beautiful example of Beauvais tapestry, as applied to the decoration of chairs, and the more important specimen of Gobelins tapestry in imitation of a famous picture, which we have engraved.

It may not be generally known that the celebrated manufactory at Paris of tapestry and carpets, known as the "Gobelins," dates from the fourteenth century. At that early period dyers of wool were established in the Faubourg St. Marcel upon the Bièvre, the water of that stream being favourable for dyeing. One of them, Jean Gobelin, who lived in 1450, was particularly successful, and acquired considerable property in the neighbourhood. His descendants continued his *specialité* with equal success, and, becoming in turn extremely rich, retired from the trade, some of them afterwards filling various offices in the State. To them succeeded Messrs. Canaye, who, not confining themselves to dyeing wool, fabricated tapestry for hangings, a manufacture until that period confined to Flanders. The establishment continuing to prosper, Louis XIV., at the suggestion of Colbert, determined to convert it into a Royal manufactory. In 1667 it had acquired so much importance that the celebrated painter Le Brun was appointed director. As Raphael had designed his cartoons now at Hampton Court for the tapestry-workers of Flanders, so Le Brun designed his famous "Battles of Alexander the Great," in the Louvre, as patterns for this manufactory. The celebrated carpet-manufactory now annexed to the Gobelins was made a Royal establishment in 1604 by Marie de Medicis, in favour of Pierre Dupont, who invented the process for finishing the carpets, and who was also placed at the head of this department as director. The carpets manufactured here are considered far superior to the Persian for the evenness of their surface and the fineness and strength of their texture. The colours and designs are extremely beautiful. Some of the carpets take as long as from five to ten years to be made, and cost from 60,000f. to 150,000f.; and even at these high prices the workmen are very inadequately paid. The productions of the Gobelins are chiefly destined for the palaces of the State—none are sold. The Gobelins work is called the *haute-lisse*, from the warp being placed vertically, in contradistinction to the *basse-lisse*, done at Beauvais, where the warp is horizontal. In the tapestry-work, which is called *tissu*, the workman stands at the back of the canvas on which he is employed, with the model behind him, to which he occasionally refers, in order to adjust the colour of his woollen or silken thread to that part of the picture he is copying. The object of the process being to present as smooth and delicate a surface as possible, all cuttings and fastenings are performed at the back. The visitor to the Gobelins manufactory passes through five rooms filled with specimens of rich tapestry and carpets of the reigns of Francis I., Louis XIV., and Louis XV., besides many modern specimens. Connected with the manufactory is an establishment for dyeing wool, where an immense variety of shades, many unknown to ordinary trade, are produced. Experienced chemists are attached to this department, and at their head has long been M. Chevreul, the celebrated discoverer of the physiological laws which govern the phenomena of simultaneous and successive contrast in colours. Attached to the manufactory is also a school of design.

With all these aids and appliances, with the advantage of State support, with the accumulated experience of centuries, it becomes less surprising that the products of the Gobelins looms should be unequalled; and even that the picture by Raphael, the subject of the Emperor's presentation tapestry, should be reproduced with such marvellous accuracy. Mere words cannot, however, describe the fidelity with which the painter's effects are imitated. To fully appreciate these, a visit to the South Kensington Museum is indispensable. Drawing, composition, colour, even expression—we had almost said handling also—are here preserved by purely mechanical means.

The picture copied in this admirable tapestry is the famous "Grande Sainte Famille," of the Louvre, or, as it is popularly known, "The Holy Family of Fontainebleau." The Virgin is inclined, and takes under the arms with a gesture full of maternal love the infant Jesus, who from his cradle springs into her arms. To the left, kneeling, is Elizabeth with the little St. John. Behind, and to the right of the Virgin, is Joseph in a contemplative attitude, and on the other side are two angels. On the border of the Virgin's robe may be read: "Raphael · VRBINAS · Pingebat · MDXVIII." Vasari alludes very indefinitely to this picture; but it appears from the passage in which he refers to it that Julio Romano painted the groundwork, and even finished a portion himself. Passavant, in his "Rafael von Urbino," &c., remarks that we can understand from this why some of the carnations are reddish and the shadows rather brown or black. "And hence," continues the same learned authority, "the opinion has arisen in France that Raphael was a bad colourist, whilst, not only in his frescoes, but also in his oil pictures, as notably in the 'Madonna di Foligno,' the 'St. Cecilia,' and the great Dresden picture, he has proved himself a most excellent colourist." Parts of this picture are admirable in colour—witness Joseph and the Virgin—while others—to wit, the angels—are hard and dry. The Père Dan, in his "Tresor de Merveilles de Fontainebleau," says that Francis I. bought this picture for 24,000f., and that there are many copies of it. But Herr Passavant has proved by the correspondence of Goro-Ghero, in the article on the "St. Michel," that Raphael executed his "Holy Family" for Lorenzo de' Medici; and this fact does away with all the fanciful anecdotes respecting this picture, Francis I., and Raphael. "The Holy Family" *dit* "de Fontainebleau" was long placed above a fireplace at Versailles, and the heat and smoke injured the painting and warped the panels on which, like other of Raphael's oil-pictures, it was originally painted. Wille, the engraver, pointed out the mischief it was receiving, and, upon his representations, it was removed, and transferred to canvas. This famous picture has been engraved by the two Edelincks, Picard, Schiavonetti, and others, and lithographed by Gauff.

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"THE HOLY FAMILY," GOBELINS TAPESTRY, AFTER RAPHAEL, PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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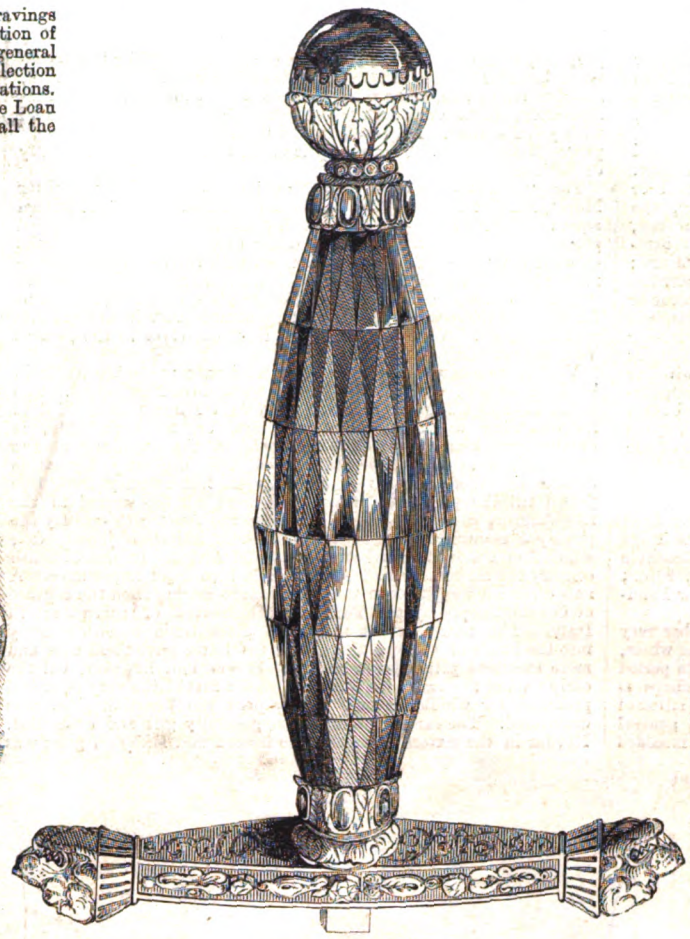
THE LOAN COLLECTION.

WE this week submit to our readers a second series of Engravings from some of the most remarkable objects in the Loan Collection of the South Kensington Museum. We have already given a general description of this really magnificent and unparalleled collection (June 21, 1862), and also (on the 13th ult.) a number of Illustrations.

One of the most remarkable and memorable features of the Loan Collection is due to the fact that to it were contributed all the specimens of Henri Deux faïence known in this country. There are only fifty-four pieces of this ware in Europe: twenty-nine are in France, one in Russia, and the remainder have been exhibited in one of the cases at South Kensington. So rare are they that these pieces are valued at an average of £1000 each; consequently, this case is worth some £25,000! A large proportion are contributed by Sir Anthony and other members of the Rothschild family. This pottery, known in France as "Faïence de Henri Deux," or of his mistress, "Diane de Poictiers," is a perfectly original and unique variety of earthenware, produced somewhere in France during the later years of the reign of Francis I., and the reign of Henri Deux, by, in all probability, one single potter, or, at all events, invented by him; and imitated by only one assistant or descendant instructed in his methods. Yet, despite the researches of the last twenty or thirty years, its inventor and the place of its production are shrouded in mystery. All that is known is the ownership of some of the pieces, evidenced by armorial bearings and initials. Its rarity may be a sufficient recommendation to mere collectors, but its intrinsic merits give it an interest to all. It is quaintly pleasing, and in some respects beautiful as well as original; its designs are marked by ornate and elaborate ornamentation, yet the general effect is extremely chaste. It is also strikingly typical of the French Renaissance, so much so, indeed, as to preclude the possibility of its having been produced, as was some time supposed, by Girolamo, of the famous family of potters della Robbia, who settled in France during the first half of the sixteenth century. Whilst displaying great variety of form and decorative detail the pieces are all conceived in the same characteristic general style which, though strongly and unmistakably national, is also in the highest degree both personal and local. There can, in fact, be little doubt that, as in the case of the Palissy ware, this famous pottery was the work or invention of one individual artist, whose labours were evidently anterior to those of that very remarkable "artiste in terre." The ware, is, as the writer in the catalogue justly remarks, "scarcely less remarkable from a technical point of view. Its fabrication displays novelties of a singularly interesting nature. Every circumstance denotes that the producer was an original genius, one of those representative men who arise only at rare intervals in the province of art, as, indeed, in any other sphere." The rarity of the Henri Deux ware is not remarkable. On the contrary, it is surprising that so many of these fragile pots, all the work of one man, should have escaped the chances and changes of three centuries. Something also of an historical or romantic, as well as an artistic or technical, interest attaches to this faïence from the consideration that, like the Sèvres porcelain of the age of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., it was apparently the *poterie de luxe* of the brilliant Courts of Francis I. and Henri Deux, as evidenced by the ciphers, armorial bearings, &c., which occur on so many specimens—the same Courts which gave so much encouragement also to the Limousin enamellers. "To all appearance, the art died with its author, or was continued only for a brief period after his time, the inherent difficulties attending the production of the ware being probably too great to allow of any remunerative result to the mere industrialists of the day, even had they been capable of continuing the complex and difficult processes of the master." We may mention that a great number of pieces came originally from Touraine, the stronghold of the French Renaissance, and notably from Thouars. Two principal processes have been followed in this pottery; first, "the modelling of portions in relief, which were made separately, generally in moulds, afterwards carefully modelled up by hand, and finally stuck on or *appliqué* to the body of the piece before it was fired;" and, secondly, the flat ornamentation, consisting of interlaced scrollwork, rosettes, initial letters, &c. In this last consisted the greatest novelty, as the *appliqué* process had been used in the Italian wares. There are no duplicate pieces of this pottery. Although the ewers, candlesticks, tazze, saltcellars, &c., have a sufficiently close general resemblance to each other, they all vary widely in their outward forms and details; each specimen, indeed, appears to have been virtually unique of its kind. We will now describe the three very representative specimens we have chosen for engraving, borrowing the details from the official catalogue.

The large "ewer or aiguière" is a most celebrated and exquisitely-beautiful piece of Henri Deux ware, and unquestionably in every respect the finest and most important specimen now extant. The body of the piece is oviform; all the plane surfaces are covered with incrusted interlaced ornament of several different designs; the pattern on the lower part of the body contains the letter "G," repeated in the centre of numerous small compartments, formed by the interlaced diaper; on the widest or most salient part of the body four beautifully-modelled Medusa masks, in high relief, are attached or applied. The foot or base forms a series of elaborate mouldings, further enriched by applied strapwork scrolls in relief, pecten shells, cherubs' heads, &c. The neck of the ewer, likewise richly diapered with incrusted ornamentation, is divided into two portions by a bead or torus moulding in the centre, the portions above and below this moulding respectively being campaniform, each of the bells being turned in opposite directions. The spout or mouth of the vase is shaped as a large pecten shell, underneath which, in front, another grotesque female mask is attached to the neck of the vase; the handle is formed by a syren with her head downwards, and fore quarters resting on the body of the vase, whilst the extremities are formed by two serpents, which form the elegantly-curved grip of the handle; the involuted extremities, where they join on to the large pecten shell at the mouth of the piece, terminate in two serpents' heads modelled with great spirit. This celebrated piece was purchased at the sale of M. Odiot, a silversmith and well-known collector, of Paris, about the year 1842, and is beautifully engraved in Shaw's "Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages." The price paid for this piece at the Odiot sale was 2000fr. or £80; in all probability it would now realise at least £2000 sterling. It is described and photographed in

GROUP OF VENETIAN AND ORIENTAL GLASS.



MURAT SWORD HILT.

VENETIAN AND FRENCH GLASS.

BIBERON.

EWER, OR AIGUIERE.

HANAP.

GROUP OF HENRI II. WARE.

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Mr. J. C. Robinson's "Notice of the Magniac Collection." The design is entirely unique, and the piece is also the largest known specimen of the ware, its extreme height to the top of the handle being 14½in., and the greatest diameter of the oviform body 5¾in. It may be observed that the letter "G" in the diaper on the body of the piece, which has been adduced by M. Delange as indicating the artist's name, "Girolamo" (Della Robbia), is, with more likelihood, the initial of the original proprietor of the ewer, or personage for whom it was expressly executed; no armorial bearings or other insignia are found upon it. This piece belongs to Hollingworth Magniac, Esq., and although it has just been returned to the owner, we could not omit noticing it.

The "Biberon" or water-pot is also a most beautiful piece, and certainly one of the finest specimens of Henry Deux ware extant. Its general shape is oviform or pear-shaped, the spherical or widest portion being uppermost. More correctly speaking, the body is divided into two portions, the lower and smaller one, supported on a moulded foot, being in shape like a small campaniform vase or bell, crowned with an elegant group of mouldings; on this rests the larger half of the body, which forms a somewhat flattened sphere, round the centre of which is a projecting torus or twisted cable moulding; a short moulded neck surmounts this, and the mouth is closed in with a flat cover, forming two semicircular valves, hinged on a central transverse bar or pin. A short tubular spout, richly moulded, projects at an obtuse angle from the upper portion; underneath, or at the base of which, is a mask in relief, surrounded with strapwork or cartouche ornament. A circular bucket or suspension handle, in three divisions, of most elegant design, spans the piece. The inlaid ornamentation, with which the surface of the vase is entirely covered, consists of the richest interlaced band or scrollwork, rosettes, strings of guilloche ornament, &c., in brilliant reddish colour; a curved band or fascia, on the neck or margin of the piece, has a row of ciphers, being the letters A M, elegantly arranged as a decorative monogram. Although there are no armorial bearings there can be little doubt that the monogram is that of the Constable Anne de Montmorency. Extreme height to top of handle, 9½in.; diameter at widest part, 5in. It is the property of Andrew Fountain, Esq.

Funnel-shaped "hanap," with spout and handle, is another very remarkable specimen of Henri Deux ware. Considered on the whole, this is perhaps the most beautiful of all the minor pieces; its period appears to be that of the large "Magniac" ewer. The shape is characteristic of French Renaissance; hanaps in brass and silver of this same type being very commonly met with. Its general form is that of an inverted cone, supported on a low moulded foot; the handle is formed by a boldly-modelled figure of a satyr in full relief, his outstretched arms clasping the circumference of the lip or margin, his feet resting on a projecting mask. The spout on the opposite side is a large figure of a lizard, also in full relief, with a gaping mouth, through which the fluid was poured; on the breast of this animal is attached a lozenge-shaped escutcheon, the armorial bearings on which have been unfortunately purposely defaced. The body of the piece is surrounded by two transverse belts or friezes of the most beautiful arabesque scrollwork, inlaid in red or buff, and numerous filets and strings of minute ornamentation, the latter in dark brown inlay. The lizard spout is glazed with green enamel. Engraved in the "Manchester Art Treasures," pl. 9. Height, 7½in. This hanap is in the collection of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.

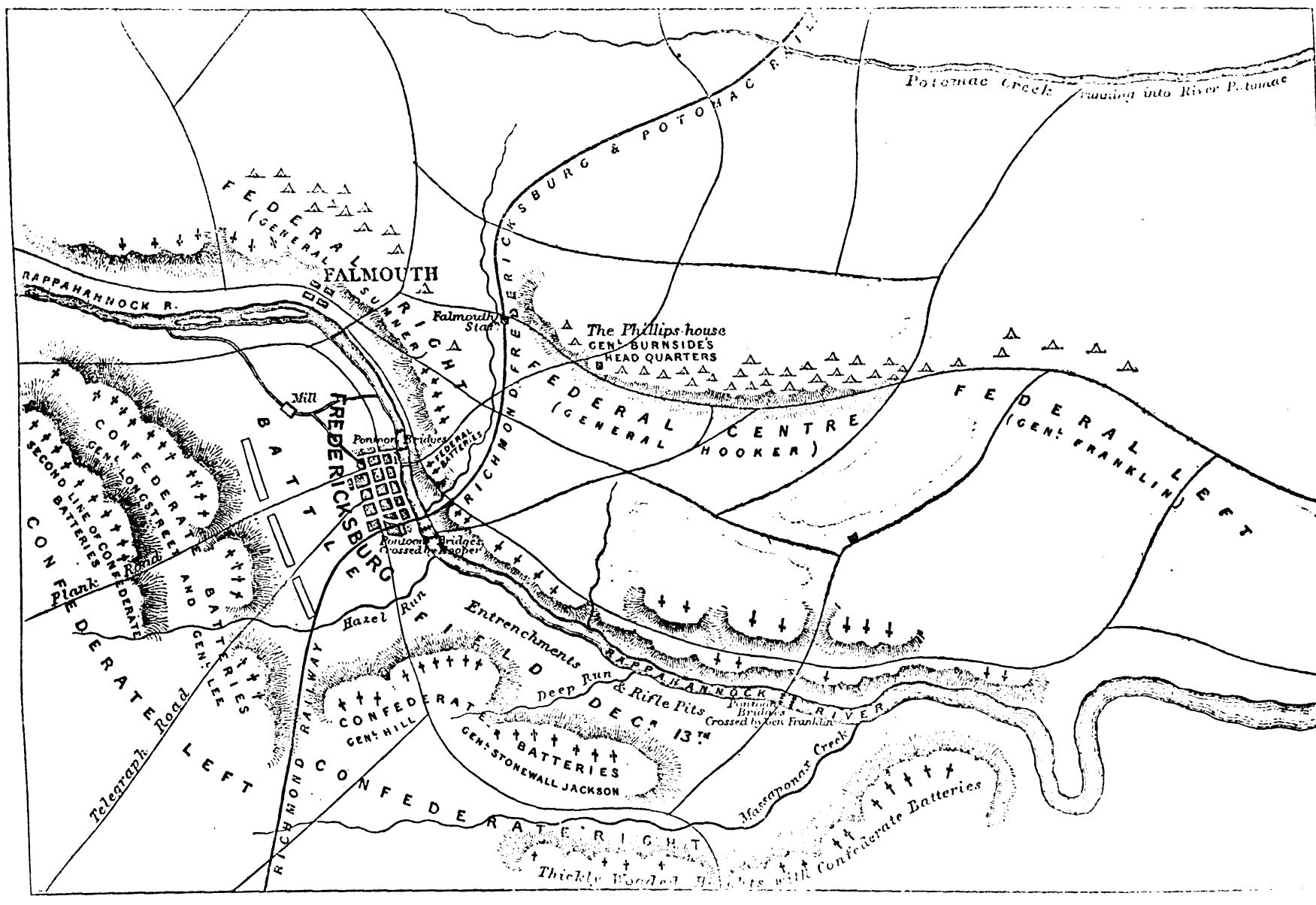
The "Murat Swordhilt" was, as its name implies, made for Murat, King of Naples. The handle is formed of the largest-known aqua marine cut in facets; the jacinth pommel is mounted in coloured gold-leaf ornaments, and there is a collar of turquoises and jacinths at each end; the gold cross-piece is set with three diamonds terminating in lions' heads. It belongs to Mr. Beresford Hope's collection.

The two groups of Venetian and other glass might well tempt us far in describing this very interesting manufacture in ancient and modern times. We must, however, limit ourselves to the famous Venetian productions.

Venice, from a very early period, carried on a profitable traffic in beads, a trade in which it may have succeeded the Phœnicians. The intercourse of the great Republic with Asia Minor possibly led to its obtaining a knowledge of the art, or, more probably, it obtained workmen from Constantinople at the beginning of the thirteenth century, consequent upon the declining Byzantine dominion. Workshops were certainly in full activity from this period till the year 1291, when they were all transferred to the neighbouring island of Murano. During the fourteenth century the principal manufacture consisted of beads, imitation jewels, &c., which found a ready market in Asia and Africa. In the fifteenth century the manufacture of glass vessels became of importance. A new direction was given to the manufacture arising from the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the revival of ancient art in Italy. The former event threw the glass trade almost entirely into the hands of the Venetians, and the latter gave them new and more excellent principles of design. It was not, however, till the early part of the sixteenth century that the first of the very beautiful processes for which we now chiefly prize the Venetian glass was discovered. The earlier specimens are generally gilt and enamelled. Not far in the sixteenth century the frosted and *millefiori* glass was introduced; and later, the *schmelz* and "lace," or *vitro di trina* and *latticinio* glass. The discoveries were at first religiously kept secret by the manufacturers themselves; and against their divulgence the Venetian Government passed most stringent orders, and threatened the severest penalties. Those manufacturers who remained faithful to the interest of the State in this lucrative trade—who remained silent, and were content to work at Murano—were made citizens of Venice, and eligible for the highest official positions. In fact, such signal honour was paid to them that masters of the art were regarded as little inferior in dignity to the greatest nobles, and the highest privileges were extended to them. During the whole of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Venice was the principal glass manufactory of all Europe, and it supplied every conceivable variety for ornament and use. Early in the eighteenth century, however, the Bohemian manufactures became fashionable, and from that time the art gradually declined at Murano, and it is now almost extinguished.

The principal varieties of Venetian glass are—1st. Objects in white or stained glass, ornamented in enamel colours and gilding. 2nd. Crackled, or frosted glass, sometimes with masks, flowers, &c., blown in relief on it from within. This kind is supposed to have been made by suddenly cooling the glass while blowing it, so as to crack the surface, then heating it again carefully, and blowing it a little more so as to widen the cracks, and, finally, annealing it like any other glass. This kind of glass has been successfully imitated in modern times. 3rd. Glass ornamented with latticinio, or small *milk-white* or otherwise coloured threads (vasi a ritorti), which, in beautiful spiral forms, are fused in rods of glass and blown. 4th. Pieces, in which two of these sets of spiral threads, going different ways, are conjoined so as to form a network, or "latticinio" (either of white or other coloured threads), between each mesh of which a little air-bubble is formed. This kind, known also as "vitro di trina," or "vasi a reticelli," has defied all efforts at successful imitation. 5th. Mosaic glass, in which slices of coloured-glass reeds were placed within two layers of white glass, and fused into masses ready to form vases, &c. This, termed "millefiori," or "vitro florito," has been very successfully revived in the present century. 6th. Glass in which very small particles of gold are arranged in patterns and fused, or in which metallic filings are dropped in the process of fusion, so as to form patches or blotches of gold, &c., termed "aventurine." 7th. Dark mottled glass of many colours, fused and blended, which, when held to the light, shows a deep ruby colour. To this species the German word "schmeltze" has been applied. A combination of this with the gold specs of the aventurine is called "Schmelts aventurine."

(*Continued on page* 82.)



THE BATTLE-FIELD OF FREDERICKSBURG.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

To the account of this great battle, from a Federal point of view, already given in this Journal, we add a description of it taken from a Confederate standpoint. The Southern correspondent of the *Times* sends from General Lee's head-quarters the following particulars of the Battle of Fredericksburg:—

The morning of the 13th of December—a memorable day to the historian of the Decline and Fall of the American Republic—broke still and warm, while, as on the preceding day, a thick haze enveloped the town of Fredericksburg and the circumjacent valley, and delayed the opening of fire by the antagonistic batteries until the sun had been up some three or four hours. It was strange to contrast Saturday, the 13th of September, with Saturday, the 6th, and to compare the intense cold of the earlier Saturday with the spring-like warmth and calmness of the later. The day which I am describing was one of those outbursts of that Indian summer which lingers long and fondly in beautiful Virginia; the morning haze which shrouded heath, and plain, and forest, was the ordinary prelude to the warmth and glow of the sun at noonday. As the fog lifted about ten in the morning, and the sun burst through the clouds, the long lines of the Federal army, which had passed the whole preceding day in deploying and preparing for the attack, were distinctly visible in the plain, and gave awful indications of the amount of the Federal host which had crossed the river. The Confederate army, wholly undaunted by the extravagant stories about the strength of their foe, waited calmly, drawn up for the most part within the fringe of the woods, confident in their position and in the valour which has never failed them. And here it may be as well finally to dispel those illusions under which it is the custom of the Northern press to veil the disgrace of defeat, when the fact itself admits of no denial. The whole number of Confederates in the field this day did not exceed from 80,000 to 90,000 men. Of these, some 25,000 men, taking the very highest estimate, took part in the fight.

It is impossible for me to describe the positions of each of the numerous Confederate batteries which stretched along the length of their six-mile line of battle. It will suffice if I indicate the batteries which were most hotly engaged, and bore the brunt of the action. By far the most important position was occupied by the Washington Artillery, commanded by Colonel Walton, of New Orleans, and posted on the heights in the immediate neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, not more than 400 yards from the town. These heights, which are precisely of that altitude which is most favourable for the play of artillery, are surmounted by a brick house, now riddled by round shot, belonging to Mr. Marye, and are commonly called Marye's Heights. At their base a road winds, protected on one side by the hills and on the other by a solid stone wall, about four feet in height, over which a brigade of Confederates, themselves perfectly sheltered, poured the deadliest and most effective of fires. A little further back, to the south-east of Marye's Heights, stands another and higher hill, from which the most commanding view of the entire field is obtainable, and which, as it is the usual station of the Commander-in-Chief, is now known as General Lee's hill. From this hill during a large portion of Saturday a 30-pounder Parrott gun, cast at the Tredegar Works, in Richmond, poured a destructive fire into the Federals. Suddenly, about three in the afternoon, on its thirty-seventh discharge, this gun burst with a dreadful explosion, but happily did no injury to any of the bystanders. At the moment of its explosion Captain Phillips, of the Grenadier Guards (favourably remarked this day for his behaviour under fire), Major Venables, of General Lee's Staff, and Major Haskell were conversing within a few feet of the gun. Their escape without injury was little less than miraculous. As the Confederate line trends away to the right, the batteries of General Hood's division were actively engaged against the advancing columns of Pennsylvanians; but, next to the batteries on Marye's Heights and General Lee's hill, I should say that the artillery commanded by Colonel Walker took the most effective part in the action, as it poured a flanking fire into the enemy's left. One other battery deserves favourable mention, which it obtained in the short and modest report of the battle which emanates from the pen of General Lee. On the extreme right of the Confederate, in front of the position occupied by General Stuart's cavalry, a few batteries of Stuart's Horse Artillery were thrown forward, to flank the Federals, between Walker's Artillery and the river. General Stuart ordered Major John Pelham, his Chief of Artillery, to advance one gun considerably towards the enemy, and to open upon him. Major Pelham obeyed, and opened the fire of a 12-pounder Napoleon gun with great precision and deadly effect into the Federal flank. The galling discharges of this gun quickly drew upon it the fire of three Federal field batteries, while, from across the river, two other heavy batteries joined in the strife and made Major Pelham and his gun their target. For hours not less than thirty Federal cannon strove to silence Major Pelham's popgun, and strove in vain. The unyielding and undemonstrative courage of Major Pelham, his composure under the deadliest fire, have long made him conspicuous, but never were his noble qualities the subject of more glowing eulogy than upon this occasion. General Lee exclaimed, "It is inspiriting to see such glorious courage in one so young" (Major Pelham is not more than twenty-two); General Jackson remarked, "With a Pelham upon either flank I could vanquish the world."

At half-past eight a.m. General Lee, accompanied by his full Staff, rode slowly along the front of the Confederate lines from left to right, and took up his station for a time beyond Hamilton's Crossing, and in rear of the batteries on the extreme Confederate right. It would be presumptuous in me to say one word in commendation of the serenity, or, if I may so express it, the unconscious dignity of General Lee's courage when he is under fire. No one who sees and knows his demeanour in ordinary life would expect anything else from one so calm, so undemonstrative, and unassuming. But the description applied after the battle of Alma to Lord Raglan by Marshal St. Arnaud, and in which, noticing Lord Raglan's unconsciousness under fire, he speaks of his "antique heroism," seems to me so applicable to General Lee that I cannot forbear recalling it here. At a subsequent period of the day General Lee assumed his station on the hill which takes its name from him, and thence, in company with General Longstreet, calmly watched the repulse of the repeated Federal efforts against the heights on which he stood. Occasionally General Jackson rode up to the spot and mingled in conversation with the other two leading Generals. Once General Longstreet exclaimed to him, "Are you not scared by that file of Yankees you have before you down there?" to which General Jackson replied, "Wait till they come a little nearer, and they shall either scare me or I'll scare them.

The battle opened when the sun had let in enough light through the mist to disclose the near proximity of the Federal lines and field batteries. The first shot was fired shortly before ten a.m. from the batteries in the Federal centre, and was directed against General Hood's division. The Pennsylvanian Reserves advanced boldly under a heavy fire against the Confederates, who occupied one of the copsewood spurs, and were for a time permitted to hold it, but presently the Confederate batteries opened on them, and a determined charge of the Texans drove the Yankees out of the wood in a confusion from which nothing could subsequently rally them. Simultaneously a heavy fire issued from the batteries of General A. P. Hill's and General Early's divisions, which was vigorously replied to by the Federal field batteries. The only advantage momentarily gained by the Federals in this quarter, and which is noticed in General Lee's report, was on the occasion of the collapse of a regiment of North Carolina conscripts, who broke and ran, but whose place was rapidly taken by more intrepid successors. The cannonading now became general along the entire line. Such a scene, at once terrific and sublime, mortal eye never rested on before, unless the bombardment of Sebastopol by the combined batteries of France and England revealed a more fearful manifestation of the hate and fury of man. The thundering, bellowing roar of hundreds of pieces of artillery, the bright jets of issuing flame—the screaming, hissing, whistling, shrieking projectiles—

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the wreaths of smoke, as shell after shell burst into the still air, the savage ca sh of roundshot among the trees of the shattered forest, formed a scene likely to sink for ever into the memory of all who witnessed it, but utterly defying verbal delineation. A direct and enfilading fire swept each battery upon either side as it was unmasked, volley replied to volley, crash succeeded crash, until the eye lost all power of distinguishing the lines of combatants, and the whole plain seemed a lake of fire, a seething mass of molten lava, courred over by incarnate fiends drunk with fury and revenge.

Twice the Federals, gallantly led and encouraged by their officers, dashed against the forces of General A. P. Hill and General Early, and twice they recoiled, broken and discomfited, and incapable of being again rallied to the fray. The eager Confederates drove them with horrid carnage a mile across the plain, and only desisted from the pursuit when they came under the fire of the Federal batteries across the river. Upon the extreme Confederate right General Stuart's Horse Artillery pressed hotly upon the fugitives, and kept up a fire, subsequently understood to have been very effective, until after dark. Upon the Confederate right, where the antagonists fought upon more level terms, the equality of loss upon both sides was greater than on the Confederate left; but even here the Federal loss in officers and men far outnumbered that of their opponents. General Bayard, the best cavalry officer in the Federal service, fell dead almost on the eve of the day which was to have witnessed his nuptials. General Jackson, of Pennsylvania, shared his fate. Many other general officers were carried to the Federal rear grievously wounded; whereas of the Confederates only one officer of rank—General Gregg—fell upon the right, and only one—General Cobb—upon the left.

Meanwhile, the battle which had dashed furiously against the lines of Generals Hood, A. P. Hill, and Early, was little more than child's play as compared with the onslaught directed by the Federals in the immediate neighbourhood of Fredericksburg. The impression that the Confederate batteries would not fire heavily upon the Federals advancing in this quarter, for fear of injuring the town of Fredericksburg, is believed to have prevailed among the Northern Generals. How bitterly they deceived themselves subsequent events served to show. To the Irish division, commanded by General Meagher, was principally committed the desperate task of bursting out of the town of Fredericksburg and forming, under the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Marye's Heights, lowering immediately in their front. Never at Fontenoy, at Albuera, or at Waterloo was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe.

That any mortal men could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, it seems to me idle for a moment to believe; but the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battlefields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Heights on the 13th day of December, 1862.

An opportunity of sending this letter, with an encouraging prospect of its reaching England, compels me to defer a further account of the gallant defence on the Confederate left of the town of Fredericksburg and of the battlefield until a subsequent letter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE second Monday at "The Corner" finds Lord Clifden a firmer favourite than ever, and two dozen Derby horses in the betting. Handicappers have mounted their "considering caps" in earnest, and have abundance of work out out for them. The six great handicaps, which have closed this January, are as nearly as possible equal in amount of nominations to last year, and the whole list of entries are healthy to a degree. The Newmarket Two-year-old Plate has 76 against 72 last year; the Criterion, 52 against 53; the First October Triennial, 77 against 43; the New Stakes at Ascot, 54 against 56; the Dee Stakes at Chester, 36 against 38; and the Findon Stakes at Goodwood, 72 against 44. The entries for the Triennial Stakes show that we may ere long look out in the paddocks for own brothers or sisters to St. Albans, Asteroid, Buckstone, and Fandango; and that West Australian's dam is in foal to Stockwell, Underhand's to St. Albans, Skirmisher's to Musjid, Nutbourne's to Stockwell, and The Wizard's to Newminster. Curiously enough the Epsom and the Ascot cups have each twenty-six subscribers. Asteroid is in the former, and in the latter we have Carbineer (who was supposed to have broken down), The Marquis, Caller Ou, Zetland, Lord Clifden, and Buckstone; while Tim Whiffler and Saccharometer are supposed to be enjoying the five months' privacy of "a sealed nomination." The last named is now at Ilsley in the stables, and, according to some, in the very stall occupied last year by Caractacus. Eight out of the last twelve Derby winners have been trained in Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, and the other four in Yorkshire, so that Lord Strathmore's chestnut has at least luck on its side. Mr. William Sharpe's racehorses were sold at York last week, and Montrose was purchased to lead gallops for the Aske stable. The *Life* shows, by its annual table, that only 32 are, to its knowledge, dead or out of training in the 258 Derby entries, and 35 in the 101 Oaks entries. The former race numbers 60 two-year-old winners, and the latter 48. The *Sporting Life*, applying itself in a very elaborate way to the mania which exists for backing jockeys, proves that any one putting £5 on to Fordham each time he rode last season would have lost exactly £1065; and the *Field* publishes a letter from Mr. Frank Buckland, the celebrated naturalist, in which he gives it as his opinion that there is no better way of taming vicious horses than placing them in the society of a donkey, and adduces Trumpeter and Umpire as cases in point.

"Deerfoot" and Mills met for their hour-race on Monday, over a very heavy course, at Hackney-wick. The "Child of the Prairies" never looked better; but Mills did not look or go from the post in his usual free style; and, from the disinclination of many of his friends to back him, it was pretty patent that he had not taken such care of himself in training as usual. Between the seventh and eighth mile he was terribly beaten; but he "suffered" and recovered so much that at the end of the first ten miles, which was done in 52 min. 8 sec., he led, and there was not much difference between them till the last three rounds, when "the Indian" drew right away from him and made him roll from distress. However, he would not give in till the pistol announced the end of the hour, when he stopped as if he was shot, and was supported away; while the Indian, who was nearly twenty yards in front, dashed on and completed the round, and then jumped exultingly three or four times into the air with a war-shout, apparently as fresh as if he had been taking an exercise canter. According to a watch we can depend on, the distance covered in the hour was 11 miles 540 yards, or about 180 yards less than that achieved by Deerfoot at Brompton, when the "going" and the atmosphere were much better. Although Mills's friends will have it that the Indian is not thoroughly game, when his opponent has condition enough to make the pace severe at first and give him a stern chase, he is so far the undoubted champion-runner of the Old and the New World; but, considering the nature of the ground and his great inferiority in point of strength and muscle, it was a wonderful performance on Mills's part.

Mills and Lang run for the Ten-Mile Champion Cup on Feb. 2; and early in March Mills runs Deerfoot six miles, giving him one hundred yards' start.

Lord Royston and Major Painter have joined the Meltonians; and we regret to hear that, owing to the frost in the early part of last Monday, both Colonel Markham and Captain Wombwell have met with severe falls. It is reported that Sir F. Johnstone and his brother have each made a steeplechase match over "the Burton Course," as it is called. The Duke's had a very fast forty minutes on Wednesday week, from Hose Gorse to the Belvoir Woods, only six up at the finish. On Thursday week Mr. Tailby (who advertised four days this week) had a very good 1h. 15m.; and on Friday week (Jan. 9) Lord Stamford's had a slow-hunting run of 1h. 20m., and killed. On Saturday The Duke's had a good gallop with an afternoon fox, and on Monday Lord Stamford had a nice ringing run from John o'Gaunt and killed, which was followed up with a good fox and a satisfactory finish from Barkby Holt.

Lord Sefton's kennel ran up for three out of the four great stakes at Ridgway Club (Lytham), one of which was won by Weathercote, a daughter of Bridegroom and the well-known Attermire. Ashdown Park meeting is now fixed for March 2, and the two leading stakes for 64 dogs, and the 32 beaten in the first ties are framed somewhat on the plan of the Waterloo Cup. Mr. Warwick has been appointed judge. The meetings for next week are Kenilworth (Amicable) on Tuesday; Whitehaven and Courtown, in the county of Kildare, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Haverfordwest on Tuesday, &c.; Mamble on Wednesday; Altcar Club on Wednesday and Thursday; and Prees (Salop) on Saturday.

Two lives were lost on the morning of the 9th inst. in the Solent. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel Ceylon was coming up the river, when she ran into a brig which was being towed out to sea. The brig sank immediately, her crew saving themselves by jumping on board the tug. A pilot on board the tug was killed, and the fireman of the tug was drowned. Other persons suffered severe injuries.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARDES.—The very beautiful prize problems by Mr. Bayer and Mr Campbell, in our last, were printed under "Chess Enigmas," because we had not space to present them on diagrams. They merit the attention of every lover of ingenious chess strategy.
R. D. V.—A selection from the match-games lately played, with annotations, is preparing for publication in future Numbers.
A. KEMPE.—It is now undergoing examination.
D. C. L.—A very fine copy of "Lucena" would probably fetch from seventy to one hundred guineas. The beautiful facsimile by the late Mr. Figgins, of type founding celebrity, may be bought for a couple of pounds.
T. I. EMSWORTH, Hants.—Such a volume would, no doubt, prove highly entertaining and instructive, but it would be too bulky for general use. The better course, we take it, is to print a well-arranged selection, that could hardly fail of being popular.
F. T., Derby.—The list was omitted from lack of room.
KANGAROO.—Quite wrong. You have forgotten that Black need not capture the Rook.
G. F., Bodington.—It shall be reported on shortly.
OXONIENSIS.—The forthcoming work on Chess Openings by Mr. Wormald will be published by Mr. Simpson, of King William-street, Charing-cross, we believe, in a few days
I. SMITH.—No. 1 is neat, but very simple. No. 2 can be solved in three moves.
W. T. P.—Nos. 59 and 61 have a second solution. No. 60 shall appear.
W. A., Cork.—The attack is smartly played, but Black's tenth move is destructive of all subsequent interest in the game. We shall be glad, however, to see some of your future battles with the same opponent.
I. D.—Solutions of the enigmas 1296 to 1299 shall be given next week, if we can spare room.
R. M.—Mr. Morphy has declined to play chess at present. When he resumes the old amusement you will no doubt be gratified by seeing more of his brilliant games in print.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 984, by Sissa, A.M., D.C.L., Fergus, Barcelas, F. T. D., W. K., Omega, B. of Brasford, Presis, Iota, W. W. F., George, X. Y. Z.; M. P., Travellers' Club; Stanley; H. C., Dover; Corin, Subscriber, T. M. R., S. B., Larry, Cantab, Willy, Box and Cox, Percy, Argus, N.C., Vox, I. K., Corilla, A Lady, Robin Hood, F. I. Smythe, W. R. B., Xerxes, Peon, Leonard, A German, R. St. Omer, I. G. A., Rifleman, H.M.S. Daunt ess, Q. E. D., Oxoniensis, Mercury, Felix, B. T. V., Thor, I. F. M., 1863, C. of Boulogne, A Rustician, Œdipus, S. G. K., W. H., Pip; T., Marlborough College; Vernon, Little Dorrit, Beta, Nathaniel, J. Barnard, D. D., T. C. D., Old Joe, L. of Tenby, Viola, R. S., Antony, Ignotus, P. C. D., Wilfred, Boston Stumm, Rector; O., Athenæum Club; Etonensis, H. D., Arbaces, Noel, B. X., C. Clapperton, are correct. All others are wrong.

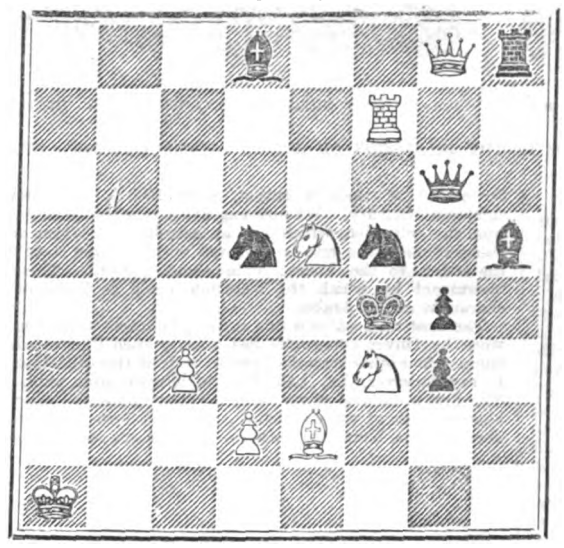
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 984.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B 2nd	B takes R (ch) or (*a*)	(*a*) 1.	R take s R (If he play K takes R, then follow K to Q B 3rd (dis. ch.) and Q mates next move.)
2. K to Q B 3rd	B takes Q	2 Q to Q Kt 4th (ch) K takes P	
3. B mates.		3. Kt takes P mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 985.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B sq	Kt to K 5th or (*a*)	(*a*) 1.	B to K 4th
2. Q to Q Kt 3rd.	Any move.	2. R to Q sq (ch)	
3. P Q or Kt mates.		And mates next move.	

PROBLEM NO. 986.
By I. LAW, M.D.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Final Game in the late Match between Messrs. MACKENZIE and M'DONNELL.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mackenzie).	BLACK (M'Donnell).	WHITE (Mackenzie).	BLACK (M'Donnell).
1. P to K 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	edly was, it was yet not irredeemable before this fatal mistake. He might have played P to K K 5th, and, having driven back one of White's Knights, he would have had time to bring his forces into more effective operation. After such a move, defeat was, of course, inevitable.)	
2. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	20. P takes K Kt P	Kt takes P
3. B to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	(He could not take with the Pawn on account of the threatened check to King and Queen, a fact which Black unaccountably overlooked when he played the Rook to K Kt sq.)	
4. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	21. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	(Another error; he should have taken the Knight. The move made costs the "exchange," at least.)	
6. K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	22. B takes Kt	K to B sq
7. Castles	Castles	(Again being unable to take the piece with Pawn because of the impending check to Queen and King.)	
8. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd	23. Kt takes P (ch)	P takes Kt
9. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q 2nd	24. Q to K B 4th (ch)	Kt to K B 3rd
10. Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	25. E to Q B 2nd	R takes Kt
11. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd	26. Q takes R	Kt to K sq
(With the double object of playing the Queen presently to her B.'s 3rd, and of winning the adverse Bishop by advancing Pawn to Q B 5th.		27. P to K B 4th	R to K Kt sq
12. P to Q B 3rd	Q R to K sq	28. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 2nd
13. B to K R 6th	Q to Q B 3rd	29. Q takes K R P	K to K sq
14. B takes B	K takes B	30. B to Q R 4th (ch)	K to B 2nd
15. P to K B 3rd	R to K R sq	31. P to K B 5th	Kt takes P
(We are at a loss to understand the intention of Black in this move)		32. R takes Kt (ch)	P takes R
16. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	33. P to K 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
17. Kt to R B 4th		34. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
(These Knights threaten mischief, and it is very difficult to suggest a line of play by which Black can escape the danger menaced.)		35. Q takes Q (ch)	R takes Q
17.	Q to Q B 2nd	36. P to K 7th	
18. R to K B 2nd	Q to Q sq	and Black resigned.	
(The moves lost by the Queen in going to her B.'s 3rd square and then returning bootless home again told ruinously upon Black's game afterwards, when time became of consequence.)			
19. P to K R 5th	Q R to K Kt sq		
(Bad as Mr. M'Donnell's position undoubt-			

A lively Specimen of the Scotch Opening between Mr. Staunton and a distinguished Player.

(*Scotch Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.).	BLACK (Mr. —).	WHITE (Mr. S.).	BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	B to K 4th	13. B to K B 2nd	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(Much better than taking the proffered Kt.)	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13.	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 6th	14. Q R to K sq	Kt takes Kt
5. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. B takes Kt	B takes B (ch)
6. B to K 3rd		16. P takes B	P to Q B 4th
(Threatening to win a clear piece.)		17. P takes P	P takes P
6.	B to Q Kt 3rd	18. K B takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
7. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	19. P to K 6th	P to K B 3rd
8. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	(If he had taken the Pawn with Pawn, white would have retaken with his Rook, threatening B to Q B 4th, &c.)	
9. P to K R 3rd	Castles	20. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
10. Castles	Q to K 2nd	21. R takes Kt	
11. Q to K B 3rd	R to K sq	and wins.	
12. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 4th		

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1301.—By R. RABSON, B.A.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K R 5th, R at K B 7th, Kt at K Kt 5th; Ps at K 2nd, Q 4th, and Q B 3rd.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at K R 7th, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K B 5th and K 6th; Ps at K R 2nd, K 5th, and Q 3rd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1302.—By S. A. HARRISON.

White: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 7th, R at K R sq, Bs at Q sq and Q 8th, Kt at Q 3rd, P at Q B 6th.
Black: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K R 3rd, Rs at K R sq and K B 4th, Bs at Q 3rd and Q B sq, Kts at K Kt sq and K B 3rd; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q 5th, and Q Kt 5th.
White playing first to mate in four moves.

THE FARM.

"WATER, water!" is still the cry from many parts, but there has been rather a more wintry tendency since the new year set in, and wheat keeps its slight advance. The Zadkiels, and the Whites, and all the weather sibyls are quite at a discount; and the *Agricultural Gazette* well observes that, after their utter failure to predict the extraordinary freaks of this winter, they must hand over their wands to "the only true prophet," *Mother Goose* in *Punch's Almanack*. However, they comfort themselves with the reflection that "prejudice must succumb to truth and fall beneath the unerring shafts of science," and go on stargazing as blithely as ever. The rainfall at Camberwell, the mystic scene of the Prophet in White's cave, was about 23 inches during 1862, and at Ulverston 47½. Even that terrible pour down in the neighbourhood of the combatants has not cooled the embers of the dreary Storer cow feud, which have burst forth again with all their ancient fervour. Magistrates have been helping off their Quarter Session meetings with most animated discussions about the new Highway Bill; newspaper correspondents have been busy with the Union Assessment Acts; and if agricultural editors have been compelled to drop upon the sparrowcides, they record with especial satisfaction, in the hope of turning such misplaced energies into a nobler channel, that a Wilts society of eight bound themselves by a Nazaritish vow three years since to extirpate the rat, and have brought 9337 to book.

From Canterbury to Caithness is a long pilgrimage, but it has been gradually performed by Malachite, who won the Royal yearling prize at the cathedral city in 1860 for his breeder, Mr. Jonathan Peel, and was soon after sold to Messrs. Cruikshank, of Aberdeenshire, who have now passed him on due north to Sir John Sinclair, of Barrock House, near Wick. The baronet intends to use him for Aberdeen polls, a cross which he has prosecuted hitherto with no small success. Since August, Mr. Stratton has been unusually lucky with his calves, as six descendants of his old Moss Rose have produced roan heifers, five of them by Knight of Lagan. His Warwick (19,120) has gone to the shambles, and so has his thirteen-year-old Prim, the last of the Red Dukes and the dam of a red gold-medal steer. The living additions to the Holker herd within the year amount to seven heifer and four bull calves. They consist of one roan bull by Grand Duke of Wetherby from Oxford 15th, five heifers by Tenth Duke of Oxford—to wit, "Blanche 3rd," "Minstrel 3rd," "Cleopatra 8th," "Comely" (from Cosey), and "Diplomacy" (from Statesman's Daughter); two heifers by Priam (son of Cressida)—to wit, "Grand Duchess of Oxford 5th" (from Countess of Oxford), and "Cleopatra 7th;" two bulls by Tenth Duke of Oxford—viz., "Coburg," from Cleopatra 2nd, and "Northumberland," from Nonsuch; and "Leopold," by Priam from Laurel. Two of the above bull calves have been sold, and so has Tenth Duke of Oxford by Third Grand Duke for a long price, but he does not leave Holker till April. The first of the Lord Oxford calves is not expected before March; Eighth Duke of Oxford is put up to feed after a year's sojourn at Brayton, and Kildonan, by Ninth Duke of Oxford, from Dustie, reigns in his stead. The herd of the late Mr. Coppinger, of Barryscourt, nine miles from Cork, is to be sold on the 2nd of February, and among it are the celebrated prize bulls Zemindar and Soubadar. The latter has never tried his fortune across the Channel, but he is unbeaten as yet in Ireland.

The following are the subjects for discussion in the present year at the Central Farmers' Club:—

February 2.—The Operation of the Malt-tax, proposed by Mr. J. Steed, Baldock.
March 2.—The Question of Town Sewage further considered, especially with reference to the evidence given before Dr. Brady's Parliamentary Committee of 1862, by Mr. J. J. Mechi, Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon.
April 6.—What does the Experience of the past three years prove with regard to the required Depth of Under-drains and Width of Intervening Spaces, by Mr. G. Dobito, Lydgate, Newmarket.
May 4.—Practical Remarks on the Effect of Temperature on Cultivation from observations of the three past seasons, by Mr. J. B. Spearing, Moulsford, Wallingford.
June 1.—The Present State of Steam Cultivation, by Mr. J. C. Morton, Streatley, Berks.
November 2.—The Veterinary Art in Relation to Agriculture, by Mr. W. Fisher Hobbs, Boxted Lodge, Colchester.
December 7.—The Breeding, Rearing, and Fattening of Stock upon Arable Farms, and the Capability of such Farms to produce Meat, by Mr. J. Coleman, Woburn.

"The members of the Framlingham Farmers' Club," says the *Mark-lane Express*, "have had a discussion upon the crops to which farm manure can be best applied, and the time of its application. It was agreed unanimously that farmyard manure can be best applied to beans, peas, and clover crops as soon after harvest as possible, and to the root crop at such time after Christmas as may be found practicable; that the application in a liquid form may, under some circumstances, be desirable, but that in the majority of cases it will be found too expensive to be practically recommended."

The Birmingham Cattle Show Committee have forwarded to us, through their secretary, Mr. Lythall, the following explanation of the rumour to which we have adverted during the past and present month. If "strong comments" were made anywhere (certainly we made none) they arose out of the fact that the committee allowed a rumour, which was published by us on the authority of our correspondents on Dec. 13, to remain uncontradicted till Jan. 12, the date of the following reply:—

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 13th of December last, and again on the 3rd of January, reference was made to a pen of pigs from the Royal Shaw Farm exhibited at the late show in Birmingham, and which, it was alleged, the council refused to disqualify on the certificate of Professor Gamgee. As this charge is entirely groundless, I am instructed to request that you will allow me to explain the circumstances which actually took place. Three pens of fat pigs were entered from the Royal Shaw Farm, one in class 36, for pigs not exceeding ten months old, and the other two in class 37, for pigs exceeding ten and not exceeding fifteen months old; but one pig intended to be placed in the second pen in the latter class unfortunately died on the journey, and this pen was therefore out of the competition. It happened, however, that four pigs, instead of three, of the lot not exceeding ten months old had been brought down, it being intended to deliver the extra pig to one of the leading pork-butchers in Birmingham, who is a frequent purchaser from the Royal farms; but the person who had charge of the stock obtained permission to place this with the two older pigs for a short time, supposing it would be sent for in the course of the day. In consequence, however, of this not having been done, the two older and the younger pigs remained in the pen, and were consequently examined on Saturday by Professor Gamgee, who reported that they were not of the same litter. When the number of the pen was mentioned to me, I recollected what had taken place, and afterwards explained the matter to Professor Gamgee, but no reference was made to the name of the exhibitor. You will perceive from this plain statement that what has been so strongly commented upon arose out of a simple mistake in not withdrawing the pen of pigs in question from competition before they were examined by the referee. Nothing irregular either took place or was contemplated for a moment by any one.

Intelligence has been received by the Dutch Government that Dr. Burnstein, while undertaking a scientific expedition for the Colonial Government of the Netherlands to the Molucca Islands and New Guinea, had made a discovery in the Islands of Batjan which may lead to important results in the spice trade. In his ascent of the Sabella range he discovered, at an elevation of from 2600ft. to 3800ft. above the level of the sea, a very extensive forest of nutmeg-trees, laden with nuts of an unusual size and excellent quality.

The collection of relics of the expeditions of M. Martin Frobisher to the Arctic regions, which Captain C. F. Hall discovered and collected on his late voyage to those regions, are about to be sent by Mr. Grinnell to the British Government, through the Royal Geographical Society of London. Frobisher made three voyages to the Arctic regions during the year 1576-8. On the third voyage, which was under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, fifteen vessels sailed, with the necessary materials and applicances for the establishment of a colony. The relics collected by Captain Hall are specimens of remains found on Kod-lu-naru, White Man's Island, where the colony tried to establish itself. The island is about a fifth of a mile in length, and nearly as wide. On the centre of the island is a stone and lime foundation wall of a house, and on the upper end is a deep trench with a stone embankment. Among the specimens in Captain Hall's collection are fragments of tile, pieces of wood dug up out of the trench, pieces of the stone from the wall, with the mortar attached, pieces of hair rope, and also coal, coral, and glass. All the specimens are covered with a curious vegetable formation resembling moss. Several curious pieces of glass, pottery, and lime are to be found in the collection, together with three old specimens of iron, in shape and appearance resembling a round loaf of burnt bread, which Mr. Hall thinks was used by Frobisher as ballast. These pieces, although small, are extremely heavy. Certainly, from appearance, they ought not to weigh more than 75lb., but they task the strength of a man to lift them. Captain Hall also brought with him an interesting collection of the geological specimens of the country, some of them showing traces of fossil remains. These are of great interest to scientific men, from the fact of their having been found in regions so far northward, the locality being in 70 deg. of latitude and 63·48 deg. of longitude.
New York Paper.

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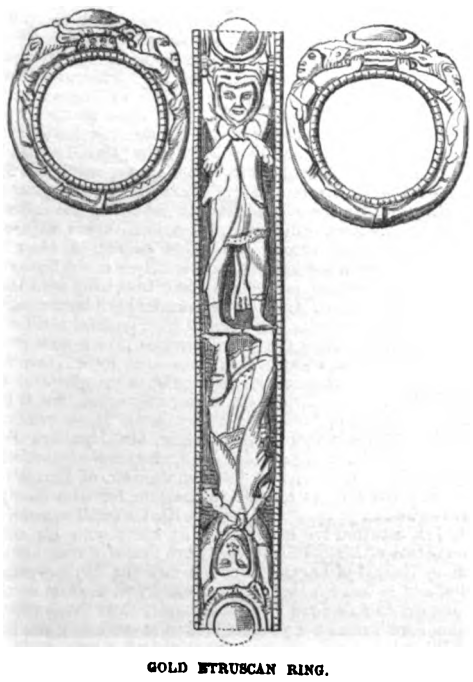
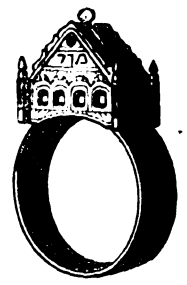
THE LOAN COLLECTION.

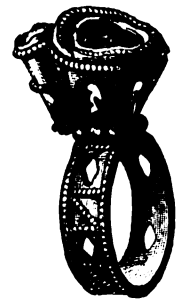


GOLD ETRUSCAN RING.

SILVER NORTH-SAXON RING.



GOLD HEBREW WEDDING-RING.

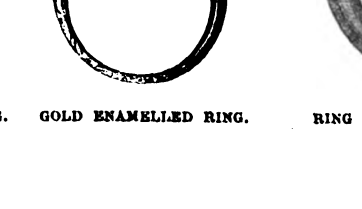


GOLD MEROVINGIAN RING.

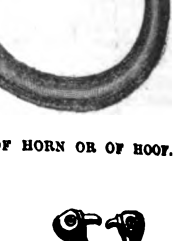
GOLD ENAMELLED RING.

RING OF HORN OR OF HOOF.

RING OF HENRY, LORD DARNLEY, HUSBAND OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.



GOLD ANGLO-SAXON SIGNET.



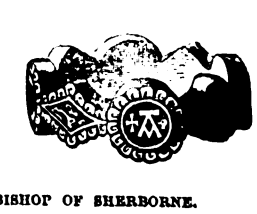
GOLD BYZANTINE RING.

GOLD ITALIAN RING.

WYLMOT GOLD SIGNET.

SILVER NIELLOED RING.

GOLD NIELLOED RING, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BELONGED TO ALHSTAN, BISHOP OF SHERBORNE.



GOLD SIGNET.

ANCIENT RINGS IN THE POSSESSION OF EDMUND WATERTON, ESQ., OF WALTON HALL, WAKEFIELD.

(*Continued from page* 80.)

Our first group of glass includes one specimen of Oriental and four of Venetian manufacture. On the left is a Venetian ewer, of fine form, of white glass, somewhat dusky in colour. It has a trefoil-shaped mouth, and the body is ornamented with flutes and a central band, with two lions and a shield, all moulded in relief. Height, 11 in.: the property of Alexander Barker, Esq. The next is an elegant Venetian ewer of white glass, ornamented with scrolls of foliage in green enamel, among which are small white birds; among the scrolls are also three circular medallions, from which proceed wavy rays, and which have originally contained the monogram "ihs," now defaced; the handle is unfortunately broken off and lost, but our artist has replaced it in the Engraving. This ewer is remarkable for its peculiar decorations and the great lightness of the glass. There is a doubt whether it is Venetian work. It is engraved in "Art-Treasures at Manchester," Vitreous Art, plate 3. Height, 12½in.: the property of Robert Napier, Esq. To the right of this there is a small Oriental bowl or vase and cover, with a high foot. Both the body and bowl are ornamented with a band composed of three enamel medallions, with patterns in green, white, and red, between which are inscriptions on a blue ground. The rest of the vase has designs in outline, with a number of bands of Oriental characters of a small size. The inscriptions seem to be repetitions of the Arabic title, "The Wise." Height, 10in.: the property of Martin T. Smith, Esq. In the front is a very elegant Venetian tazza of dark bluish green glass; the lower part of the bowl, which is shallow, is moulded like fine basket-work; on the stem are lions' heads and shields in relief. Height, 5½in.; diameter, 6in.: the property of Alexander Barker, Esq. To this collector also belongs the small cup to the left of this, which is of a brilliant emerald green colour, mounted with two handles, and ornamented bands in gilt metal. Height, 3½in.

Our second group contains three specimens of Venetian and one of French glass. First, on the left, is a Venetian flask of elegant shape, with vertical ribs, in each of which is a thread of opaque white glass; in the spaces between are fixed small scrolls of opaque glass of different colours; the foot and top are of white metal (Bernal Collection, 2934). Height, 9½in.: the property of F. Slade, Esq. Next is a fine tall covered Venetian cup of white glass. The bowl and cover are ornamented with projecting spikes of glass; the stem is composed of twisted rods inclosing red, yellow, and blue spirals, and terminating in dragons' heads with blue crests. Height, 16½in.: the property of Martin T. Smith, Esq. To the right is a Venetian tall-standing cup and cover, of white glass, both ornamented with spiral gilt ribs; the former has a border of scalework. On the top of the cover is a shield of arms purposely erased. This fine specimen is of the fifteenth century. Engraved in "Art-Treasures at Manchester." Vitreous Art. Height, 16½in.: the property of F. Slade, Esq. In front of this is a most noteworthy French drinking-glass on slender stem. It adds greatly to the interest of this specimen that its French origin is unquestionable. Although it is certain that very extensive manufactories of glass existed in France during the sixteenth century, the absence of any sure marks of their nationality renders it difficult to identify their products. The bowl, which is very wide, is divided into three compartments by enamelled lines; in one of the compartments is represented a gentleman in a rich dress, holding a flower, and with the motto, IE · SVIS · A · VOVS; in another compartment is a lady holding a heart, MO · CVEVR · AVEC; in the third compartment is a device, consisting of a goat (bouc) trying to drink out of a vase of water (eau), being a rebus of the name of Boucau; round the rim is a gilt band, in which is left clear, by taking away portions of the gold, an inscription as follows: IE · SVIS · A · VOVS · IEHAN · BOVCAV · ET · ANTOYNETE · BOVC. It is of early sixteenth-century work, and was engraved in "Art-Treasures at Manchester," Vitreous Art, p. 10. Height, 6⅞in.; diameter of bowl, 6½in. A family of the name of Boucault was settled in Provence: the property of F. Slade, Esq.

Two especially-remarkable collections of clocks and watches have been contributed to the South Kensington Museum—namely, those of C. O. Morland, Esq., and Lady Fellows. Mr. Morland's collection was in four classes, illustrating the construction of watches from the period of their invention, about 1500 to 1540, down to the eighteenth century. We now engrave a very interesting clock-watch from this collection, which has an astrolabe for taking astronomical observations. The rete is engraved with the fixed stars revolving as the index to the hours; date about 1530-40. This is the first instrument by which the longitude could be found at sea. The characters are all Arabic.

The most memorable watch in Lady Fellows's collection—the watch worn by Oliver Cromwell—has already been illustrated. We now engrave four other remarkable watches from this collection. We regret to say, however, they have been withdrawn from public exhibition. The first is an oval silver watch (variety of form being a common characteristic of early watches), with gilt face and two dials; one showing the hour, the other — with signs of the zodiac — the month and day of the month. The face also indicates the age of the moon, day of the week, &c.: maker, William North, London, seventeenth century. The second is a crystal-cased watch, incised with fluted rays; silver dial and silver outer case; maker, Aymé Noel, seventeenth century. In the centre is an octagonal metal-gilt watch, with crystal face and small dial; on the back of the watch is a small pendulum, which projects below to the edge of the case; seventeenth century. To the right is an oval metal-gilt watch, engraved with sacred subjects and inscriptions; a silver band round the side of the Magi: maker, John Wrighte, seventeenth century.

The "Sevigné," of gold open filagree scrolls set with pearls, is an example of Spanish work of the seventeenth century, in that branch of jewellery which was carried to such perfection by Cellini and others in Italy. It is one of many contributions by the Rev. J. Beck, a gentleman to whom we are likewise indebted for the arrangement and descriptive notices in the catalogue of the historical miniatures, and some other portions of the Loan Collection.

SEVIGNÉ OF GOLD AND PEARLS.

MR. WATERTON'S ANCIENT RINGS.

Among the works of art in the Loan Collection at the South Kensington Museum was a collection of rings formed by Edmund Waterton, Esq., for the purpose of illustrating the history of finger-rings from the earliest date. A few of these have been selected for illustration.

Gold Etruscan ring. Around the hoop are figures of Hercules and Juno Lanuvisna in relief. Hercules is clad in the spoils of a lion, and Juno in those of a goat. With his right hand Hercules holds the *nodus*, or knot, which Juno grasps with her left, and she in her right holds the gavy or girdle, the other end of which Hercules seizes with his left. In the space between the girdle and knot a small scarab is set. This ring was found in the Maremma in 1856, and weighs 475 grains.

Silver ring, curiously ornamented with lacertine work. North Saxon workmanship of the eleventh century. Found in the Thames at Chelsea in 1856.

A gold Hebrew wedding-ring of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Gold Merovingian ring, with a projecting bezel set with a sapphire *en cabochon*. A similar ring is in the museum at the Porte de Hal, in Brussels.

Gold enamelled ring, of the sixteenth century, set with a turquoise and surrounded by six garnets. This ring is stated to have subsequently belonged to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, whose cypher is cut upon it.

Ring of horn or of hoof, surrounded by a thin hoop of silver, and with a bezel of silver affixed, in which is set a *crapaudine* or toadstone. A ring of the hoof of an ass was held to be efficient against epilepsy; and, although the fable of the stone in the head of a toad has long been exploded, it may be amusing to read the following description of the "crapaudine," which is given by Nichols in his "Lapidary:"—"Some say this stone is found in the head of an old toads: others say that the old toade must be laid upon the cloth that is red and it will belch it up, or otherwise not. You may give a like credit to both these reports, for as little truth is to be found in them as may possibly be. Witness Anselmus Boetius, in lib. ii, in the chapter on this stone, who saith that, to try this experiment in his youth, he took an old toade and laid it upon a red cloth, and watched it a whole night to see it belch up his stone; but after his long and tedious watchful expectation he found the old toade in the same posture to gratify the great pangs of his whole night's restlessnesse."

The Ring of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband to the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. On the bezel it bears the two initials M. H., united by a lover's knot, and within the name HENRI L. DARNLEY, and his arms as Duke of Albany, and the year of their marriage, 1565.

Massive gold signet, bearing the bust of a man, and the name +AVFRET or ALFRET. This and the preceding one are of Anglo-Saxon workmanship.

Gold ring, chased, bezel formed of two birds, possibly intended for peacocks. Byzantine.

Gold Italian ring, fifteenth century; found at Poggio Mirbebo, in 1860.

Massive gold signet, with the rebus of the Wylmot family. On the foot of the tree there is an R, on one side WY, and on the other OT. Supposing the tree to be an *elm*, the name reads Wy-elm-ot, or Wylmot. Fourteenth century.

Silver nielloed ring, with the head of a lady, and in front of her face a flower. Rings of this sort were used as engagement rings in the sixteenth century in Italy. They are very rare.

Massive gold ring, nielloed, and bearing the name +ALHSTAN, the letter N being represented by a Rune. This is generally believed to have been the ring of Alhstan, who was Bishop of Sherborne from A.D. 823 to 867. It is fully described in the "Archæologia," vol. iv., p. 47.

Gold signet, with a coroneted I. This is an early example of this type of signet, and gold rings of this class are most rare.

CLOCK-WATCH, WITH ASTROLABE.

ANCIENT WATCHES FROM LADY FELLOWS'S COLLECTION.

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NEW HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

HAVE our town improvers yet discovered the folly of attempting to do their work without a preliminary consideration of all the more important issues involved? It is high time they should do so. Never perhaps was a more signal illustration afforded of the evil that may be unintentionally done while thinking only of legitimate works of improvement than in the various architectural operations in London during the last few years. New and noble streets have been erected, railways have advanced into the dense parts of the metropolis; while to make room for these and similar works large masses of squalid and filthy houses have been swept away. Is not all this admirable, especially the last part of the business, which has ended in the demolition of so many dens of vice and misery? Go into the districts in question and you will get your answer. As soon as you have admired the stately façades, the breadth of the streets, and the immense gain to the general convenience of the new thoroughfares, go down the first lanes you can find in the neighbourhood (it hardly matters in what direction) and note carefully what you find there. You will have before you countless houses of precisely the same original bad quality as those which have been pulled down, but made infinitely worse while becoming proportionately dearer through those very improvements! Why should you wonder at such a result? The matter is very simple. A large, poor, and wretchedly housed but hard-working population had a certain number of tenements to accommodate a certain and very large number of men, women, and children within range of their places of employment. Suddenly your improver starts into activity—destroys at one fell swoop scores, perhaps hundreds, of these dwellings—makes no sort of new provision in their place; and thus drives their miserable and now homeless inhabitants to flock for shelter to the buildings that do remain. There, of course, they enter upon a new and terrible competition with the existing tenants, which is for the most part finally settled by fresh discoveries in the art of huddling the largest possible number of human beings into the smallest possible spaces, with but little regard to sex, decency, or morality, and with no regard at all to their comfort, health, or efficiency for daily labour. And this has been the constant character of our greatest metropolitan improvements. Not that London has been any worse, probably, than Liverpool, or Manchester, or Birmingham, or Glasgow. The same principle, or absence of principle, must everywhere produce the like effect. It is not that either the improvement or the improvers are wrong in the special things undertaken, but that there is or has been a recklessness that almost becomes criminal in refusing to consider the after consequences upon the poor and weak who are so little able to help themselves.

But the evil has been recognised at last. Lord Derby—to his honour be it recorded—has taken the lead in enforcing the novel but obviously right and necessary rule that the promoters of such improvements shall make due provision for the people they displace. This ought henceforward to be made an invariable condition of every legislative authority for pulling down the houses of the poor. We should then have the satisfaction—a very humble one, certainly—of knowing that we did not directly and artificially allow the homes of the labouring classes to be made incalculably worse in order that in convenience or beauty our cities may become a little better.

But there is yet another difficulty in the way of even keeping matters as they are—that is, the continual increase of the population. Now, as London does not also increase in size nor its houses in number (in the localities we are at present referring to), steady and serious effort on the part of philanthropists is necessary to prevent these "homes," that are already but melancholy satires upon the word from becoming perfect nests of fever, degradation, and misery. But such men and such women have been happily found. Many new buildings have been erected, many old ones repaired and purified. The late estimable Prince Albert gave a powerful impulse to the public conscience and sympathy. And foremost, as ever, in every great work of womanly love and Christian charity, Miss Coutts has erected a large square of houses in Bethnal-green, and added a grace to the substantial benefit of her act by the very beautiful clock-tower recently erected in its centre.

But what are all these things but like trying to still a roaring and raging sea by pouring drops of oil upon it? There is good done here and there, but the great mass of domestic misery remains on a seemingly hopeless scale of magnitude. It is estimated that not less than 200,000 "souls" (to use the fine old suggestive word that reminds us there *are* souls to be regarded when we intend to talk only of bodies) that are now living in this, the first city of the world in wealth and civilisation, in a state that cannot for a moment be compared in point of physical welfare with that of our beasts of burden. Yet these are the people who do the hard work of London. Who struggle on with gallant perseverance, maintaining their independence to the last; making no unmanly moan, submitting to the inevitable calamities of their lot with Christian faith and fortitude if not exactly with Christian knowledge and culture. *Are they to be helped?* Not fitfully and partially as heretofore, but on some scale and plan worthy of our knowledge, progress, and means, and calculated to cope effectually with the herculean difficulties of the task?

We cannot but think that Mr. Peabody's magnificent gift will be the first and most promising indication that a right answer is about to be given to this question. We cannot but see in it just the spirit and the strength that is likely to set on foot a great social revolution which shall not cease till every family in the empire is wholesomely and comfortably housed. If our great towns are set right we may be quite sure that the country districts cannot remain unchanged. For their own sakes—for the sake of their character and influence—the country gentlemen will not allow so great a blot to remain upon the national life, to be a perpetual source of contrast and of discontent with their own increasing refinement and luxury. Many, actuated by nobler motives, are already at work. But we do not at present propose to dwell on the agricultural home. There are weighty and obvious reasons for considering separately the wants of the two classes of the people; for instance, small houses and cheap garden land are desired by the one, while to the other gardens are unattainable, and large high houses necessary on account of the value of the soil. Let us then consider a little what is the present prospect for the working classes in the denser parts of our great city.

A hundred and fifty thousand pounds! This was the sum that the eminent American merchant proposed to bestow on the poor of London in recognition of their state and his own profitable connection with our country. We all heard of the gift with surprise and deep gratification, and many of us have speculated on the use to which the trustees would put so large a sum. That matter is settled, and precisely as we could have wished. The money is not to be frittered away among a dozen different objects; the whole of it is to be devoted to the amelioration of the great social evil of our day, the disreputable homes of the working class. We are further told that plans are in preparation, and before long will be made public, and be at once carried into effect. This, then, is a favourable moment for glancing rapidly at the more essential elements of the matter; and if we do not pretend to hope that we shall, by anything we may say, enlighten the minds of the excellent men chosen by the founder to realise his noble wishes, we may at least do something to familiarise our own readers with what we conceive to be the chief objects to be sought.

First, we do not *thus* want to build homes for that large and in every way interesting class of the population, who, while poor and badly lodged, are still able to do something towards their own social improvement—the class, we mean, just above the great mass of the labouring poor. The turn of these may come, but we must deal with the worst cases first. The principle, it seems to us, that should guide all the operations should be that of providing homes for the *very* poorest and *most* wretchedly-housed classes only. Let us have, ideally, a sort of base-line, below which we know no single family can be allowed to sink, but above which everything is left possible. To accomplish this, the rent must be at least as low as the lowest of existing rents; but this secured—and in combination with clean, sound, and well-ventilated rooms—the private speculator would be at once driven from the field, or compelled to do what is far more desirable, and what is finally the one thing needful, to make his own houses as good and as cheap. This, then, is the problem to be solved. We want healthy and comfortable homes for at least 200,000 people at the price now paid for unhealthy and squalid ones: a formidable difficulty! How can it best be met? If even so large a sum as a hundred and fifty thousand pounds be devoted exclusively to the erection of new model houses, with the freehold—or at least an easy perpetual—tenure of the land, we shall have helped just so many people as will be fortunate enough to become their tenants, but the great sea of domestic discomfort will remain unaffected. But if the experience of the admirable Cottage Improvement Society of Hastings be borne in mind, we shall be drawn to the conclusion that it is the *conversion of existing tenements, not their destruction*, that will enable us to gain headway against so vast a tide of suffering and evil. That society has paid six per cent interest to its members for several years; and, though we do not hold it up as a model for Mr. Peabody's trustees, who do not need, and ought not to take, above half that interest for the money laid out, we do strenuously urge upon all who are interested the due consideration of this most important point. Think how easy it will be, by large contracts with public spirited builders, to have an immense number of houses repaired, made sound, and supplied with every substantial requisite as fast as the houses themselves can be purchased and handed over! Of course this should be done on a carefully-devised preliminary plan. Not a single house should be left with a leaky roof, decayed walls or floors, or imperfect drainage. Efficient sinks, dustholes, water-closets, and water supplies must obviously be secured. Not a room but should have its fireplace, window, and means for securing an ample supply of fresh air from without. And as such houses are always in rows, or blocks, it would not be at all difficult or expensive to add two advantages which would be esteemed of the very highest value—warmth and lighting. Gas promptly disposes of the one, and pipes with hot water circulating to and fro would provide for the latter. The apparatus might be in a house set apart for the residence of a man who should see to it, and who might collect the rents, and exercise a certain but not too exacting control over the management of the houses, so as to see that they were not abused.

While, however, we would look to this simple and effective yet eminently conservative measure to deal *at once*, by its own force and by the force of its influence upon private landlords, with the worst of the existing masses of tenements that desecrate the name of home, we do not think Mr. Peabody's munificence should be exclusively confined to that. One model building, at least, ought to be erected which should engage and exhaust all the resources of science in devising the *best* and *cheapest* residences for the labouring population of our great towns. It is impossible to say how much may not be done simultaneously in both directions—antagonistic as the two look—if we call together our ablest and most instructed men, our architects, engineers, and practical builders; our inventors, philanthropists, and social improvers. With their aid we might give the working classes the benefit of whatever is of intrinsic value in our club system. Their food might be purchased and dressed better and more cheaply by their own paid servants than they can do it for themselves. One large room, at least, might be set aside on the ground floor for a newsroom and general meeting-place, and for the transaction of business—individual or corporate—that might be found desirable. Then the different floors might be adapted to persons of different pecuniary ability; the best not being too expensive for the well-paid artisan, and the least eligible being within the means of the very poorest. Whether the staircases were outside, with galleries (which would add to the picturesqueness of the exterior and the roominess of the interior), or inside, every set of rooms should have its own independent door of entrance, and be perfectly free from any kind of intrusion. If the buildings are very large and high, a shaft with a lift would be a most valuable adjunct, so that the aged, infirm, or heavily-laden, might be raised by a mere touch of their own hands, as in the co-operative cotton-mill, at Rochdale. The square roof of such a building would make a capital drying-place for clothes, a playground for the children, and afford a pleasant open-air resort in summer evenings: the whole being, of course, properly guarded by a wall, which might be made to add dignity to the appearance of the roof of the pile. And this reminds us to say that the working classes are not in love with the barrack style of architecture. It would be worse than absurd to spend a considerable sum of money on mere ornament; but if a model pile be erected at all it should be at least handsome in general form and proportions, dignified in its aspect, and cheerful-looking as regards its windows. These might each have a single stone balcony, high enough to hold and conceal a row of pots, above which the plants and flowers, when there were any, would have an agreeable effect to the passers-by and afford solace to many within pining for a sight or smell of the fresh country. These pure instincts cannot prudently be neglected, even in the poorest of homes.

In certain localities where shops may be needed it would be well to arrange the ground story for such a purpose; this would tend to lessen the rent of the upper stories and bring together the tradesmen and their customers. But, except where there is such a deficiency of shops, more harm than good would be done with this kind of interference with trade. All such matters should be regarded as only fairly falling within the scope of the promoters of these new homes when they are obviously a necessary or advisable part of the original scheme. Every available shilling should be devoted to that, and that only. And, if this be now done with as much vigour and skill as the case admits of, we believe the results will be a series of clearly-marked steps—from philanthropic to ordinary speculators—from London to the other great towns of the empire—from the towns to the country, and so taking us from the present discreditable and humiliating position of affairs to one when we may not only wish, with Henry IV. of France, that every working man in the kingdom shall be able to have his pullet, or its equivalent, boiling in his pot, but when we may also say that in the meantime he has obtained at last a home and a fireside where he can sit down in thankfulness to enjoy what food he has got, and feel that he and his family are no longer in danger of pollution by the utter denial to them of all the decent necessities of a Christian and civilised home.

The first Court ball at Brussels took place on the 9th inst., and was brilliantly attended, the persons present being upwards of six hundred in number. The Duchess of Brabant and the Count de Flandres did the honours of the evening. His Royal Highness opened the ball with Mdme. Vanderstichelen, and danced frequently during the night.

Several of the journals state that it is proposed to erect a funeral monument to the innumerable persons whose bones are deposited in the catacombs beneath the city of Paris. The idea, due to M. de Cormenin, had received the approbation of the late Archbishop Morlot, and the Government and municipal authorities give their support. The city will grant the ground and a considerable sum, and the Minister of Public Worship will contribute a handsome donation and the annual salary of the chaplain. It is also intended to erect around the monument an infant school, a boys' school, and a girls' school. A subscription is to be opened in furtherance of the project.—*Galignani.*

The following notice has just been issued from the General Post Office relative to the alteration of postage on newspapers for certain places abroad:—"As the notices recently issued requiring an increased rate of postage to be paid in this country upon newspapers addressed to the German States, or to foreign countries beyond Germany (although the whole postage has been reduced), as well as upon newspapers intended to be forwarded by the French Mediterranean packets to Turkey, Syria, Egypt, or Greece, appear to have been generally overlooked, many newspapers prepaid at the old rate only continuing to be posted, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to call particular attention to this point, as, if the proper postage be not paid, the newspapers will be liable to detention. The following are the rates of postage required to be paid on each newspaper not exceeding 4oz. in weight:—Addressed to German states, 2d.; foreign countries vid Belgium and Germany, 2d.; Heligoland, 2d.; Ionian Islands, Alexandria (Egypt), Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and the Levant vid Belgium, 3d.—and, in addition, 1d. per oz.; Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted) vid Belgium, 3d.—and, in addition, 2d. per oz.; Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Greece, by French packet, 2d."

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

THE doings of the French forces in Mexico have naturally caused public opinion to be directed to its capital, towards which they are preparing for an early advance. We have, therefore, given on pages 64 and 65 a panoramic view of this fine city. Mexico is 7468ft. above the level of the sea. It stands nearly in the centre of an extensive plain, which, from being surrounded by high hills or mountains, is commonly called the Vale of Tenochtitlan, which was the name given to the town before the year 1530. This vale has an oblong form, extending from south to north fifty-two miles, and from east to west thirty-four miles. Its circuit, measured along the crest of the ranges which inclose it, is nearly 205 miles; and its area is 1710 square miles, or nearly equal in extent to the county of Lancaster; but about one-tenth of its surface, or 164 square miles, is occupied by four lakes. The largest of these lakes, that of Tezcuco, which covers a surface of seventy-seven square miles, occupies the centre of the vale, and is only about three feet and a half lower than the great square of the town, which stands on its western shores, on swampy ground. Towards the southern extremity of the vale is the lake of Chalco, which contains a small island and the pleasant village of Xico, and is separated by a dike from the lake of Xochimilco. The surface of these two lakes is nearly four feet above the great square in the town, and they occupy nearly fifty square miles. Their water is fresh, while that of the other lakes is brackish or salt. North of the lake of Tezcuco is the lake of St. Christoval, which covers about twenty-seven square miles, and is nearly twelve feet higher than that of Tezcuco. It is divided into two parts by a dike, and its northern portion is called the lake of Xaltocan. The north-western corner of the vale is occupied by the lake of Zumpango, which is likewise divided into two portions by a dike; the eastern is called the lake of Coyotepec, and the western that of Zitlaltpec. This lake is nearly thirty feet above the lake of Tezcuco, but occupies only ten square miles. During the rainy season the water, descending abundantly from the ranges which inclose the vale, is poured into these lakes, which have no outlet; the greatest quantity enters the lake of Zumpango, which is the most elevated. It frequently happened that in very wet seasons the water which accumulated in these lakes inundated the lower portion of the vale, and rose several feet in the streets of Mexico. To prevent such an occurrence the Spanish Government caused a canal to be made through the mountains of Nochistongo, which lie north-west of the lake of Zumpango, by which the superabundant water from the lake is carried off. This stupendous work, known by the name of the Desague of Huehuetoca, is about twelve miles long, and for more than 1000 yards is cut through rocks from 60 to 75ft. high.

The mountains which inclose the vale are lowest on the north side, where they rise only a few hundred feet above the level grounds of the vale, but they are higher on the other sides, especially on the south and south-east. Near the south-eastern angle is Mount Istaccihuatl, which is 15,704ft. above the sea-level, and is always covered with snow. It is connected by a ridge with Mount Popocatepetl, which lies further south, and attains the height of 17,884ft. The surface of the vale itself is not a level plain, but is intersected by very irregularly shaped rocks, which are sometimes isolated and sometimes in groups singularly arranged. The most elevated are the Cuesta de Barientos, north of the town, which rises 288ft. above its base; and the Cerro de Chiconautla, which lies to the north-east, and rises 1055ft. above the lowest part of the vale. The districts between the western range and the lakes are richly studded with villages and towns, and contain extensive tracts of cultivated ground, where wheat and the other grains and vegetables of Europe are raised in abundance; but large tracts of country east of the lakes are sterile, the surface being covered with a saline efflorescence, and the cultivated spots and villages are distant from one another.

Mexico is one of the finest cities in the world. In the dry season it is at some distance from the lake of Tezcuco, whose waters in the rainy season are sometimes driven by easterly winds to the eastern border of the town, which is protected against inundations by dikes. The streets are very wide, and at right angles to each other, so that by looking down any two at the point where they intersect each other, the spectator commands a view of nearly the whole town. They are all well paved, and have side walks of flat stones. The private houses, though spacious, are rather low, seldom exceeding one story; but, being constructed either of amygdaloid or porphyry, they have an air of solidity and even of magnificence. The moderate height of the public as well as private buildings is owing partly to the difficulty of laying a good foundation, as water is uniformly found at a very few feet from the surface, and partly to the frequency of earthquakes. In consequence of the water all the larger buildings are raised upon piles. The roofs of the houses are flat, and, as they sometimes communicate with one another for a considerable distance, when seen from an elevation they look like immense terraces. The houses are all squares, inclosing open courts, which are surrounded by corridors. The entrance leads through a large gate into the court, and the stairs are opposite to the gate. The best apartments, which are generally painted, are towards the street, and all the windows are ornamented with balconies.

The squares are spacious, and generally surrounded by buildings of hewn stone in a good style of architecture. The principal square is the Plaza Mayor, which, on two sides, is surrounded by the cathedral and the palace, and on the two other sides by shops and dwelling-houses, with the exception of the Casa del Estado, or the Palace of Cortes. In the centre of the square was formerly a magnificent equestrian statue of Charles IV. of Spain, which has been removed since the Revolution. This square is the market for vegetables and fruits, those of the south of Europe being cultivated in the vale of Tenochtitlan itself, whilst the fruits of the tropics are brought from the plain of Cuantla Amilpas and from Istla. Manufactured goods are sold in the Portales, or covered colonnades, of which there are several on a large scale, and all well supplied with goods from Europe and China. Several principal shops open into the Portales, and innumerable petty venders display their wares, crowded on tables, in boxes and in baskets. The Parian, or bazaar, is a square building, divided into uniform compartments by two principal cross streets, and others subdividing it. The palace, in which the Viceroy formerly was lodged, and which at present serves as the residence of the President of the United Mexican States, and also contains the Senate House and all the principal public offices, is a building of great extent, including a number of squares and inner courts with separate staircases and suites of apartments. One of these courts contains the Botanic Garden, which, however, has been much neglected of late. The College of Mines is a large edifice, built in a pure taste and magnificent style; but, though finished hardly seventy years ago, it is falling to ruins, owing to some defect in the construction. It contains a rich collection of minerals, and in one of its rooms a professor gives lectures on chemistry and mineralogy. The Acordada, or great prison, is a substantial and large building, which will contain about 1200 prisoners. The Hospital, now converted into artillery barracks, occupies a large site, and is well built. The University building is not distinguished by taste or magnificence; it contains a collection of Mexican antiquities, among which is the celebrated stone of sacrifice. The Academy of Arts, which is a fine building, contains a great collection of models, with casts of all the best statues of ancient and modern times, and a school for drawing.

The numerous churches and convents, with their cupolas and steeples, give the town a magnificent appearance. The cathedral stands on the ruins of the great Teocalli, or temple, of the god Mixitli. One part is low, and of bad Gothic architecture; but the other, built in the Italian style, is very handsome. The interior is lofty, magnificent, and imposing. In the outer wall of this church is fixed the kellenda, a circular stone, covered with hieroglyphic figures, by which the Aztecs or Mexicans used to designate the months of the year, and which is supposed to have formed a perpetual calendar. Among the numerous convents, that of San Francisco is distinguished by its extent, architectural beauty, and wealth.

The Alameda, or public walk, at the western extremity of the town, resembles a park. It is laid out in lines, diverging from different centres, and is planted with a great variety of trees. In the centre is a fountain, which is supplied with water from the great aqueduct leading from Santa Fé to the city. The water is carried along in trenches, so as to water the plants and trees, and is then discharged into the lake of Tezcuco. As the ground on which the city stands is low, all the roads leading to it are raised six or eight feet above its level; they are broad, paved in the middle, and planted on both sides with double rows of trees. These roads, called pascos, afford delightful rides.

As the water of the lake of Tezcuco is even salter than that of the Baltic, according to the experiments of Humboldt, and as the water which is found a few feet under the surface is also brackish, the city is supplied with drinkable water by two aqueducts, which bring it down from sources situated in the mountains west of the vale. The larger aqueduct, leading from Santa Fé to the Alameda, and thence to the lake, is 11,155 yards long, and in one-third of its course is supported by arches of stone and brick plastered over. Its water, which is very pure, is distributed through the city. The other aqueduct, that of Chapoltepec, is 3608 yards long, and rests on 904 arches, which are 9½ft. apart, and the columns 4ft. thick; the width is about 6½ft.; the stream of water is 2½ft. wide, and 3ft. deep. This water,

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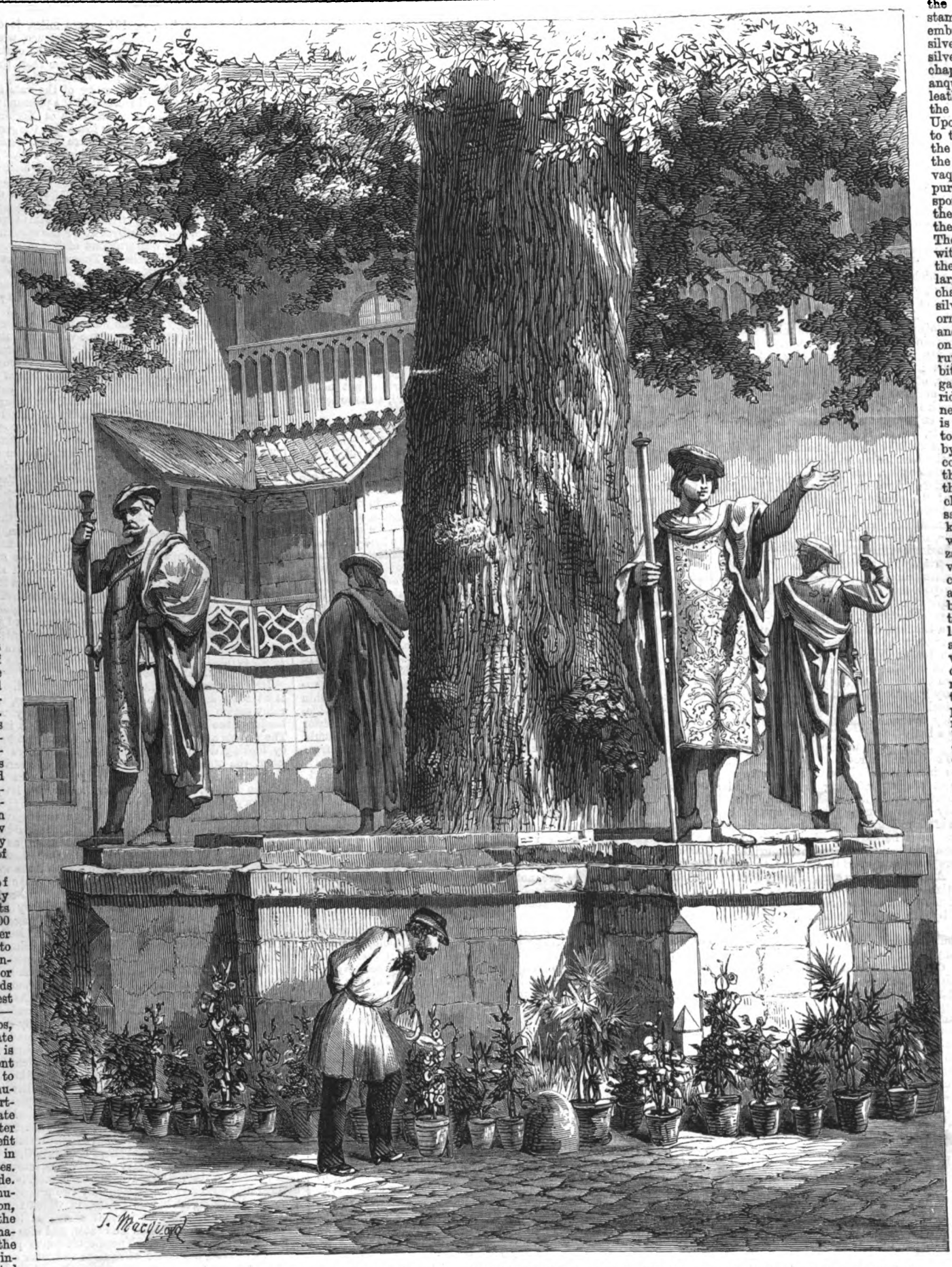
which is less pure, is consumed in the suburbs contiguous to the city on the south.

The city is partly supplied with provisions and vegetables by small boats, which bring them over the lake of Tezcuco; but as the lake is very shallow in January and February, the supply is then generally stopped, and the city depends, especially for vegetables, on the supply by the canal of Iztapalapan, which leads from the lake of Xochimilco to the town. This canal is narrow, but is always covered with small canoes loaded with fruits and vegetables. It passes through the Chinampas, or floating gardens, which, in their present state, are long narrow strips of ground, redeemed from the surrounding swamp and intersected by small canals. They are well cultivated, abound in fine vegetables, and their edges are planted with poplars. It is stated that they originally consisted of wooden rafts, covered with earth, and floated about in the lake when it was full of water, whence their name is derived. At present they are stationary, but it is said that there are still some floating-gardens in the lake of Xochimilco.

The most remarkable object in the environs of Mexico is the Palace of Chapoltepec, which is built on a rock, to the foot of which the water of the lake of Tezcuco extended at the time of the conquest by Cortes (1521). The palace, which was built by one of the Viceroys of Mexico, is properly a fortress; but it is now in a very dilapidated state. The place is frequently visited by the natives and foreigners on account of the fine view it affords over the city and the greater part of the vale of Tenochtitlan.

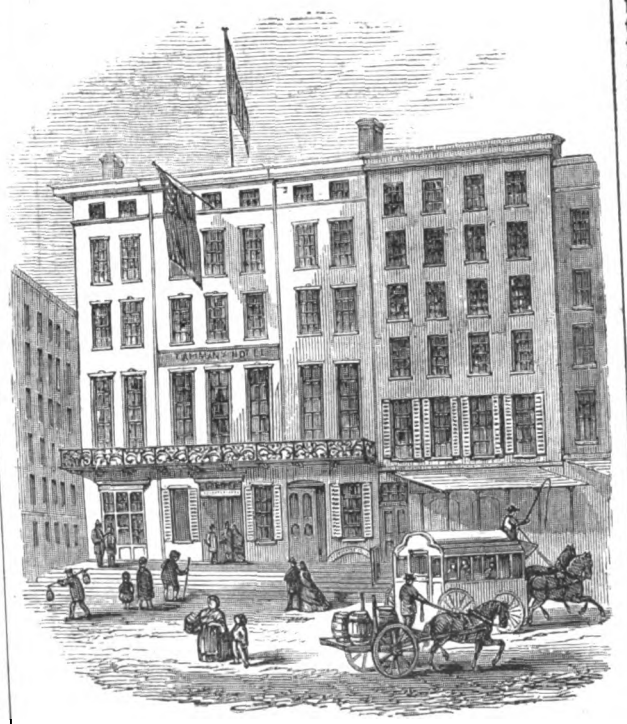
The population of Mexico has been variously estimated—some accounts fixing it at from 140,000 to 150,000, whilst by other authorities it is stated to exceed 200,000. It consists mostly of creoles, or descendants of Spaniards and Indians. The lowest class of the people—Saragates, Guachinangos, or Lepores—live in a state of abject poverty, which is owing to their indolent habits. They amount to about 30,000. The manufactures are not important, except those of plate and tobacco, which latter is carried on for the benefit of the Government, as in all the Mexican States. Gold lace is also made. There are also a few manufactures of soap, cotton, and hats; but by far the greatest part of the manufactured goods for the consumption of the inhabitants are imported from Europe: silk stuffs, and especially stockings, also from China. The commerce of Mexico is limited to the importation of these foreign goods, and to the exportation of the produce of the mines.



STATUES AROUND A LIME-TREE IN NUREMBERG CASTLE, EMBLEMATIC OF BAVARIA, SWABIA, WURTEMBERG, AND THE TYROL.

MEXICAN COSTUMES.

IN our representation of Mexican costumes on page 73, the scene is laid in one of the suburban villages of the city of Mexico. In the background is an Indian trotting off to the market with his huacal—a wicker cage—upon his shoulders, probably full of chickens. He "bowls" along, his eyes fixed upon the ground, apparently lost in thought, and utterly regardless of all which passes by. To the left, mounted on a spirited yegua (mare), a descendant, doubtless, of the Arabian race of horses, is a well-to-do ranchero (owner of a rancho or farm). The central figure, who is dismounted, is also a farmer, in his ordinary Sunday or feast-day dress. His calzoneras, or leather trousers, open from above the knee, are set off with silver buttons, and show his white calzones (drawers). The bota campanera—of stamped leather, embroidered with gold, silver, and coloured silk threads—is fastened at the knee, and protects the ankle and foot. Between this and the knee is stuck the knife, carried for the double purpose of protection and cutting the reata, or leash of the horse. His roomy cotona (jacket) is of coffee-coloured leather, handsomely embroidered with coloured silk, and from the shoulders of which are hung a number of silver pendants, called alamares. A Chinese sash of red or flesh-coloured silk is girt round his waist, and the ends, which fall behind him, terminate in gold tassels. The most striking part of this picturesque and certainly appropriate dress of the habitual horseman is the sombrero. Its wide brim, sewn round on the inner side with three or four bands of woven silver and gold threads, each band varying in width from 3in. to 1in.; the massive large silver or gold chapetas (ornaments fastened on to the side of the crown, often in the form of the Mexican eagle, &c.); the thick gold toquilla (in the form of a snake, generally), coiled round the base of the crown, with silver fastenings, combine to make it a ponderous covering for the head, but one that is very useful to guard off the fierce rays of the sun, and often adopted by Europeans in the Republic. Thrown over his saddle, or fastened upon the vaquilla of the horse, will be his manga (a kind of cloak). Another remarkable feature is the spurs: these have immense rowels in the form of a wheel. Ordinarily the projections on these wheels are quite blunt, and, as the wheel revolves, are really less painful and damaging to the horse than the needle-like instruments worn in this country. The material of which the espuelas (spurs) is made is often of silver, but some are of blue steel, inlaid with silver. The fastenings of the spurs at the side of the foot have large chapetas of silver. The horse is no less costly furnished than its rider. The foundation (fuste) of the saddle (silla) is of wood, covered with pig-skin, and the trappings are of stamped leather, highly embroidered with gold, silver, and silk threads, silver buttons, buckles, chapetas, studs, &c. The anquera is also of stamped leather, and entirely covers the haunches of the horse. Upon this, and attached to the high projection at the back of the saddle, is the goat or tiger-skin vaquilla, which serves the purpose of the Highlander's sporan, and also to protect the zarape or manga from the sweat of the horse. The bridle is also studded with silver buttons, and the bit ornamented with large round massive chapetas. The weight of silver (and even gold) ornaments on the head and the back of the saddle, on the large Moorish stirrups, the trappings, bridle, bit, &c., is most extravagant, and often carried to ridiculous extent. The never-failing reata (lasso) is coiled up and fastened to the side of the saddle by one of the many useful correas, soft deer-skin thongs, which are drawn through two holes made close to each other in the saddle, vaquilla, &c., and knotted over chapetas, which serve to tie up the zarape (bags with provisions, &c.) The leather-covered sword is hung by a strap from the saddle-bows, and stuck through the broad stirrup straps, leaving the hilt quite free and handy, and the revolvers or other pistols carried at the waist of the rider or in the pockets of the vaquilla. Thus appears the frank, good-natured, and generally honest ranchero when in the village, or on visiting the capital. The Indians alongside him make a striking contrast to this gay cavalier. Their deep humility sets off the exuberant spirits and dashing air of the farmer, and their rags his dazzling glitter. The boys are collecting the tuna of the cactus, called tunàl. This fruit is a species of fig, and very palatable; it also makes an excellent preserve, especially the light-green coloured one, called ojonozcle. One of the stereotyped churches, with dome and two towers, a sandy road, the beautiful sauce (willow bearing quantities of red berries), the maguey—(a cactus from which the famous drink pulque is made), complete the picture. Our View is taken from the exquisite work, published in Mexico, by Mexican artists, called "Mexico y sus Alrededores."



TAMMANY HOTEL, NEW YORK (ABOUT TO BE PULLED DOWN), THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

NUREMBERG CASTLE.

NOT the least interesting and picturesque feature in the most complete mediæval town in Europe—Nuremberg—is the ancient "Königliche Burg" or Imperial Castle, situated on a sandstone eminence to the north of the town, which it overlooks and commands. Passing through quaint old streets of traceried windows and pointed gables, once busy with the hum of active commercial and manufacturing life, but now comparatively silent and deserted, we gradually ascend the toilsome Bergstrasse, and finally, reaching the massive gateway at the summit, pass beneath its frowning arch and come into the outer court, from which one of the most charming views of ancient tower and spire, pinnacled roofs and castle wall, wide, smiling plain and distant mountain, is to been seen. After sufficiently enjoying the lovely landscape and fresh breezes, we pass beneath another "castle gate" and enter the second court, in which grows the celebrated limetree, planted according to tradition by the Empress Cunigunde, seven hundred years ago. Its wide-spreading branches are supported by a noble trunk of about fifteen feet circumference, and beneath the chequered shade of its leafy cover, the paradise of little feathered songsters, are placed emblematic statues of Bavaria, Swabia, Wurtemberg, and the Tyrol—silent guardians of the territorities which lie spread out like a map at their feet. Beyond this court we come upon another gloomy portal, which is opened, not, as we might expect, by some mail-clad warder, but by a clean, garrulous little woman, who acts as cicerone over the Royal apartments, which still retain their magnificent old earthenware stoves, furniture, and paintings. There are still other curiosities to be noted here. In a horrid little dank, close room are preserved some of those dreadful instruments of torture with which our amiable ancestors wrung truth from reluctant lips. Here is the celebrated Virgin or Maiden, covered with spikes internally, which pressed against the incarcerated criminal; here are the thumbscrew, bootjack, and other elegant little inventions of the Middle Ages; and, moreover, books with plates descriptive of the several methods of application. Pah! the place is stifling. We wish to hear the song of birds once more, and breathe kind Heaven's air; and so we wend forth again, and, taking the road past the ramparts, walk meditatively to the silent graveyard of the Church of St. John, and linger over the tombs of names dear to all lovers of literature and art, and chiefly over his, the well-beloved Albrecht Durer:—

> "Emigravit" is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies:
> Dead he is not—but departed; for the artist never dies.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1185.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WITHIN a few weeks the eldest son of our most gracious Sovereign, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Heir Apparent of the British throne, will have assumed the full dignity of manhood by marriage with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The preliminary formalities, for the most part, have been arranged and the contract signed. The approval of Parliament will, no doubt, be hearty and unanimous, and the celebration, in March, is anticipated with more than ordinary interest, not simply as a magnificent State pageant, but as a public fact of the highest importance to the future well-being of the kingdom. We may be pardoned, therefore, if, on the threshold of the event, we pause for a moment and endeavour to catch and indicate its national bearings.

Marriage is one of the epochs of life which, more perhaps than any other, gives its own colour to human character and destiny. Two hearts are thereby brought into closest contact, and, wherever love is in the ascendant, each becomes the complement of the other. The effect on both is usually looked forward to with hope, and, where there is a real and natural affinity between them, the result generally corresponds with the expectation. It is for this reason that we take a deep personal interest in the marriage of those whose future is, to any extent, mixed up with our own. We are gladdened by the thought that a new, a conservative, a refining and purifying element has been added to an existing combination of qualities which happens to be linked, more or less closely, with the conditions of our own being. Self-love as well as sympathy prompts us to anticipate the union with hope and joy, and with more than common cordiality we breathe forth a prayer that the marriage may be a happy one.

THE ROYAL MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HUNT AT SNETTISHAM: GOING TO COVER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 101.

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In England we have learned by a double experience how closely the higher interests of the kingdom are touched by a Royal marriage. Confining our attention to that aspect of the matter which we can study with unalloyed thankfulness, we are under an abiding sense of the incalculable good which this country realised, during a long term of years, from the union of our beloved Queen with the late and still deeply lamented Prince Albert. We are but beginning to discover the vast extent to which, as a people, we were indebted to that marriage for those characteristics of our national life which we now survey with pardonable pride. The influence which uninterruptedly descended from the summit of society with all the steadiness of a trade-wind, which penetrated and freshened the obscurest homes, imparted health to the domestic virtues, quickened the pulse of industry, gave new life to social benevolence, promoted the germination and growth of a taste for art, science, and education, and kept the vessel of the State in its true constitutional course, has operated, perhaps, more powerfully than any other flowing from human sources, to exalt and dignify this realm. We felt the effect long before we were fully aware of its cause. We never knew the copiousness of the spring until death sealed it up. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that, as a nation, we should await with liveliest interest the wedding of the Prince of Wales, or that in our expectations we should associate with it all the satisfaction which hope, led forward by memory, encourages us to indulge.

If we may so say, England is fairly entitled to welcome the projected marriage of the Prince of Wales with joyous anticipation. The blood of parents whose personal excellencies won the admiration of the world and the love of the British people mingles in his veins. A nature partaking, it may be presumed, of the genial elements distinguishing each of those from whose union it is derived, developed under the most watchful and conscientious care, cultivated with sagacious assiduity, and placed, from early childhood, in the best position for acquiring full information and for maturing high tastes, can hardly be worthily mated without experiencing that ennobling and elevating change which woman's influence is needed to produce on manly virtues. Happily, in this instance, Love kindled the fire of Hymen's torch. The nuptial alliance was not prescribed by diplomacy. Young hearts kissed each other and exchanged vows before national policy was consulted. We are the more interested in the marriage to which the nation is looking forward, and we have the greater satisfaction in it, because it will have come about in the natural way. If rumour speak truly, it was sisterly intuition which first discerned the qualities which became a brother's bride, and sisterly affection which first brought them under the Prince's notice. At any rate, the choice is that of his own heart, and all the conditions deemed essential to exemplify the truth of the old adage that "marriages are made in Heaven," are present in this contract.

The judgment of the people of England concurs with the affection of the Prince. Glad that true love has given him his bride, they are also glad that his bride, according to universal repute, is worthy of him. The Princess Alexandra, destined in all human probability to share with her husband elect the first throne of the world, is said by all who have had the opportunity of ascertaining the fact, to be richly endowed with all the qualities likely to retain as well as win the heart of the Prince and to shed lustre on the high position she will occupy among us. Natural disposition and suitable culture, associated with rare personal beauty and with—what is still more precious—beauty of soul, will find, we trust, in the conspicuous sphere into which the Princess is about to be introduced, fitting as well as ample scope for display, exercise, and development. She will enter a Court which the presence of a widowed Queen and the memory of the deceased Consort combine to hallow as the safe abode of purity and the consecrated home of the unselfish virtues, where duty receives the profoundest homage, and where to be and to do good is the surest way to honour. It is not necessarily so. It has not been always so. Feminine loveliness has not invariably, not even frequently, found the atmosphere of Royal Courts the most favourable for its flowering time; and in the blaze of light which surrounds the neighbourhood of a throne the moral graces of woman do not always attain their highest vigour. But it is happily different in the Court of Queen Victoria. The most delicate virtue will thrive there as in a congenial soil. The best influences which a loving but high-minded wife can diffuse around her, like the fragrance of violets, will meet with due appreciation there. The Princess will, no doubt, trustingly bring with her all that heightens her own worth, confident that it will live and flourish and exhale its sweetness in her adopted as in her native home.

The national importance of the marriage fixed for solemnisation in March next is not in the least diminished by the fact that the alliance has no direct political significance. The day has gone by in which England could borrow either additional splendour or strength from continental Thrones. The family connections of the Court of St. James's might ramify into every Court of Europe without bringing to us an atom of increased influence, but not without imposing upon us weightier and more embarassing responsibilities. It pleases us, in the present case, that the Danish people come from the same original stock as ourselves, and that our Prince and their Princess are as nearly allied in race as it is possible, perhaps, for members of different nations to be. But the marriage, nevertheless, promises important, although indirect, political advantages. The British Throne, it is true, is surrounded, and therefore limited, by popular institutions, but its influence is immense. Whether its occupant secures the willing homage or excites the vigilant suspicion, of the British people, is an alternative the decision of which determines also another and more momentous one—namely, whether political progress shall be smooth, easy, and uninterrupted, or whether it shall be marked by convulsive efforts and be attended in its course with turbulence and perhaps bloodshed. The early and suitable marriage of the Prince of Wales offers us a powerful guarantee of quiet and untroubled constitutional advance. Against all the temptations to political partisanship to which the position of the Prince may lay him open, his admirable training will be well seconded by the satisfied repose of his affections, by the sympathy of his wife in all that is enlightened, wise, and noble, by parental solicitudes, and by the cares of married life, which tend more than any other to ripen the character, and will best fortify him against their seductive influence. A happy marriage is the surest of all prophylactics against restlessness of spirit; and we count it a blessing for which we have reason to be thankful, that the one will exert its benign influence before the other has had time or opportunity to assail the Prince's mind.

These and many similar considerations will prompt all loyal Englishmen—and where are the Englishmen that are not loyal?—to rejoice in the marriage of the Prince of Wales as a most auspicious national event—one of the bright epochs in the history of their country. For the sake of her Most Gracious Majesty—for the sake of the young couple who will then plight their troth on the altar of religion—and for the sake of this realm, whose best interests are so closely identified with those of the Royal family—the subjects of the British Throne will, one and all, be present in spirit at the forthcoming solemnity, and to the supplications which will then be offered for the Divine blessing on the nuptial union they will add their unanimous and devoutest "Amen." The day, no doubt, will be kept as a national holiday; and we trust that, looking back upon it from the distance of twenty years hence, every subject in the kingdom will have as much reason to remember it with gratitude as he now feels bound to cherish when he calls to mind the auspicious wedding-day of our Queen and the Prince of Wales's lamented father. That the married life of the youthful and Royal pair may resemble that of Victoria and Albert in everything but its too early and abrupt termination by death, will be, we are sure, the fervent desire and prayer which will ascend to Heaven from the altar of every heart in her Majesty's dominions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy was signed on the 17th inst.

The new Prussian Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, Count Goltz, had a private audience of the Emperor on the 17th inst. to deliver his credentials. In reply to the friendly expressions of Count Goltz, on the part of his Government, the Emperor said that ever since his interview with the King of Prussia he had always desired that their relations should become more friendly.

The *Moniteur* of the 22nd inst. publishes a report, signed by MM. Persigny and Rouher, which is followed by a decree of the Emperor opening credits of five millions for the Ministries of the Interior and Public Works. These credits are destined for the subvention of works of commercial utility, for the assistance of benevolent institutions, and for the execution of works of an industrial character.

The distressed state of the labouring classes in France seems at length to have engaged public attention, and the *Moniteur* announces that, independently of the subscriptions opened for the workmen of the Seine Inférieure, the Emperor has contributed 100,000f., to be distributed among the different manufacturing towns.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official return of the receipts of the taxes and indirect revenue for 1862, which amounted to 1,190,687,000f.; being an increase of 91,120,000f. over the preceding year, and of 116,975,000f. over 1860.

The Budget of expenses for 1864 has just been laid before the French Chambers. The amount is, in round numbers, 1,778,000,000f. (£71,120,000).

It is stated that the Imperial Prince is to be placed next month under the care of a tutor.

Lady Cowley has issued cards announcing that she will receive at the British Embassy on the evenings of the 24th and 31st of January, and the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th of February. There is not to be dancing.

Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, chef d'escadron of the Guides, has been promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The *Revue Nationale* has received a first warning.

Baron Gros left Paris on the 20th inst., to assume his functions of Ambassador at London.

M. Thiers, it is said, has refused the offer made to him by the electors of Saint Jean d'Angély (Charente-Inférieure), to bring him forward as their candidate at the next elections.

The Imperial Court of Paris has confirmed the judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce, which had condemned M. Mirès to pay to the liquidators of the Caisse des Chemins de Fer a sum of 1,400,000f. by way of provision.

Marshal Canrobert's marriage with Miss Flora Macdonald has been solemnised at the British Embassy, and also (the spouses being of different religions) at the chapel of the Senate.

The celebrated painter, Horace Vernet, member of the Institute and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, died on the 17th inst., at the apartments he occupied in the Palace of the Institute, at the age of seventy-four. [We intend to give a portrait of M. Vernet in our next Number.] The funeral took place on the 19th, and a considerable number of the members of the Institute and the Academy of Fine Arts were present. The two young sons of the late Paul Delaroche, Vernet's son-in-law, were the chief mourners. The Emperor sent one of his Chamberlains to attend the funeral.

The curiosity and competition of amateurs were keenly aroused during last week by the sale of a portion of the collection of paintings and objects of art and virtù belonging to Prince Anatole Demidoff, ex-husband of the Princess Mathilde. The entire collection produced near £40,000.

The Théâtre Français and the Odéon celebrated, on the 15th inst., the 241st anniversary of Molière's birthday. The former theatre played "Le Misanthrope" and "Le Malade Imaginaire;" and the latter "L'Ecole des Maris," "Le Malade Imaginaire," and a new piece called "La Fille de Molière."

The long-announced "Muette de Portici" was revived at the Grand Opera, Paris, on the 19th instant. The house was crowded, and the representation of Auber's work was, it is stated, in the highest degree successful. The *Temps* says, "The celebrated duet 'Amour sacré de la Patrie' produced, as usual, an immense effect; it aroused the enthusiasm of the entire house, and the patriotic emotion which filled the audience was a long time in subsiding." The scenery and dresses, it is reported, are very splendid.

At the Théâtre Lyrique an opera founded on the pretty romance "Ondine" has been produced. The story has been often brought before the public, either as a ballet or as an opera, and the water-nymphs have appeared upon every stage in Europe. The *Morning Post* correspondent at Paris states that "the present effort, both as to music and the libretto, is of a very inferior character, and not likely to maintain for any length of time possession of the stage."

M. Guizot has arrived in Paris from Val-Richer, to pass the remainder of the winter, and publish the fifth volume of his memoirs.

Mr. Charles Dickens's readings in Paris, for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund, have been a great success.

A letter from Fréjus (Var), states that the recent heavy rains have so swelled the waters of the Argens and its tributaries that the town is nearly surrounded with water. Two diligences from Arcs experienced considerable danger in passing through the flood, for the water reached the level of the seats, on which the passengers were obliged to stand or squat in a most uncomfortable posture for some distance. Vast tracts of country between Marseilles and Lyons are under water.

Some of the French papers have published a statement to the effect that a division of the French army had entered Puebla, in Mexico. This piece of intelligence appears to have been published at the Exchange in Boston, and was derived from a Texan journal. The *Moniteur* says the statement does not present the character of incontestable authenticity, but, as coming from sources little disposed to herald the success of the French arms, it is not likely to prove unfounded.

La France makes the following announcement:—"We are informed that France is about to take possession officially of Obok, a point in the Red Sea in proximity to the Straits of Babel Mandeb. The steam-frigate Hermione has, it is said, been charged to carry this into effect. Obok is admirably situated for a coaling station, and the necessary works will shortly be commenced there."

France is preparing another expedition to the Niger, under the command of Captain Magnan. Government has put three steamers, built for the purpose, at its disposition. One of them can be taken to pieces, in case of waterfalls being in the way of the expedition. The steam-boats, one of which is a screw, have all flat bottoms, and, when laden, draw only 3½ft. of water. Captain Magnan intends erecting stations at the Niger delta—viz., at Karimana, at Tombuktu, and Bamaku. From the latter places caravans are to be dispatched regularly to Algiers and Senegambia, and a regular steam-boat navigation is to be established on the Niger.

SPAIN.

The political crisis in Spain has resulted in the resignation of all the Ministers. The Queen commissioned Marshal O'Donnell to form a new Cabinet. The new Ministry is composed as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal O'Donnell; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marshal Serrano; Minister of Interior, Marquis Vega de Armijo; Minister of Finances, Senor Salaverria; Minister of Justice, Senor Guillamas; Minister of Public Works, Senor Santa Cruz; Minister of Marine, Admiral Bustillos. Marshal O'Donnell has declared that his new Ministry will follow, both at home and abroad, the policy which was pursued by the previous Administration. All the Liberal members of the Opposition, but only a section of the Conservatives, have resolved to support the Ministry.

ITALY.

The Marquis de Saldanha, on the 19th inst., presented his credentials as Ambassador of the King of Portugal to the Holy See.

The French Government has received a memorandum from the Pontifical Government enumerating the reforms recently carried out. This document will shortly be published.

Letters from Rome, says the *Union*, announce that the Count de Caserta, brother of Francis II., has offered to the Pope an estate of the annual value of 2000 Roman crowns, or £440. The Holy Father, who was deeply touched at the offer, has, however, only consented to accept it temporarily.

The Tiber has overflown its banks and inundated several districts of Rome.

At Locarno, on the Lago Maggiore, on Sunday, the 9th inst., a terrible accident occurred. The dome which covered the body of the church had never been cleared of the constantly-falling snow, and the immense weight accumulated being too great for the strength of the worn-out building, the whole dome gave way and fell on the congregation, then kneeling in prayer. In that position fifty-three female corpses were found after the ruins had been cleared. One female, a bride of twenty years of age, named Bono, was alone extricated alive, and was carried to her home with "some hopes of recovery;" but she had one arm and both her legs broken. Only one man was among the victims.

SWITZERLAND.

The Treaty of Commerce between Switzerland and the Netherlands has been ratified by the Federal Assembly; and on the 21st inst. the National Council ratified the treaty with the French Government relative to the Valley of the Dappes.

The *Ticino Gazette* states that owing to the snow the Deputies of the canton of Ticino have been unable to set out for Berne for the Session of the Federal Council. The avalanches have destroyed many cottages and stables, and occasioned great loss in cattle.

PRUSSIA.

The health of the King is now pretty well restored. His Majesty has been enabled to take outdoor walking exercise, to receive several visits of the Ministers and others, and to transact the customary affairs of State.

The Liberal sections of the Lower Chamber have determined upon presenting an address this time in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

DENMARK.

The marriage contract between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark was signed at Copenhagen on the 15th inst. Her Royal Highness, we learn from the *Denmark*, who mixes but little in society during the mourning for Prince Albert, seldom shows herself to the public. Some few persons assemble to see her drive to and from the English chapel, where the Rev. R. S. Ellis, M.A., officiates, otherwise she is chiefly visible to the public only on the Long Line, particularly in the morning, arm-in-arm with her father.

The Danish Government's reply to Earl Russell's last despatch has been published. It declares that the admission of the autonomy of Holstein is not, as Earl Russell considers, the duty of Denmark, but is merely a great sacrifice which existing circumstances have forced from her, and which was only made on condition that no foreign intervention in the affairs of the monarchy should take place. As regards Schleswig, the note observes, Earl Russell has given more credit to the secret reports of a subordinate agent than to the open and loyal declarations of the Danish Government. For this reason Denmark will in future adhere to the points of international law engaged in the question, and will enter into negotiations with nobody concerning the state of affairs in Schleswig.

On the 1st inst. the American Minister at Copenhagen, Mr. Wood, presented to the King a pair of Colt's revolvers, the gift of the President of the United States to his Majesty.

RUSSIA.

Privy Councillor Tatarichow has been appointed Secretary of State and Provisional General Controlle, in place of M. Annenkoff.

The commission appointed by the Emperor to consider and prepare reforms in the system of taxation has recommended a reduction of the duties upon the importation of refined sugar during four years, the reduction to be effected at the rate of half a rouble yearly until the whole import duty upon the article brought in by land and sea shall stand at a uniform rate of three roubles per pood. A rouble is worth about 3s. 4d. English money, and a pood is forty Russian pounds, equal to thirty-six English, avoirdupois.

GREECE.

The official Dresden journal of the 19th inst. publishes a letter from a private correspondent announcing that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has not yet refused the throne of Greece; and that, should he accept it, Prince Alfred would not immediately succeed him on the throne of Coburg. A Council of Regency would provisionally administer the government in the name of the Duke. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Brussels on the 19th on a visit to the King of the Belgians. The object of the Royal Duke's visit is generally believed to be to consult with his Majesty about his candidature for the throne of Greece.

The National Assembly at Athens has terminated its examination into the validity of the elections. Attacks by brigands have taken place in the provinces, but the offenders are energetically pursued. The metropolis is quiet, although some apprehension for the future prevails.

AMERICA.

By the steamer Europa we have journals from New York to the 6th inst., and telegrams via Halifax to the 8th inst.

WAR NEWS.

The struggle before Murfreesboro', in Tennessee, ended—after a five days' struggle and severe slaughter on both sides—in the retreat of

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more than tolerance. We should like to be able to say to the North that it had at length vindicated its military character, and might now be expected to show that it was governed by reason, and was prepared to abandon an attempt at impossible coercion.

We do not for a moment contend that the time has come for England to say this. Our Government may or may not be more inclined than heretofore to reconsider the situation, but it is impossible to say, just now, what our Government thinks. Mr. Gladstone has said his say upon the American question, and believes that the South is a nation; while his colleague, Mr. Milner Gibson, assures his constituents that the North is winning, because it occupies more territory than it did in the earlier stage of secession. We may hear a third voice, of more potency, in the course of the next three weeks; but, on the whole, it would seem that the Premier does not believe that the time has come for any general European demonstration against the continuance of the war.

But we must call attention to another phase of the question. It is one which the journalist has watched for some time, and it is creditable to the reticence and discretion of the British press that no irritating use has been made of the facts. There can, however, be no object now in disguising the truth, which is, that France has become an object of both dislike and apprehension on the part of the Federals. It is not many months since such a state of things would have seemed impossible. It had ever been the habit with the Americans to speak of the French as the most advanced nation of the Old World, to heap adulation upon the wisdom of the Emperor Napoleon, and to profess a sort of belief that one day France and the Republic might, in union, direct the destinies of the world. It is not now worth inquiring how far these sentiments were dictated by what Sir Philip Francis calls the only excuse for flattery—namely, the *odium tertii*. Whether England was the third party who was so hateful that it was pleasant to flatter her supposed enemy, is now beside the question. The case was so, and the Emperor had a right to believe that his influence was very powerful in the North. It is gone, and the Emperor knows that it is gone, and does not trouble himself to disguise that knowledge. The journals of the North have for some time been full of taunts and sneers at the Tuileries, and these expressions of feeling have lately deepened into downright abuse, and even menace. The Emperor is told that he is "found out," and is warned that it is not for a despot (the discovery of whose despotism is curiously coincident with the establishment of another) to interfere with the will of a great and free nation. He is told that his attempt at drawing England into a joint mediation was an "insolence," and England herself is actually praised for having been too "deep" for the Sphinx of Paris. He is further assured that, should he presume to interfere further, and especially should he give the slightest sign of using other than moral force, he will be suddenly confronted by a tremendous coalition. As the constituents of this coalition might not be easily guessed, we had better say that it is to consist of Russia, England, Spain, and the Federals, and that it is to replace upon the throne of France the house whose Princes fought so nobly for Republican institutions. We are simply reproducing the language of various Northern papers, and those who are unfortunately obliged to peruse such publications will testify to the accuracy of our statements.

The Emperor of the French does not appear to be very much terrified by this fearful programme, or, if he is, he continues to practise the art of veiling his alarms. He continues to treat mediation as a thing to be attempted again as soon as opportunity shall serve; but, without insisting too much upon this, he orders the publication of a document in which he distinctly enunciates his intention of opposing the force of France to what is not very properly called the Monroe doctrine. The despatch to General Forey is about as significant a document as need be, and it lays down as part of the Imperial policy a resolve to repress American ascendency in America. And, as Sir Walter Scott says of another Louis of France, "he is just the man to give a lively colour to his avowal by following it up by an execution." The Mexican expedition, largely reinforced, is going to work in thorough earnest; the capital is to be seized at all cost; and perhaps the occupation of Rome may be paralleled by an occupation of Mexico that will "protect" the throne of the Incas against all comers, especially such as come from any part of the American Continent. The gauntlet is fairly flung to all who cry "America for the Americans;" and it may be an additional reason against an attempt to reconstitute the Union that the first step of the new State must in honour be an armed protest against French action, or the swagger of twenty years is even more vain than it was believed to be.

In noting the history of the war, therefore, we may observe that it has called into existence a new element of opposition to the extension of American "Empire;" and, although at the present moment this may not seem so important a fact as it is, the fact will be a very grave one when the time comes, as come it must, for settling by treaty the principle of the Partition of America. Into how many portions the vast continent will be divided it is now impossible to say, but it is quite clear that France proposes to erect barriers against the unity of the continent.

Her Majesty the Queen has forwarded £300 for the relief of the distress in North Warwickshire and Coventry, to be divided between the two existing funds. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sent £250, to be applied in a similar manner.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Disraeli has issued a circular to the Conservative members of the House of Commons requesting their attendance on the opening of Parliament, "as business of importance will probably be brought forward."——This summons of the Opposition leader in the Lower House to his followers has been promptly followed by a circular from Lord Palmerston to the Ministerial supporters conveying a similar request.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in the enjoyment of good health at Osborne. Her Majesty has taken daily exercise during the week, generally accompanied by the Princesses.

On the 18th inst. the Queen, with Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Bishop of Worcester, who had arrived on a visit on the previous day, officiated.

On the 19th inst. Prince Louis of Hesse left Osborne for Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, on a visit to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness passed the night at Buckingham Palace, and visited the Haymarket Theatre.

It is understood that the contract of marriage between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark has been exchanged at Copenhagen, and that the marriage will take place in the month of March.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has been enjoying the sport of shooting over his fine estate with considerable success during the past week. On the 19th inst. Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at Sandringham, travelling by the Great Eastern Railway to the Woollerton station, and thence in one of the Prince's carriages to the hall.

At a special meeting of the members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain on the 19th inst. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was proposed and unanimously elected honorary member and vice-patron of the Royal Institution.

The Earl of Derby has issued invitations for a Parliamentary dinner, on the 4th of next month, to a large circle of peers, his political supporters in the Upper House. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., has issued cards for a Parliamentary dinner, on the same day, at his residence, Grosvenor-gate.

Arrangements have been made for displaying the designs prepared by the seven competing architects for the Prince Consort memorial in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, to be ready for her Majesty's inspection on her return from Osborne.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary have returned to Cambridge Cottage, from a week's visit with the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have arrived at Orleans House, Twickenham, from a tour of visits.

His Excellency Baron de Gros, the newly-accredited Ambassador from the Court of the Tuileries at St. James's, arrived at Albert-gate House on the 21st inst. from Paris.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister has taken a mansion in Grosvenor-square for a term of years.

The Countess Gleichen (Princess Victor of Hohenlohe) gave birth to a son, at his Serene Highness's residence in St. James's Palace, on Thursday night. The mother and infant are progressing well.

Earl Granville, as Lord President, will give a dinner on Friday, the 30th inst., at his residence in Brnton-street, to the Ministers and Officers of State to settle the roll of Sheriffs for the present year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Richard Green, the eminent shipowner and shipbuilder, died on the 17th inst.

The experience of the first week's working of the Metropolitan Railway has been highly satisfactory. The number of passengers who travelled to and fro upon the line was about 225,000.

Mr. A. K. Isbister, M.A., read a paper, on the 21st inst., at the meeting of the Society of Arts, "On the Hudson's Bay Territories as a Penal Settlement." He strongly advocated the sending of convicts to those territories.

A juvenile ball was given on the 21st inst. at the Mansion House by the Lady Mayoress. It was an extremely brilliant assemblage, and the number present was about 1200. Conjuring and other amusements were provided, and the evening passed off very merrily.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the London and Westminster Bank took place on the 21st inst. The directors declared a dividend and bonus equal to 12 per cent, or at the rate of 24 per cent per annum. The deposits of the bank amount to nearly £14,000,000.

It is understood that in the ensuing Session of Parliament a bill will be introduced by Government for the establishment of a regular staff of firemen, with engines, in conjunction with the metropolitan police, and incorporating the existing brigade.

Miss Amy Sedgwick is engaged at the Princess's Theatre, and appears nightly in Mr. J. M. Morton's popular comedietta of "One Good Turn Deserves Another." A new comedy, in which Miss Sedgwick will sustain the leading character, is in preparation, and will be shortly produced.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Ratcliffe Ragged and Industrial Schools was held on the 16th inst., at the Beaumont Institution. The report stated that, although great difficulties had been met with, the work of the schools still prospered. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. B. Bushell, G. C. Morton, T. Goadby, and others.

An iron paddle-wheel steamer was launched on the 20th inst. at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, bearing the name of Princess Alexandra. The steamer is about 500 tons, and has been built for the service of the Trinity House, Dublin. She is to be employed for the service of the light-ships and lighthouses on the Irish coast. The engines are to be supplied by Messrs. Penn.

The births of 1931 children—984 boys and 947 girls—were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1934.——The deaths in London in the week that ended on Saturday were 1477. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1853-62 is, with a correction for increase of population, 1475.

During the latter part of last week the private library and personal effects of the late Most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, removed from Lambeth Palace and Addington Park, were disposed of by Messrs. Foster, by direction of the executors. Although early in the season, the sale was well attended, and excited considerable interest. The whole realised upwards of £1575.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have resolved, by a majority of 33 votes to 1, that the resolution of 1858, for erecting deodorising works at Fulham, should be rescinded. The engineer is to report on the best way of conveying the sewage of the western area into the northern low-level sewer. The Thames will thus be freed from one cause of impurity with which it was threatened.

On the 20th inst. the annual examination of the children belonging to the Stepney Union took place in the presence of the guardians and a large number of friends of education. The examination was most satisfactory in every respect, and of a most searching character, the examiners being persons unconnected with the school. A magnificent Christmas tree was exhibited, containing upwards of 1200 articles (contributed chiefly by the ladies of Limehouse), from which every child in the school received a prize.

A pleasant recognition of valuable services was made on the 19th inst. in Paternoster-row. A number of gentlemen who had been associated in the movement to obtain a repeal of the taxes on knowledge met for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. John Francis, who for more than thirteen years had worked in connection with the Press Association to rid the nation of the odious imposts. Mr. D. N. Chambers presented the testimonial, which was a handsome silver salver and tea and coffee services, appropriately inscribed.

Some trials were made on the 19th inst. in the Regent's Canal dock with a beautiful life-boat, 35ft. long, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution. Her qualities of self-righting and self-ejecting of water were found to be in every way satisfactory. The boat is called the Thomas Chapman, after the deputy chairman of the society, in acknowledgment of Mr. Chapman's long and valuable services to the Life-boat Institution. She is intended for Newhaven, on the Sussex coast, in lieu of a smaller life-boat at present on that station.

The late Lord Mayor, Mr. W. Cubitt, M.P., formally communicated the resignation of his aldermanic gown to the Court of Aldermen on the 20th inst. Advancing years and increasing infirmities were alleged by the hon. gentleman as necessitating this important step. Mr. Alderman Humphery spoke in complimentary terms of the services of Mr. Cubitt, both in Parliament and in the Corporation, and moved that the resignation be not accepted. This motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Copeland, but was lost upon a show of hands. The resignation was then duly accepted, and a precept ordered to issue for the election of a successor to the hon. gentleman as alderman for the ward of Langbourn.

A deputation from the London Emancipation Society has presented a resolution to the American Minister approving of Mr. Lincoln's policy. His Excellency, in reply, said he was very much encouraged by the circumstance that "there is growing here, and in Europe generally, a better conception than has heretofore prevailed of the principles involved in the struggle," and he thought an increasing conviction on the other side of the Atlantic, that England was true to the principle of human freedom, "would have the effect in America of restoring those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which ought to be entertained between the two kindred peoples at all times."

The members for Marylebone met their constituents on the 21st inst. Lord Fermoy said he had given Lord Palmerston a general but qualified support, because he believed him to be the best possible Minister under present circumstances, and decidedly to be preferred to Lord Derby. Referring to the measures of the last Session, his Lordship severely denounced the Poaching Act. The war in America he hoped would soon end. He denied that republican institutions had had anything to do with that war; and said that if monarchical institutions had been introduced into America the States would not have held together so long as they had. Mr. Harvey Lewis expressed similar opinions generally. A vote of confidence in the two hon. gentlemen was passed at the close of the meeting.

There was a large attendance of members of the Statistical Society, on the 20th inst., to hear an important paper read by Leone Levi, Esq., "On the Cotton Trade and Manufactures, as affected by the Civil War in America." Professor Levi went into the subject at great length, and showed how vast and how rapid had been the growth of the cotton manufacture in this country. After pointing out the effects of the American War on that part of our trade, he concluded by saying that unless the American ports were suddenly thrown open there would not be sufficient cotton in the country to give the operatives more than three days' work a week during the ensuing year. In the course of the discussion which followed Signor De Vincenzi, the Italian commissioner to the Exhibition, said cotton could be grown in Italy for 4d. per lb.

The children belonging to Christ Church Schools, St. George's-in-the-East, to the number of nearly 1000, were entertained with their annual Christmas treat on the 16th inst., under the direction of the Incumbent, the Rev. G. H. M'Gill. A plentiful supply of tea, bread and butter, and plum-cake was provided by the managers and other friends of the schools, including the Marquis of Westminster, the Dowager Lady Wenlock, and the Hon. Miss Victoria Wortley. Two magic lanterns contributed to the amusement of the children. During the evening seventy prizes were distributed among the most deserving scholars by the Incumbent; and a handsome dressing-case was presented to Mr. Duke, the senior assistant master, as an acknowledgment of his indefatigable services during the past year.

A general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on the 19th inst.—Lord Strangford, president, in the chair. Mr. A. M. Dowleans and Mr. Coomarasawmy Moodeliar were elected non-resident members. The substance of a paper was given by Mr. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., on the Indian astronomical treatise, "The Súrya-Siddhanta," pointing out more particularly the difference in conception between the Hindoo and Greek epicycles that are made to regulate the motions of the planets in the two systems. Professor Goldstücker then read a paper in which he established, by means of the actual application of certain rules of Sanskrit grammar by Patanjali, in speaking of Kátyáyana, that these two commentators of Pánini were contemporaries. He had previously established the thesis that Patanjali lived in about B.C. 140 or 120, and he now mentioned that the two commentators must have been long posterior to Pánini.

A meeting of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving a report from the grand committee relative to the removal of the hospital, a subject which has during the last few months engaged much public attention. The report submitted stated at some length the nature of the various sites which had been approved of by the grand committee—namely, Bethlehem Hospital; the Fishmongers' land, Walworth; Surrey Gardens; land at the back of Newington Church; Myatt's strawberry ground, Camberwell New-road; and the Lambeth Thames Embankment, opposite the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Tite, M.P., rose to move that the report be received, and that the several sites be referred back to the grand committee for further consideration, and with a view to receive additional information. After considerable discussion, Mr. Tite's motion was unanimously adopted.

A numerous and influential meeting of gentlemen interested in the prosperity of British Columbia was held on the 21st inst. at the London Tavern—the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Cameron, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and delegate from British Columbia, addressed the meeting at considerable length on the present position and prospects of the colony, and the importance of a line of intercommunication between the colonies on the Atlantic seaboard and this the youngest of their sisters on the Pacific. He insisted on the practicability of the route through the lakes, and by means of a return across the interior. Mr. M'Lure, from Vancouver Island, enforced the same point, and explained that the reason why so many disasters had occurred to the miners last year was the want of roads through the colony and the famine price of provisions. He spoke also of the advantages of Vancouver Island as a colony. After a discussion of much interest, in which several gentlemen took part, a resolution was agreed to recommending such a line of intercommunication from the east to the west as a necessity of the times.

LAW AND POLICE.—A case of some importance to physicians came before the Second Court of Exchequer on the 20th inst. Dr. Gibbon, a physician, brought an action to recover £21 for fees from the executors of Mr. Henry Budd, who had been a patient of his. The defence was that the plaintiff was only entitled to fees as an honorarium; because, although the last Medical Act gave power to physicians and surgeons to recover their charges subject to the by-laws of the College of Physicians, that college had passed a by-law enacting that physicians should not recover even though a contract existed. Mr. Baron Bramwell thought such a by-law hard upon the physicians, and doubted whether the college had a right to make it. He would, however, reserve the point. The jury gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

A decision has been given in the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Kennedy v. Broun and Wife. Mr. Kennedy brought an action against the defendants to recover £20,000, which he alleged had been promised to him by Mrs. Broun, when she was Mrs. Swinfen, for his exertions as her advocate in the famous Swinfen estate cause. At the trial a verdict was given for the plaintiff, subject to the decision of the Court above, as to whether a barrister could recover his fees by an action at law. Lord Chief Justice Erle pronounced the decision of the Court, that counsel could not recover fees in litigation, and ordered the verdict to be entered for the defendants.

A question of considerable interest has been discussed before the Master of the Rolls. The late Lord Canning directed by his will that his property should be converted into money. When that property came to be examined it was found that several valuable manuscripts and other articles deriving an historical value from their having been in the possession of his father, the Right Hon. George Canning, were comprised in it, and the question came to be whether the late Earl meant these relics of his father to be dispersed abroad along with other articles of property. The Master of the Rolls directed an inquiry among those interested in the will whether it would be beneficial that the Canning relics should be dispersed along with other and meaner articles.

A cold-blooded murder was committed at Acton on the night of the 19th inst. A police-constable named Davey, while at supper, was summoned to the door by a man, who instantly discharged a gun at his head, killing him on the spot. The murderer is supposed to be one of two brothers—Isaac and John Brooks—whom the constable had intercepted the same evening with some property they are alleged to have stolen. The two men are in custody.

Mr. Grove, the young medical student who so opportunely assisted her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse when she was thrown from her carriage in the Isle of Wight a few weeks since, has been presented with a valuable gold pin and a set of shirt studs.

The second Court ball at Brussels took place on the 14th inst., and was most animated, the Duchess de Brabant and the Count de Flandres again doing the honours. Upwards of nine hundred guests were present, and the Count danced during a greater part of the evening.

A batch of new Peers is to be created, it is rumoured. The nobles expectant are Colonel Henry White, of Woodlands, who has been a staunch supporter of the Whigs in Ireland; Mr. Edward Ellice, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Mr. Wentworth Beaumont. It is added that two Earls will be promoted to be Marquises. The *Globe*, however, says there is no "substantial foundation" for the report.

The Queen has approved of Count Filippo Mancini as Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Mr. Carlo Cattaneo as Consul at Cardiff, and of Mr. Giacomo Sirg as Consul at Bombay, for the King of Italy; of Mr. Hippolyte Lemière as Consul in the Mauritius for the King of Madagascar; of Mr. M. B. Sempson as Consul-General in England, of Mr. Juan Fairs as Consul in London, and of Mr. Juan Smith, jun., as Consul at Hull, for the Argentine Republic; of Mr. James William Musson as Consul at Bermuda for the King of Denmark; and of Mr. Thomas Small as Vice-Consul at Lowestoft for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONDON.—Lord Radstock writes to us on this subject, believing that the wants of Lancashire, as far as money is concerned, are amply provided for. "Within a few miles from the homes of many of your readers there are in London tens of thousands in the deepest distress. The reports of the Bible women to the superintendent of the London Female Domestic Missions from 176 districts show more distress this year than usual, while a large portion of the money which went to supply their wants is diverted to Lancashire. Cases of fainting and even of death from starvation have been reported. The testimony of the clergy and of the various societies is all unanimous that the privations of the poor are now unusually severe, and, in one respect, they are worse off than Lancashire—in having no one central organised plan of relief. Some individuals have most considerately bought large parcels of clothing here for distribution among the London poor. This, when not specially appropriated, has been sent to the superintendent of the London Female Domestic Missions for distribution among 176 districts, where it is sold at half-price to the poor, and the money thus obtained is applied to the work fund in each district. It thus becomes doubly productive, and in each case makes the relief stimulate instead of checking the exertions of the poor themselves, who thus are preserved from the pauperising effect of what is often unscalled charity."

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"SNOWSTORM—STEAM-BOAT OFF A HARBOUR'S MOUTH MAKING SIGNALS," BY TURNER, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 101.

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THE ROYAL MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HUNT AT SNETTISHAM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 101.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

HORACE VERNET is dead. Some weeks have elapsed since our Echoes recorded that the great French battle-painter was *in extremis*; and now the saloons on the Quai Malaquais and the studio at Versailles are vacant. A man of great genius, of indefatigable industry, of chivalric honour and unblemished purity of life, is lost to France. Although he had been for more than half a century a European celebrity and the friend and companion of Kings, Horace Vernet was singularly modest and unassuming. His first Cross of the Legion of Honour was received from the hands of Napoleon I., his last from Napoleon III.; and every potentate mentioned in the Almanach de Gotha was eager to shower decorations and diamonds upon him; but he refused a peerage from Louis Philippe, and the comparative simplicity with which his funeral obsequies were conducted was due to the earnestly-expressed wish of the dying artist that no decoration should adorn his catafalque, that no discourse should be pronounced over his grave, and that no high functionaries should be his pall-bearers. A select circle of friends, among whom Marshal Vaillant and General de Löwenstein were prominent, were alone privileged to escort his remains to the grave, and the chief mourners were the two young sons of his friend and brother-artist, Paul Delaroche, who had married Horace's daughter.

So died, in peace, competence, and honour, a man whose name will be inscribed in enduring characters on the tablet of Fame, but which will find no place in any future "Dictionnaire des Girouettes." In person Vernet was a *vieux de la vieille*, and, with his long, grizzled moustache, close-cut hair, stalwart frame, and erect carriage, was the image of a Colonel of the First Empire who had been sunstricken in Egypt, frostbitten at the Beresina, but had survived all his perils to find the star of *Le Petit Caporal* once more in the ascendant. He was one of the best fencers of his age, and was far more learned in the minutiæ of the uniform and accoutrements of the French army than the oldest employé in the War Office.

Horace Vernet was in early life a great foe to "Lor Vilainton," and many a time, we dare say, had hummed the refrain, "*Non, non, jamais en France l'Anglais ne régnera.*" Turning over our copy of "The Life of Napoleon," so magnificently and profusely illustrated by Vernet's pencil (Did he not receive something like 100,000 francs for his drawings on wood?), we came on an initial letter to the chapter narrating the captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, which was amusingly characteristic of the Anglophobia of the designer. The letter was H, and behind it stalked a lean and hungry-looking hyena, whose head was made, with very little pictorial distortion, to present the semblance of the whiskered and not very lovable countenance of Sir Hudson Lowe. Poor Sir Hudson! What a *métier de chien* was his! A cross-tempered, fidgety man in a place where a naturally angelic temper must have been soured with the wear and tear of that terrible caged lion up at Longwood, yonder.

An obliging French correspondent, who was recently good enough to correct an error into which we had fallen respecting the café in the Palais Royal, of which the ceiling is decorated by the famous Vernet bird, told us an anecdote eminently illustrative of the precocious ingenuity and facility of Horace. He was drawing a horse, on which his father, who was his chief instructor, passed the sententious criticism, "Legs too long!" and left the room. On his return he found that Horace had disdained to rub his horse's legs out, but by the subtle device of representing the animal as standing *in a pond* had, allowing for the reflection, disguised the undue elongation of the supporters.

Talking of the effacing process, we really must devote a line to the last clever, wicked thing said by M. de Villemessant, the editor of *Figaro*. Alluding to an actress more distinguished for her talents than for her beauty, the witty, cruel, journalist remarked, "That woman is so ugly that one always feels inclined to carry about a piece of indiarubber to rub her face out when one meets her!"

And so the far-famed Monitor has gone to the bad! But a few months have passed since the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contained an Engraving of the momentous fight in Hampton Roads, depicting both the Merrimac and the Monitor—the ironclad that destroyed a fleet, and the ironclad that saved one. And now, of the two monsters of the deep—the Federal and Confederate Kilkenny cats—not so much as a tail, by way of vestige, remains. The Merrimac, indeed, committed suicide; but the Monitor was the victim of sudden death. An aqueous apoplexy overtook her off Cape Hatteras; she sprang a leak; pumps were in vain; she became waterlogged, and went down like a stone. We are reminded of the warrior clad in Milan steel, who, as Guicciardini tells us, in one of the Italian civil wars of the middle ages, was ingulfed, horse, iron panoply and all, by mere force of gravitation, in a morass, and was the only man killed in the particular battle in question. There was an English Earl of Sandwich, too, Admiral and General at Sea, who, venturing in a small boat during a naval engagement, was drowned by the weight of his armour.

Old tars of the Benbow school, nay, old landsmen, amateurs of Dibdin's songs, and believers in the sole efficacy of wooden walls, will doubtless rub their hands and chuckle at the catastrophes which have overtaken the two model ironclads of America. The "floating flat-irons," the "hogs in armour," have certainly come to signal grief. Ay, but they were not constructed on the lines of the Warrior or the Gloire; and if the American wise men of Gotham will go to sea in a bowl covered with railway iron, they must expect dangerous squalls. Once upon a time, we saw the late Mr. Tom Barry, clown at Astley's, floating on the bosom of the Thames in a washing-tub drawn by two geese; but the pantomimic navigator would scarcely have ventured upon a trip to the Bay of Biscay in his eccentric craft. After all, the science of naval construction in metal is in its infancy, and will be liable to error and mishap for some time to come. A gentleman calling upon Beau Brummell one morning met his valet coming down stairs with an armfull of crumpled white neckcloths. "These are our failures, Sir," the gentleman's gentleman explained, when interrogated. The Beau had only spoilt a couple of dozen cravats before he found one to suit him. In like manner armour-plating in naval architecture must, we suppose, have its "failures" before the golden mean, or the iron one, is found.

Lawsuits of prodigious length seem now to be the order of the day. In olden times three days were thought an unprecedented spell for a trial at law, but at present great cases drag their slow length along for weeks together. Kennedy v. Broun and Wife has at length come to an end; provided, always, that it doesn't go into Error and up to the House of Lords. As it stands, however, Lord Chief Justice Erle and his learned colleagues have decided that a barrister is, no more than a physician, entitled to sue for his fees. The amount of guineas marked on a counsel's brief is to be considered as of the nature of an honorarium, donative, or free gift, nothing more. Away, then, goes the verdict for £20,000 awarded by a Warwick jury to Mr. Kennedy for his undeniably great services to Mrs. Patience Broun in the great Swinfen case. The lady is in possession of the estates, and Mr. Kennedy is to have nothing at all. Here, verily, is a case in which the apologue of the lawyer and the oyster is reversed. "'T was a fat oyster;" but the unlucky advocate has not so much as a shell to console himself with.

Another monstrous lawsuit: but of which the web of litigation is not yet wholly unravelled by Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood. The Earl of Egmont versus the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell may afford a new chapter to Sir Bernard Burke for the next edition of his "Vicissitudes of Noble Families." The late romance of poor Lord Ockham and the barony of Wentworth is thrown into the shade by the strange and mysterious history of the Earl of Egmont, who, twenty years ago, lived under the assumed name of Lovell, haunted places and acquired habits certainly of a most extraordinary nature for a member of the British peerage, and died, disinheriting his relatives, and bequeathing his large estates to his lawyer, Sir Edward Tierney. He who made the will and he who benefited by it are both dead, and another generation is called upon to witness a fiercely-contested fight between the heirs-at-law of the respective parties.

The Grand Committee of St. Thomas's Hospital are yet undecided about a site for the new foundation; but the project for removing the hospital to Wandsworth or anywhere else out of town seems to have been definitively abandoned. Of the sites now under consideration, the most eligible appear to be that of Bethlehem Hospital, although the price asked by the governors of that charity is very large; next, a large plot of ground behind Newington Church; and, lastly, a space, not very extensive as to acreage, and which has to be partially reclaimed from the river, close to Stangate, and directly opposite the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Cowper and the Government are understood to look with great favour on this last-named scheme, which, architecturally considered, is an admirable one. A most sumptuous vis-à-vis to the Palace at Westminster might be constructed—for the hospital authorities are surely rich enough to lodge their patients palatially—and the embankment of the southern side of the Thames materially furthered; but it is objected that an hospital close to the foot of Westminster-bridge would be too far south-west to meet the requirements of the poor of Southwark and Lambeth.

An art sale of great importance has taken place in Paris. The magnificent collection of paintings, porcelain, &c., belonging to Prince Anatole Demidoff, has been brought to the hammer at the Hotel Drouot. What, indeed, does *not* come to the hammer of M. Pillet and his colleagues at that omnivorous Hôtel des Ventes. The other day, Mdme. Marie Taglioni sold off all her diamonds, and the cashmeres, china crapes, &c., presented to her by foreign potentates; and now the Russian millionaire has made a *tabula rasa* of his gallery. The prices brought, albeit handsome, were not of a nature to astound English collectors, who think nothing of giving a thousand guineas for a square inch of painted canvas. The largest sum realised was for the renowned "Stratonice," by Ingres, which fetched 92,000 francs, against 63,000 francs, the selling price ten years since. Decamp's "Samson" sold for 45,000 francs, Greuze's "Dame Charitable" 49,000 francs, a "Standard-Bearer," by Meissonnier, for 6900 francs; a Ruysdael for 8000 francs, and Ostade ("The Quack") for 8500 francs, and a study of still-life by Weenix for 17,500 francs. The "curios," including some magnificent snuff-boxes and a suit of armour made for Francis I., and chased by Benvenuto Cellini, also commanded "rarity" prices.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Farnall was able to report to the Central Relief Committee, on the 19th inst., a continued diminution in the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, we have the statement of the executive committee that "they are assured by various competent authorities that it will not be prudent to reckon during the present year on more than one half the supply of cotton manufactured in this country prior to the American War." The committee further believe that the loss of wages in the next twelve months will not be less than £6,000,000. Mr. Farnall has been instituting an inquiry into the health of the distressed districts, and it appears that of the 141 districts from which he has received returns 111 are wholly free from typhus fever; in the remaining 30 this dreaded disorder exists in a mild or malignant form. As respects local subscriptions, the executive committee bears testimony to the liberal manner in which its representations have been met. In several places general subscriptions, made early in the crisis, have been renewed. In Blackburn, for instance, a second subscription to the amount of £10,000 was raised in a single day, and afterwards augmented to £14,000. Other places have been equally liberal. In every poor-law union, without exception, the guardians have increased the scale of relief. The whole amount which has been raised by subscriptions to local funds, in addition to those to the central relief fund, is about £230,000, without including generous aid given by large millowners to their workmen and other forms of private charity. The Provincial Council of Canterbury, New Zealand, has appropriated the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of "bringing out some of the distressed population of Lancashire." It is proposed to expend £5000 at once upon this object, and the Central Relief Committee have been communicated with upon the subject. A further draught for £3200 has been received from New South Wales, making the entire subscription £21,320.

The London committee held their weekly meeting at the Mansion House on the 16th inst. The total amount received in London to the previous night was £395,866, of which sum £276,074 has been remitted to the distressed districts. The total sum which came to hand during last week was reported to be £12,364, of which £8683 was from home, and £3659 from colonial and other sources. One hundred and ten parcels of clothing had been received at the establishment at Bridewell; and sixty-five large assorted bales had been transmitted during the past week. Grants to the amount of £13,500 were made. On the 21st inst. £2000 was received from Calcutta in aid of the fund, making in all £21,000 received from that place.

The Southampton Christmas entertainment, on the 16th inst., in aid of the distress fund, yielded nearly £200.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, Francis Pigott Stainsby Conant, Esq., died at Heckfield on the 21st inst.

Signor Giuglini is announced to appear at the Sixth Concert of National Melodies, to take place at St. James's Hall on Friday evening next, the 30th inst.

Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, died on the 18th inst. The deceased Prince was one of the sons of Mehemet Ali, and was born in 1822. The obsequies of his Highness were celebrated on the 18th inst. A great concourse was present at the ceremony. The late Viceroy is succeeded by Ismail Pacha, his nephew, son of Ibrahim Pacha. Ismail Pacha has formally entered upon his rule, and has received the authorities, the Turkish officials, and the foreign Consuls. Public opinion is very favourable to the new Viceroy.

Archbishop Whately has addressed a letter to Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in which he places before that lady a statement of what he believes to be the "prevailing sentiments here on American affairs." He says, "some few" sympathise with the North, and "some" with the South, "but far the greater portion sympathise with neither completely, but lament that each party should be making so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of obtaining." With regard to the emancipation of the slaves, he holds that there is no plan so good as the gradual one of imposing an ad valorem tax upon slaves, the value to be fixed by the owner, with an option to Government to purchase at that price. He fears, however, with good reason, that "the time has gone by for trying this experiment in America."

Another severe gale has raged along the coast. Several shipwrecks are reported, in some cases attended with loss of life; and a large amount of property situated near the water-line has been destroyed at Liverpool, Southport, and Blackpool. The boats of the National Life-boat Institution have done signal service. Thunder, lightning, hail, and snow are reported from various places inland. The storm was severely felt in London, and it is officially reported that the shipping in the river, the docks, and other places was extensively damaged; and in the Thames sundry small craft were forced from their moorings and carried far away by the force of the wind. A man named Bradford, who was navigating a barge off Pickle-herring-pier, was blown into the water and drowned. At Blackwall a barge sank in the course of the night and a man and his two sons who were on board were drowned. A falling chimney penetrated the roof of a house in Bethnal-green, killing one of the inmates.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Totnes took place on the 20th inst., and resulted in the return of Mr. Seymour. The numbers were—Mr. Seymour (L.), 165; Mr. Dent (C.), 157.——The Speaker's notice for a new writ for the borough of Reigate has been published in the *Gazette*.——Lord George Manners is the only candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Cambridgeshire about to be occasioned by the retirement of Mr. E. Ball.——Mr. Moody has issued an address to the electors of West Somerset announcing his resignation of his seat in the House of Commons. Mr. W. H. P. G. Langton, of Hatch Park, who formerly represented the division, has announced his intention of offering himself in the Conservative interest. Mr. R. N. Grenville states that he is not a candidate for the representation of West Somerset. He intends, however, to "stand" for the eastern division of the county.

There has been some ingenious and extensive smuggling in York. At the Guildhall, on the 19th inst., Leopold Lowenthall, who described himself as of Edinburgh, was charged with unshipping, carrying, and concealing certain excisеable goods upon which no duty had been paid, against the 231th section of the Customs' Consolidation Act. On the 7th inst. the prisoner rented a warehouse in Dibb's-passage, Skeldergate, York. About the same time thirty-one packages of furniture were unshipped at Hull, from the Pacha, and, according to the direction which they bore, were transmitted by the North-Eastern Railway to York, for delivery to the prisoner, under the name of Pattison. The furniture was delivered to the prisoner, who a few days afterwards purchased a number of casks. He waited upon an official of the North-Eastern Railway, and requested him to send a rully for nine casks of black-lead, to be consigned to Edinburgh. The disparity in the weight of the casks, however, compared with what they should have been had the contents been as represented, led to some suspicion and to their being seized by Mr. Haley, chief constable of York, and Mr. White, supervisor of Excise, when they were found to contain 442lb. of cigars and 178lb. of manufactured tobacco. The prisoner was consequently apprehended at his lodgings, where were also found a few more cigars and 35lb. of tobacco. The warehouse taken by the prisoner was afterwards searched, when the thirty-one packages of furniture unshipped from the Pacha and delivered to the prisoner were found to consist of sofas, in the cushions and backs of which the tobacco and cigars had been so ingeniously concealed as to pass the Custom-house officers without exciting suspicion. The house to which the cigars and tobacco had been consigned in Edinburgh had also been searched, and a further quantity of smuggled goods found. The goods were valued at £566 2s. 1d. The Lord Mayor said the Bench were clearly of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of smuggling, under the section which had been referred to, and they therefore fined him in the penalty of £1598 6s. 3d., this sum being triple the value of the tobacco and cigars; and to be kept in custody until such fine was paid. Mr. Beverley then said he was instructed to proceed upon another information against the prisoner, this being laid under the 232nd section of the before-mentioned Act, for having 35lb. of tobacco concealed in his lodgings. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined £100 and costs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's regiments throughout India have shown great liberality in subscribing to the Cotton Distress Relief Fund.

Brigadier Stavely, C.B., has resigned the China command, in which he will be succeeded by Brigadier-General W. G. Brown, commanding the 2nd Brigade at Aldershott.

The non-commissioned officers of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment, stationed at Aldershott, celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of the victory of Chillianwallah, on the night of the 13th inst., by a ball.

The Triton, 3, 260-horse power, is ordered to be immediately commissioned with a complement of seventy-five officers and men, including Royal Marines.

The iron paddle-wheel steamer Recruit, 6, 150-horse power, undergoing some extensive alterations to her hull and machinery at Chatham, is ordered to have her repairs executed as rapidly as possible, in order that she may be immediately commissioned.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, Under-Secretary of State for War, accompanied by Major-General A. Tulloh, Director General of Ordnance, paid an official visit to the several departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the 16th inst.

Arrangements are being made at Shoeburyness for a complete trial of the 300-pounder muzzle-loading Armstrong gun recently forwarded from the Royal Arsenal, and also for the official competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns.

A Royal warrant has been promulgated at Chatham garrison announcing that it is the intention of her Majesty to grant a certain number of silver medals, with annuities, yearly, to non-commissioned officers of the Army "for meritorious service." In certain cases medals and gratuities will also be awarded "for distinguished conduct in the field" in any part of the world; and medals, without gratuity or annuity, for meritorious service.

The operation of bending the first armour-plate for the iron frigate Achilles, 50, at Chatham Dockyard, was successfully accomplished on the 19th inst., in the factory adjoining the dock in which the Achilles is under construction. The plate operated upon was one of a large number supplied to the Admiralty by the Parkgate Company, Yorkshire. Its dimensions were 15ft. 3in. in length, 3ft. 2in. in breadth, and 4½in. in thickness, the weight being 3 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr.

During the last few days a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, with a train of ten waggons, have been actively employed in removing several 68 and 32 pounders and a large quantity of ammunition from Sandown Castle, Kent, to Dover. The men stationed at the castle expect to receive orders to evacuate the old pile, as, from the effects of the late gale, it is in so crazy a condition as to justify apprehensions of danger. No. 1 Battery, rather more than a mile from the castle, is in a similarly shaky state, and is being dismantled.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. De Ros and the officers of the 1st Life Guards gave a ball at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, on the 15th inst. A suite of five rooms at the officers' house was tastefully decorated and elegantly fitted up for the convenience of the company. The walls of the messroom displayed curious devices in admirable taste with cuirasses, swords, carbines, pistols, &c. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, accompanied by the Countess de Coiffeir, honoured the ball with their presence. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and the company did not separate till an advanced hour in the morning.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The report of the council of the National Rifle Association has been published. The council consider that the state of the society's affairs inspires a strong confidence in its permanent prosperity and success. The balance-sheet shows an excess of income over expenditure for the current year of £721, which, added to the existing surplus of £2179, makes a total balance in favour of the association at the close of the financial year of £2900.

The strength of the 38th Middlesex (Artists') having been lately considerably augmented, her Majesty's sanction has been obtained for its consolidation into a battalion, and for the formation of a fourth company.

In spite of a perfect gale blowing, a party of between thirty and forty members of the Victoria corps mustered on the 21st inst. to shoot for a new battalion challenge plate, which has been provided for competition among effective members of the battalion. The plate is to be shot for four times in the year, and any competitor holding it three times in succession will be entitled to it as his own. The match came off at the new range just completed by the 47th Middlesex (Stanmore Corps) near Harrow station. The leading scores made were by Messrs. J. O. Dawe, George Mills, S. T. Holland, and T. P. Hickley. On shooting off the tie at 600 yards Mr. Dawe, who is the "battalion shot" of the current year, took the lead with a centre.

On the 19th inst. the battalion contest between the second battalion of the Queen's (Westminster) and the 38th Middlesex (Artists') came off at the butts of the London Scottish Rifles, at Wimbledon. The second battalion of the Queen's won the match by eleven marks. A return-match was arranged to come off at Ealing, at the range of the 30th Middlesex.

The prize-shooting of the London Irish Rifles was brought to a close on the 16th inst., at Child's-hill, Hampstead, by the contest for a gold medal, presented by the Marquis of Donegal. The medal was won by Mr. O'Connor.

Lord Truro, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 4th Middlesex, or North London Rifles, presented to the successful competitors the prizes won at rifle-shooting during the past season, on the 17th inst. The ceremony took place at Myddelton Hall, Islington, in the presence of a large assemblage.

The competition for the borough of Marylebone challenge cup, presented by Lord Fermoy, M.P., and Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., took place on the 19th inst., at Wormwood-scrubbs. The West Middlesex proved the winners.

The members of the 40th Middlesex, not having been able to obtain a theatre this Christmas for their usual annual amateur performance, devoted their energies to getting up a ball, the first one which has been given by the regiment, and which was held at the Whittington Club on the 15th inst. The result was a great success.

The annual distribution of prizes among the members of the Queen's Westminster Cadet Corps took place on the 14th inst., at St. Martin's Schoolrooms. The prizes given were thirty in number, the corps mustering 128 members, inclusive of the band.

The annual ball in connection with the members of the 1st Sussex Rifles took place on the 15th inst., at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The grand suite of rooms was thrown open for the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and military devices. Between 500 and 600 of the élite of the neighbourhood were present.

The Suffolk County Rifle Association has just held its annual meeting—the Marquis of Bristol in the chair. It was stated that the society had a balance in hand, at the close of 1862, of £111, although pool targets, &c., had been purchased during the year, Colonel Adair was elected president for 1863.

In Cambridgeshire a return-match has taken place between sides of ten each, selected from the Whittlesey and Ely Corps. The Ely gentlemen made 411 marks while their opponents obtained only 397.

The Knaresborough volunteers were entertained, on the 15th inst., at a banquet given by the officers, after which prizes were presented to those who had most regularly attended at drill, the recipients being Corporal Pickard, Sergeant J. Brown, Corporal Groves, and Corporal Dickinson. The 15th North York gave a grand ball last week, which was attended by most of the principal families, the numbers present being over 150. The 9th North York Volunteers have also acted in a similar manner, when upwards of 100 attended. Ten of the Bedale and ten of the Leyburn volunteers shot a match on the 17th inst., on the ground of the latter company, and the Leyburn men won by a majority of 66 marks.

Vice-Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian service, Consul-General for Brazil in the United Kingdom, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral in Brazil.

The steam-ship Great Eastern, Captain Paton, from New York, at 9.15 on the morning of the 5th inst., arrived in the Mersey at ten o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., having waited outside all night, on account of the tide not serving. She brings ninety-two cabin and a large number of steerage passengers. Her comparatively long voyage has been occasioned by easterly winds and her very heavy cargo (upwards of 3000 tons of grain, &c.), her draught of water on her arrival being 28ft. The cabin-passengers presented to Captain Paton a testimonial, in which they desire to thank him, and to extend their thanks even to the most subordinate officers of the ship, for the uniform kindness and consideration which they experienced on the voyage—kindness and attention which made the voyage partake more of the nature of a pleasure trip than of a winter excursion across the Atlantic. They also express their high satisfaction with the ship and her performances in every respect. The second and third class passengers also joined in a similar testimonial; and all classes speak in highly favourable terms of the ship as affording an immunity from sea-sickness, and express themselves as hopeful—indeed, certain—that the great ship will prove herself in every way successful, both as a passenger and as a cargo ship. The Great Eastern had a death and a birth on board during her last passage from America. A passenger belonging to Monmouthshire died; and Mrs. Paton, the wife of the captain, gave birth to a son.

The death is recorded of M. Andryane, the companion in captivity of Silvio Pellico, at Spielberg.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Chester Cup, on the whole, is considered to be a good handicap, and the top weight, Asteroid, 9st. 4lb., does not seem out of it by any means. Roman Ece, 6st. 10lb., is the highest weighted three-year-old. Oldminster, 8st. 8lb., is thought to have caught it heavily; and it is rather odd that Mr. Topham should consider him only 6lb., and the Northamptonshire Stakes handicapper 13lb., worse than Ivanhoff. Trying by the same rule, they also differ to 6lb. about Dusk's and Earl of Surrey's form, to 7lb. about Mons. Philippe's and Physician's, and to 5lb. about Zetland's. Two reputed "good things" have been scratched already;—another warning to the bettors by anticipation. Doncaster has hardly been so lucky as usual with its entries this January, and the couple of 200 sov. stakes, the last remnant of the old régime, have fairly died out. The Stewards' Plate at Stockbridge has, as usual, a great entry, with Asteroid, Fairwater, Buckstone, Tim Whiffler, Zetland, and the Marquis amongst them. The *Life* and *Field* lists of horses in training present a very goodly sight. Lord Stamford has no less than sixty-two horses in training, and W. Goater (57), Osborne (53), J. Scott (52, including three of Col. Towneley's), T. Cliff (51), Godding (50), W. Day (45), T. S. Dawson (40), Jennings (36), T. Dawson (32), Stevens (32), and Fobert (29), all muster well. It is announced that Lord Clifden is to be removed from Godmersham Park to Telscomb, near Lewes, to do his Derby work. Caractacus, and Cresswell the jockey, were both killed by report within a week of each other last August, and it is rather a curious coincidence that the sporting papers should announce within quite as short a space that the jockey has sunk at last from consumption, and that the Derby winner has left the Royal Veterinary College and gone into walking exercise once more at Harpenden. The first Dundee foal was dropped on Sunday last, at Eltham paddocks, in the shape of a filly from La Belle by Birdcatcher.

Mr. Davis, the Queen's huntsman, entered his seventy-sixth year last week. "Time has dealt lightly with him, and the present generation, who have seen him go on Pioneer and Comus, and still see him in the front rank on Sepoy, have no need to envy the seniors their 'sunny memories' of him on the Clipper, and Columbine, and the old grey Hermit." He and his hounds have, we hear, "excellent fun, without let or hindrance." We believe that it is quite settled that Colonel Clewes will take the Quorn, but that it is not settled who is to hunt the hounds. During the last ten days there has been a succession of good runs in Leicestershire. "The Duke" had a burster of forty-five minutes on Saturday from Coston Covert, and killed; and on Monday Lord Stamford had a splendid 1h. 40min. from Ashby Pasture over the stiffest part of Leicestershire, and killed at Little Dalby. Goddard leaves Mr. Tailby, and *on dit* that he goes to a very celebrated pack farther north. Mr. Sitwell resigns the mastership of the Ludlow hounds, and it is said that Mr. Murray succeeds him. In Durham the weather has been dreadfully severe during the last three or four days; and frost, and snow, and wind have quite put an end to sport.

Mills has challenged any man in the world to run him for any distance from one to ten miles. The *Sporting Life* announces that there was a mistaken measurement in the hour-match between him and Deerfoot, and that they really covered 11 miles 790 yards, the most extraordinary performance on record. Deerfoot offers to run 11½ miles if any one will back time.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that negotiations are pending between George Parr and Mr. George Marshall respecting the visit of another Eleven to Australia at the end of the 1863 season, and that the Eleven may probably comprise G. Parr (captain), Daft, Jackson, Grundy, Carpenter, Hayward, Tarrant, Anderson, Willsher, Caffyn, and H. H. Stephenson. It is to be hoped that the North will not have all the "sensation" single-wicket matches to itself next season, but that Mr. Jackson will offer to back his favourite trio—Hayward, Carpenter, and Tarrant—for a "monkey" against any other trio in the kingdom, and fix Lord's or The Oval as the venue. He has amused Newmarket not a little with his pony and broomstick matches, and why should he not smile on the metropolis? A very profitless controversy is going on between the adherents of the Surrey and Nottingham Elevens, and unless they cool down shortly there is very little hope of seeing them meet this year at Trent Bridge. In its little way it has made quite as much noise and ill-feeling as "the affair of the Trent" itself.

The coursing meetings for next week are as follows:—Barton-upon-Humber, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Limerick Club (Dundrum) and Cockermouth, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Great Crosby and White Horse Club, on Thursday.

The Common Pleas have given a reading of the much-disputed points of the New Game Act, in Brown and Others (appellants) v. Turner (respondent). The appellants had been taken into custody on the high road, one of them with five rabbits, and the rest, with one exception, carrying nets and other poaching articles. The magistrates raised two questions for the opinion of the Court—first, whether or not it was incumbent upon the respondent to prove that the appellants had been unlawfully on land in pursuit of game; and, secondly, whether there was sufficient evidence for the magistrates to come to the conclusion that the appellants had been in pursuit of game, or had used nets or other means for the purpose of unlawfully taking game. The Court gave judgment for the policeman respondent, and Chief Justice Erle observed:—"If a policeman suspected that any person had game about him he had a right to search him, and if he found game about him which he had reason to believe was got unlawfully he had a right to take that person before the justices. In this case the evidence was conclusive. The appellants were found with game and nets about them, and one of their coats bore marks of blood and rabbit's fur. The justices were quite right in the conclusion they came to, and he (the Lord Chief Justice) was of opinion that to prove that a man had been trespassing in pursuit of game a policeman was not bound to produce evidence of the prisoner having been actually seen trespassing. The Justices had a right to deal with the facts of the case according to the truthful inference the facts led to." To smite the partridge and meckle the hare has always been considered a crime without benefit of clergy on the country benches; and we can only trust that the latitude which this decision gives may not lead to "Jedburgh justice" in future, and bring an Act which was very much needed into complete disrepute. So far it has worked well, as the doubt as to the construction of the Act has operated as a salutary check upon magistrates over-zealous for game.

The English Consul at Khartoom and his wife have been drowned in the White Nile.

The harp of Queen Marie Antoinette, which she bequeathed to her chamberlain, Fleuri, is now deposited, with the documents, with M. Landauer, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

There are thirty-three notices of motion on the order book of the House of Commons, several on the game laws and one on the income tax. Mr. Wyld has the following on tickets of leave:—"Address for papers and returns respecting the system of granting tickets of leave, and for an extension of transportation beyond the seas."

The directors of the Great Western Railway Company have issued a circular which cannot fail to gratify their constituents, the shareholders. They announce that they have made arrangements with the London and South-Western Railway Company, and the London and North-Western Railway Company, by which existing lines will be rendered available for each company, and the necessity of making new lines be obviated.

CLOCK-WATCH WITH ASTROLABE.—In our notice of the clock-watch with astrolabe in the Loan Collection, South Kensington, engraved in our last week's Number, an error was committed in the spelling of its proprietor's name. The collection of watches of which the clock-watch with astrolabe formed part belongs to C. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P. This collection consists of ninety-four ancient watches, made in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, arranged according to age and construction. Class 1 contains seventeen examples, from the period of their invention, about 1500, to about 1540—being those made previous to the invention or general adoption of the fusee. Class 2 contains thirty-eight examples from about 1540 to 1640, all having fusees. During that time watches were made of all imaginable shapes and sizes, and the cases were of all forms and materials. Class 3 contains twenty-three watches from 1610 to 1675, the period when the pendulum-spring was invented. These are all round, according to the fashion commencing 1620, which superseded the more ancient quaint forms. Class 4 contains twenty-six watches, made after the invention of the pendulum-spring, in 1675 to 1720. Some of these are in cases of gold or silver, richly embossed or chased; some enamelled; others supply curious examples of the bulky form of watch made at that period.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the amount of business doing in National Securities has continued very moderate, the fluctuations in prices, compared with last week, have been trifling. The sales of stock have been less numerous; but, owing to the rise in the value of money, rather heavy transactions have taken place in Exchequer Bills, at reduced quotations, some of them having sold as low as 3s. premium.

The supply of money in the General Discount Market is still very large, and the demand for accommodation has been less active. In Lombard-street the lowest quotations for the best paper are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3½ to — per cent.	Four months' bills..	.. 4½ to 4¾ per cent.
Sixty days' bills ..	.. 3½ to 4 "	Six months' bills ..	.. 4½ to 5 "
Three months' bills	.. 4 to — "		

In the Stock Exchange loans for short periods are freely offered at 2 to 2½ per cent, whilst the joint-stock banks are giving 3 per cent for money at call, and 3½ per cent with seven days' notice.

On the Continent money shows a tendency to advance. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	5 ..	5	Amsterdam ..	4 ..	4
Vienna ..	5 ..	5½	Turin ..	5 ..	5
Berlin ..	4 ..	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	3
Frankfort ..	3 ..	3	Hamburg ..	— ..	3
			St. Petersburg	5 ..	5½

Several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the Continent, and most of the fresh arrivals have been taken for that destination. Including £303,636 from Australia, the total imports of the precious metals have amounted to £425,000.

The latest exchange for bankers' bills at New York is 149, and the premium on gold 35¼ per cent. These rates show a profit on gold shipments to England.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The rate on Calcutta was 1s. 11⅞d.; on Bombay and Madras, 2s. per rupee.

The last steamer for India took out £130,598 in silver, and £340,000 has been shipped from Marseilles.

Various half-yearly meetings of joint-stock banking companies have been held. The dividend and bonus declared by the City Bank are equal to 10; of the London and Westminster, 22; of the Bank of London, 10; of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 5 per cent per annum. The directors of the National Discount Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. The dividend of the Scottish Australian Investment Company will be at the rate of 10 per cent, and of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Company, 2s. 6d. per share.

Bar silver has sold steadily, at 61⅞d. per ounce. The supply of dollars is very small.

Very little change took place in the value of either National or Indian Stocks, &c., on Monday; the market, however, was inactive:—Consols for Money were done at 92⅞ ½; Ditto for Account, 92½⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 108½ ½; India Bonds, 20s. to 24s. prem; Ditto, Debentures, 100½. Bank Stock was 234; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 95¾; the Five per Cent, 105½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112½. On Tuesday the market was somewhat firm:—Consols were 92½ ⅝ for Money, and 92⅝ ¾ for Time; Bank Stock left off at 236 to 238; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅝; India Stock, 226 to 229; Ditto, Five per Cents, 108⅝ ½; Rupee Paper, 105½ to 106, and 112½ to 113; India Bonds, 18s. to 22s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem. Prices were tolerably firm on the following day:—Consols, for Money, closed at 92½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ½; India Stock, 226 to 229; Ditto, Five per Cents, 108⅝ ½; Rupee Paper, 105½ to 106, and 112½ to 113; India Bonds, 18s. to 22s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. prem.; Bank Stock sold at 235; and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76. On Thursday the market was steady, at about previous quotations:—Consols, for Money, marked 92½ to ⅝; for Account, 92⅝ to ¾; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 8s. prem. Bank Stock was 235; and India Five per Cents sold at 108½ to ⅝.

Owing to the death of the Viceroy of Egypt, the market for Egyptian Bonds was less firm in the early part of the week, and a fall took place in prices; the decline, however, has since been recovered. Greek, Italian, and Spanish Securities have ruled inactive, but without leading to any material change in their value. Most other foreign stocks have supported previous quotations. Portuguese Scrip, 2⅞ to 3⅛ prem.; Russian, 1⅞ to 2⅛ prem.; Egyptian Seven per Cents have marked 93⅜ 95; Ditto, second issue, 92⅝ to 94½; Greek, 15⅜ to 16½; Italian Railway, 72⅛ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 32⅜; New Grenada, 28; Litto, Land Warrants, 5; Moorish, 97; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1852, 88¼ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1852, 47 ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 99½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94⅛ ex div.; Russian Three per Cents, 62; Spanish Three per Cents, 54 ex div.; Ditto, Passives, 21⅛; Ditto, Certificates, 9⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 85⅜; Ditto, 1858, 70⅜; Ditto, 1862, 67 ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents, 103½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23½ ex div.; Venezuela Six per Cents, 61½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66 ex div.; and Italian Five per Cents, 69⅜ ex div.

No material change has taken place in the value of Joint-stock Bank Shares compared with last week. The transactions have not been to say numerous. Alliance have realised 24⅜; Australasia, 79; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of Queensland, 8⅞; British North America, 51; Chartered of British Columbia, 10; City, 93½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 21⅜; Imperial, 10¾; London and Brazilian, 31; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 13; London and Colonial, 3⅞ ex new; London and Joint-Stock, 3⅛ ex div.; London and Middlesex, 2½; London and Northern, 3½; London and South African, 2⅞; London and Westminster, 8½; Oriental, 5½; Ottoman, 3½; Ditto, New, 7⅜; Provincial of Ireland, 89; South Australia, 35; Union of Australia, 51 ex div.; and Union of London, 32½ ex div.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate demand. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-81, 105⅞; Ditto, Five per Cents, 93½; Cape Six per Cents, 1890, 113⅜; Mauritius Six per Cents, 111½; Natal Six per Cents, 109⅜; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1858 to 1892, 99⅜; South Australian Six per Cents, 110; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady. Anglo-Mexican Mint, 18; Bombay Gas, 1; Crystal Palace, 32½; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debenture, 111; Electric Telegraph, 101; East India and London Shipping, 4½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 4½; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 1¾; National Discount, 8⅝; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 6; North British Australasian, 1; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 74⅜; Ditto, New, 44⅜; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 3½; Royal Mail Steam, 57; and United Kingdom Telegraph, 3.

We have to report considerable inactivity in the Railway Share Market. The transactions have been on a very moderate scale, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 114⅜; Cornwall, 6½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86½; Great Eastern, 45⅝; Great Northern, 129; Ditto, A Stock, 153½; Great Western, 67⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½; London and Brighton, 118; London, Chatham, and Dover, 38½; London and North-Western, 97⅛; London and South-Western, 103½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41⅜; Metropolitan, 101½; Midland, 129; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99⅜; Ditto, Leeds, 57½; South-Eastern, 89½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter, 95; London, Chatham, and Dover, 98.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Chatham, 92½; Nottingham and Grantham, 9½; Wilts and Somerset, 93.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 107; Grand Trunk of Canada, 21½; Ditto Six per Cent Preference, 75½; Ditto, Second Preference, 66; Ditto, Debentures, 84½; Great Indian Peninsula, 106½; Ditto, 12½; Great Southern of India, 105; Great Western of Canada, 12⅝; Indian Branch, 2½; Madras Five per Cent, 103½; Ditto Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 97½; Scinde, 106½; Delhi, 104⅛; Punjaub, 104.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 21½; Dutch Rhenish, 16½; Northern of Buenos Ayres, 3; San Paulo, 9½; Ditto, 2½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 2⅜.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 21 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£121,018	A decrease of other securities of ..	£832,740
An increase of public deposits of ..	685,695	A decrease of bullion of	275,329
A decrease of other deposits of ..	1,779,557	An increase of rest of	35,004
A decrease of Govt. Securities of ..	135,299	A decrease of reserve of	131,525

The total circulation is £20,893,931. Public deposits amount to £4,955,798, and private deposits to £14,993,225. Securities are £30,227,985, and the stock of bullion is £13,855,849.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 19.—The show of English wheat here to-day was very moderate, and in middling condition. All kinds, however, moved off heavily, at prices barely equal to Monday last. We were well supplied with foreign wheat. Sales progressed heavily; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. Floating cargoes of grain ruled about stationary. Malting barley maintained previous rates, but grinding and distilling sorts gave way 6d. per quarter. All kinds of malt were very inactive, at about last week's currency. Oats were dull, and 6d. per quarter cheaper. In the value of beans and peas very little change took place. The flour trade was tolerably firm.

Jan. 21.—Fine wheat, barley, oat and flour were in moderate request to-day, at full prices; but all other kinds of produce were very dull, at barely late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 51s.; rye, 31s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 62s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 21s.; tick beans, 30s. to 33s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 33s. to 41s.; white, 39s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 37s. to 39s.; country marks, 32s. to 36s. per 280lb.; American, 22s. to 23s. per barrel. French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 410; barley, 270; malt, 710; flour, 340. Irish: Oats, 160. Foreign: Wheat, 2070; barley, 3710; oats, 1240; flour, 290 barrels.

Seeds.—Linseed and rapeseed have changed hands to a fair extent, at full prices. Otherwise the seed trade is heavy. In cakes only a moderate business is doing.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 60s. 3d. to 63s.; bumpacel, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 62s. white ditto, 45s. to 70s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7¾d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 10d.; barley, 35s.; oats, 20s. 2d.; rye, 35s.; beans, 36s. 7d.; peas, 37s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 5d.; rye, 35s. 10d.; beans, 37s. 10d.; peas, 38s. 2d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 85,783; barley, 91,980; oats, 16,329; rye, 25; beans, 441 qrs.; peas, 1062 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off steadily, at full prices. Privately however, the demand is inactive.

Sugar.—Considerable flatness has prevailed in the demand for all raw sugars, and, in some instances, prices have ruled somewhat lower. Barbadoes has realised 34s. to 41s.; and fine Penangs, 36s. to 37s. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for common Lisbon lumps. Pieces are selling at from 34s. to 42s. per cwt. The total stock of sugar is now 56,781 tons, against 61,376 tons last year.

Coffee.—Nearly all kinds are in good request, and prices are well supported. Stock, 8349 tons, against 7490 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The market is very quiet. In prices no quotable change has taken place. The stock is 63,573 tons, against 34,587 tons last year.

Provisions.—Selected qualities of butter sell somewhat freely, and prices have an upward tendency. Inferior kinds are a dull inquiry. Bacon is the turn dearer. Prime Waterford, on board, 53s. to 54s. per cwt. Hams, lard, and other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—Very little business is doing in this article. New P.Y.C., on the spot, 45s.; old, 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 53,870 casks, against 51,060 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off freely, at £42. Rape is worth £51 to £54; olive, £53 to £60 tls.; cocoanut, £51 to £57 10s.; and fine palm, £39 to £40. French turpentine is worth 103s. to 105s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum, at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 6d.; Hamburg spirit, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade very dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartleys', 14s. 6d. to 16s.; and manufacturers, 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—The amount of business doing is by no means extensive; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 140s.; Weald of Kent, 60s. to 105s.; Sussex, 50s. to 120s.; and foreign, 30s. to 135s. per cwt.

Wool.—Deep-grown qualities are in somewhat improved request, at full prices. Other kinds move off slowly, at about previous rates.

Potatoes.—The arrivals are moderate, and the trade is far from active, at prices ranging from 45s. to 110s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Jan. 22).—The supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was only moderate as to number, but the general quality of the stock was good. All breeds moved off slowly, at prices about equal to Monday. The best Scots and crosses realised 4s. 10d. per 8lb. We were rather scantily supplied with sheep, for which the inquiry was, in a sluggish state, at previous currencies. The top figure was 5s. 10d. per 8lb. We have to report a slow sale for calves, the supply of which was by no means extensive, at Monday's quotations—viz., from 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. Pigs were tolerably firm but milch cows were very dull, at late rates. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; sucking calves, 10s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 22s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1002; cows, 132; sheep, 3142; calves, 280; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 250; sheep, 670; calves, 20.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A fair average business is doing in most kinds of meat, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R. M. HEATH, Pimlico, builder.—W. FLYNN, Cardiff, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

B. KOPPEL, King's-road, Chelsea, picture frame maker.—J. HAMPTON, D'Eynsford-road, Camberwell-green, builder.—J. W. BRAITHWAITE, Chipping Barnet, Hertfordshire, schoolmaster and coal-dealer.—J. M'CARTHY, Bury-street, St. James's, boot and shoe maker.—J. COMBE, Wych-street, Strand, newspaper agent.—C. ADAMS, Deptford, furniture dealer.—J. AUSTIN, Broadway-terrace, Camden-town, clerk in the War Office.—T. WARWICK, Camberwell New-road, chemical agent.—W. G. MAHON, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.—J. A. FORBES, Sloane-square, Chelsea.—G. K. CHENNELLS, Chacksmore, Buckinghamshire, grocer and butcher.—P. EDWARDS, Hornsey-street, Holloway, builder.—A. ROTO, Guildford, painter and glazier.—J. HUDDLESTON, Cavendish street, New North-road, Hoxton, cattle dealer.—J. BROWN, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, retailer of beer.—W. H. SOLE, Winchester-street, Pimlico, milliner.—R. KING, Charles-street, New Kent-road, baker.—N. C. BIANCA, Coleman-street, City, merchant.—J. SHIMMON, Kelsale, Suffolk, tanner.—J. WHITE, Bralbourne, Kent, builder.—MARY SHAW, Tutbury, Staffordshire.—T. ROPE, Worcester, glove manufacturer.—J. E. H. GREVES, Handsworth, Staffordshire, attorney-at-law.—D. THOMAS, Polesworth and Bedworth, Warwickshire, coal-master.—A. WIVELL, Birmingham, artist.—T. GREEN, Thornbury, Herefordshire, farmer.—T. LOYDON, jun., Stafford, baker.—J. CARR, Middleton, Durham, grocer and beer retailer.—J. P. BROWN, Jewin-crescent, City, commission agent.—MARY ANN FISH, King-street, Richmond, licensed refreshment-room keeper.—C. CLARKE, Central-street, St. Luke's, beer-shop-keeper.—J. PESSCOTT, Northchapel, Sussex, grocer.—G. W. MINGAY, King's Lynn, Norfolk, auctioneer.—J. ROGERS, Raven-street, Whitechapel-road, advertising and commission agent.—E. T. FIELD, Hereford-place, Commercial-road East, cheesemonger.—J. FAWCETT, Paradise-terrace, Islington, builder.—T. TRULOCK, Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico.—J. A. CUMMING, formerly Lieutenant in the 1st Foot.—M. HANCOCK, Stoke-upon-Trent, farmer.—J. BURDEN, jun., Ledbury, Herefordshire, tailor and draper.—W. PUSEY, Chippenham, Bucks, bricklayer.—G. HOPEWELL, Chard, Somersetshire, general shopkeeper.—W. COTTON, Congleton, Cheshire, silk throwster.—J. BEAUMONT, Swinderby, Lincolnshire, carpenter.—W. WARREN, Stoke-upon-Trent, licensed victualler.—J. TETLEY, Morley, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. ATACK, Earlsheaton, Yorkshire, tailor.—J. JONES, Derby, clerk to the Local Board of Health for the borough of Derby.—J. WOOD, Fulog House, Glamorganshire.—R. W. HARVEY, Chacewater, Cornwall, porter merchant.—T. RHEES, Cwmdwr, Brecknockshire, farmer and cattle salesman.—J. A. MACDONALD, Liverpool.—J. STAUNTON, Liverpool, painter.—R. WHITAKER, Littleborough, Lancashire, engineer.—J. M. PASCOE and J. H. MAW, Manchester, manufacturers of fancy goods.—J. JONES, Birmingham, agent and collector for a burial society.—J. H. BILLINGHAM, Birmingham, baker.—W. BATES, Nottingham, chairmaker.—N. BARNSDALL, Basford, Nottinghamshire, bookkeeper.—D. A. INGLIS, Liverpool, retail dealer in wine and beer.—N. G. JORDAN, Liverpool, butcher.—D. HEATHCOTE, Sheffield, builder.—D. ROGERS, Brill, Buckingham-shire, miller.—J. GLASSON, Trelyon, Cornwall, innkeeper.—MARY BRADFIELD, Guildford, Surrey.—J. BELL, West Hardepool, Durham, licensed victualler.—L. CLIPSHAM, Dunston, Lincolnshire, builder.—H. CLIFF, Edgaston, Shropshire, cattle jobber.—W. HOLES, Northampton, clicker.—T. PALMER, Plymouth, rope and twine manufacturer.—S. BURGE, Llandough, Glamorganshire, baker.—J. ATKINS, Upton, Somersetshire, baker.—MILLICENT BATIGAN, Hanley, Staffordshire, provision dealer.—J. HOLDER, Chilton-on-Teme, Worcestershire, plumber and glazier.—C. H. WHAPHAM, Heathfield, Sussex, farmer.—T. AUSTIN, Lockley Wood, Shropshire, carpenter.—G. MERSON Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square, Holborn, dealer in ham and beef.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. DEWAR, Glasgow, hotel-keeper.—J. FORBES, Strathdon, farmer.—H. KENNEDY, Ayr, baker.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. ROBINSON, Morley, Yorkshire, rag dealer.—W. CLARK, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—H. J. SMITH, Okehills, Somersetshire, secretary to the Grand Western Canal Company.

BANKRUPTS.

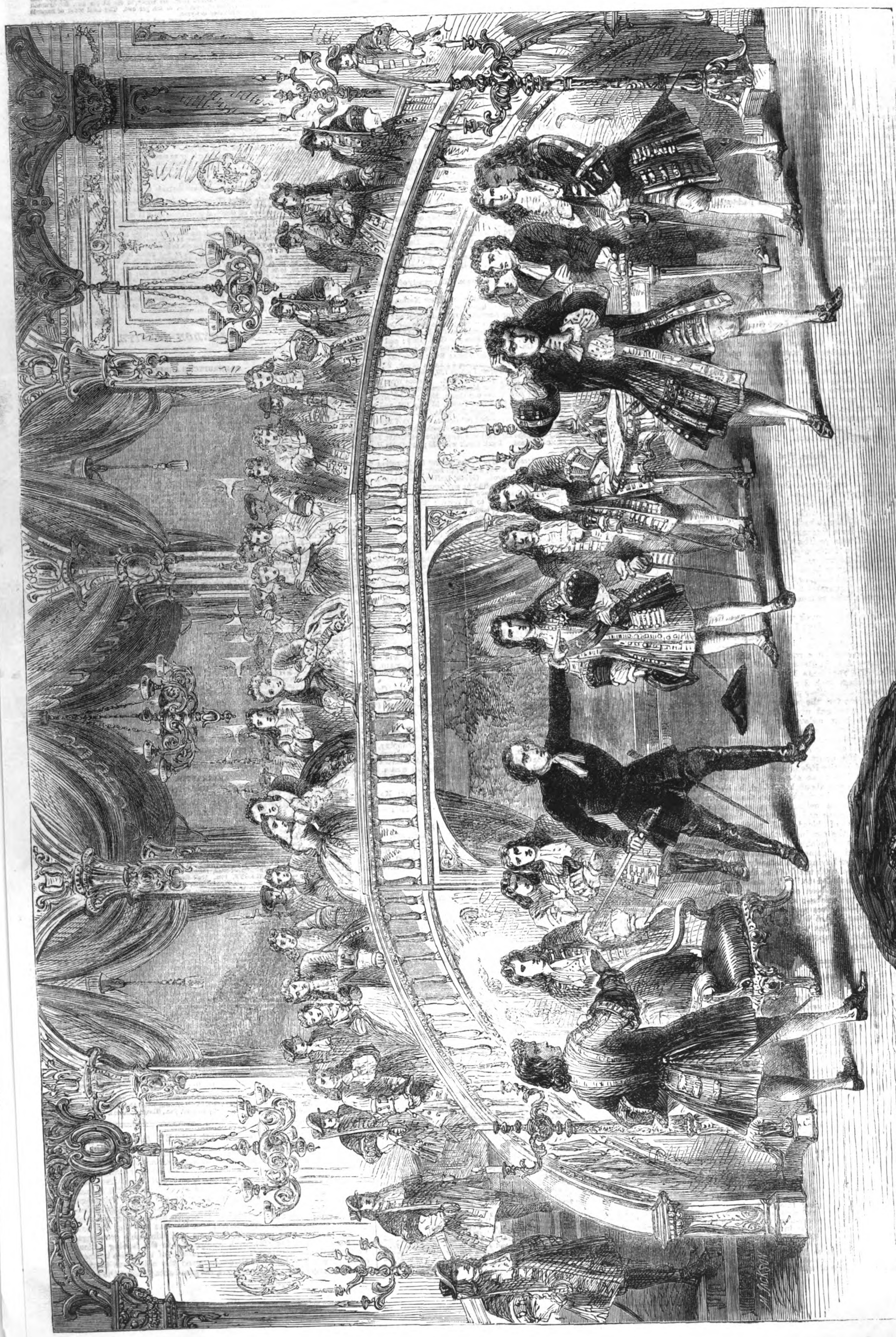
J. HOPCRAFT, East Moulsey, Surrey, boarshop keeper.—W. OXENHAM, Napier-street, Great Dover-street, carpenter.—F. HARRISON, Writtle, Essex, farmer.—G. TYRRELL, Eldon-street, Finsbury, cashier.—E. PIERCE, Bonsall-street, Chelsea, mechanical engineer.—ELIZA SUDELL HAM and HARRIETT SNOXELL, Bolsover-street, Marylebone, lace printsellers.—J. MARLOW and T. W. MANNING, Northampton, saddlers.—C. CLARK, Trinity-terrace, Borough, hosier's assistant.—J. WHITTAKER, Somersham, Hunts, grocer.—J. CHILDS, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, baker.—G. HARDING, Blenheim-road, St. John's-wood, and Orchard-street, Portman-square, dentist.—T. ROSS, Albany-street, Regent's Park, photographer.—E. WILLIAMS, Royal-hill, Bayswater, hosier.—J. PRATT, Mount-street, Grosvenor square, victualler.—T. BURROWS, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, lodging-house keeper.—J. CARTER, Gresham-place, Brixton, builder.—E. BAKER, Woolwich, press reporter.—H. J. BAYLEY, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, butcher's assistant.—J. C. FOEMIN, Wesley, Essex, grocer.—C. C. KUSTNER, Philip-street, Walworth, baker.—W. P. SMITH, Whitechapel-road, tailor.—E. BLENNERHASSETT, Tonbridge, Kent, surgeon.—W. ASHCROFT, jun., Wall-street, Wallbrook-square, tobacconist.—A. H. FINLAY, Ramsgate, clerk.—E. WILLIAMS, Balsall-heath, near Birmingham, commission agent.—G. E. KNIGHT, Wolverhampton, seedsman.—A. RANKIN, Aberlure, Glamorganshire, draper.—P. MALE, Taunton, provision dealer.—R. A. BEECH, Leeds, late innkeeper.—H. SLATER, Woosthouse Carr, Yorkshire, provision dealer.—J. HEPWORTH, Sheffield, clothier.—J. and A. HIRST, Leeds and Morley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers.—J. M'CAFFERY, Liverpool, cattle dealer.—W. BAKER, Birkenhead, contractor.—J. ROME, Hulme, Lancashire, house agent.—T. LAMBERT, Liverpool, milliner.—R. KNOWLES, Milnrow, Lancashire, chemist.—J. HARRISON, Manchester, grocer.—J. JOSEPH, Manchester, cigar dealer.—J. W. BEST, Thomson Fold, Lancashire, architect.—J. HOLLOWAY, Birmingham, rule maker.—E. L. MALLORY, Mobberley, Cheshire, farmer.—J. FLANAGAN, Arundel county court bailiff.—C. BLETHYN, Hafod, Glamorganshire, engineer.—J. MEE, Shacklehead, Leicestershire, gardener.—G. PLAYFORD, Winchelsea, innkeeper.—J. FRITH, Swanton, Yorkshire, cordwainer.—J. GOLIGHTLY, Witton-park Ironworks, Durham, engine attender.—J. M. SHEEN, Worcester, haytrusser.—W. WAYLING, Norwich, linendraper.—C. S. TURNDLE and T. WILSON, Fakenham, Norfolk, bakers.—G. WILLIAMSON, Scunthorpe, Norfolk, baker.—J. WAITE, Manningham, Yorkshire, late innkeeper.—T. PEARSE, Oxton, Cheshire, metal broker.—R. HANSON, Halifax, Yorkshire, bootmaker.—J. PEDDING, Wooton, Oxon, late innkeeper.—J. SANDWITH, Moor House, near Harrington, Cumberland, farmer.—W. ARCHER, Leicester, painter.—J. CHINN, Dawley-green, Shropshire, labourer.—G. SAMSON, Netherbury, Dorsetshire, butcher.—W. MOSS, Tipton, Staffordshire, butcher.—J. SHILL, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, grocer.—J. G. PEDDER, Preston, Lancashire, late tripe manufacturer.—W. WILKINS, Bishopsgate-street Without, licensed refreshment-room keeper.—E. WILLIAMS, Llandrinio, Montgomeryshire, farm bailiff.—M. BENNETT, Derby, carpenter.—J. BURTON, Truro, Cornwall, hawker.—C. HERON, Truro, Cornwall, beerseller.—T. HARTLEY, Colne, Lancashire, tallow chandler.—R. GRINLING, Lidgate, Suffolk, wheelwright.—J. WELLS, Seruton, Yorkshire, shoemaker.—J. GARDINER, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, cabinetmaker.—R. CHURCHYARD, Great Malvern, ironmonger.—J. DAVIS, Weston-super-Mare, postmaster.—J. REVELL, Kingston-upon-Hull, contractor.—J. BATES, Kingston-upon-Hull, butcher.—W. WILSON, Sheffield, file hardener.—H. R. WALLEY, Tunstall, Staffordshire, china gilder.—G. WRIGHT, Sheffield, potato dealer.—J. P. BASFORD, Dudehill, Staffordshire, floor tile maker.—H. BENNETT, Pemess-street, Kensington, late horsedealer.—J. PRESTON and G. PEARCY, Queen's-road, Camden-town tailors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. BEVERIDGE, Kinross, millowner.—C. WATT, Haytown, near Aberdeen, farmer.—J. SOUTAR, Westfields, Kinross-shire, farmer.—G. SHARP, jun., Glasgow, mason.

LAST SCENE OF "THE DUKE'S MOTTO."

THE new romantic drama produced by Mr. Fechter at the Lyceum is so full of action, perplexity, and detail that it cannot fail to secure the attention of a miscellaneous audience. Were there, however, anything doubtful on this point, so much cost and talent have been bestowed on its picturesque scenery and appointments, that it must command for some time a large share of the public patronage. M. Paul Féval has provided a drama which makes such stage emb



LAST SCENE FROM "THE DUKE'S MOTTO," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDÈRE DENOUNCING PRINCE GONZANGUES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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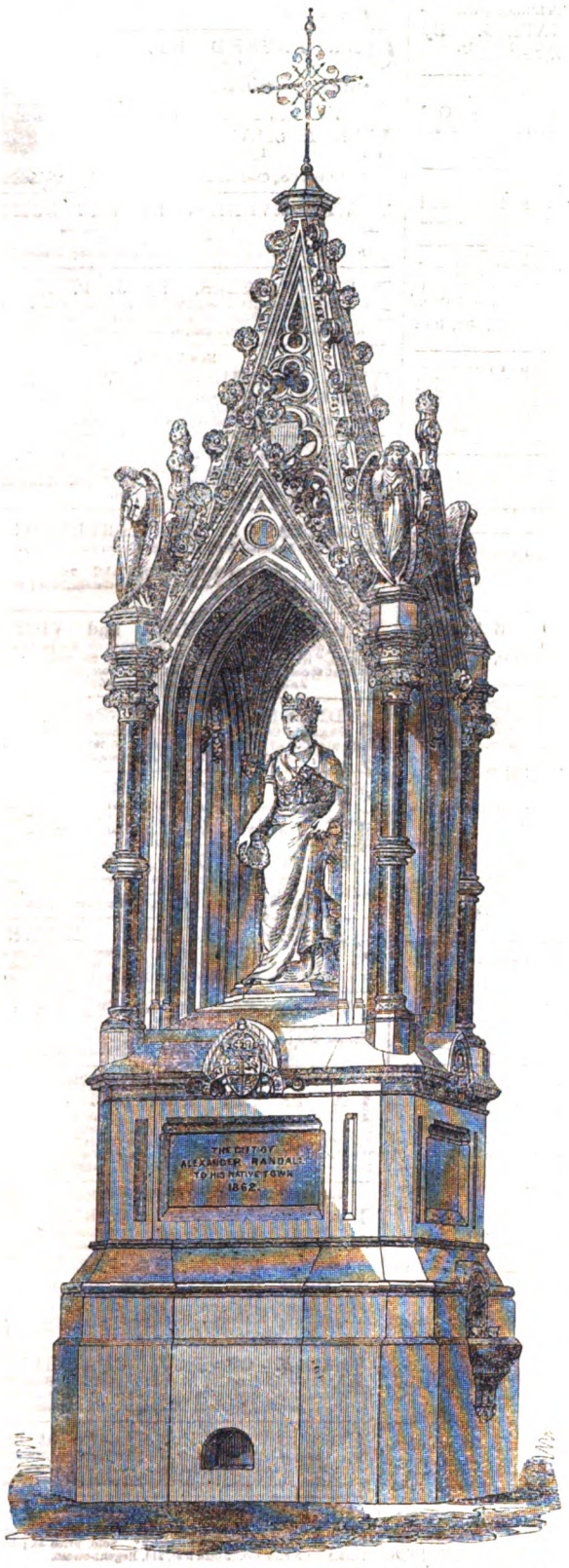
treading on the heels of the former during a long career of guilt, in order to avenge the wrongs committed by a powerful offender. We have already described the means by which the Captain compels the Prince to convict himself—means which oppose intelligence to brute force, and reduce mere physical power to a condition of infantile weakness. It is the triumph of mind with which we sympathise in such a dénouement; and indeed in the general action of the piece, notwithstanding the hero is a swordsman and ready to meet offences with his weapon's point, he prefers to employ his wits for the solution of difficulties. Even in the most barbarous ages the real victory lies with intelligence, for brute force itself cannot advance a step without it, though, of course, it endeavours to pursue its ends with as little of the objectionable commodity as possible. Age by age a little is added to that little until it arrives at something like an equality with material power, and then soon acquires the ascendancy. In some such sentiment as this lies the true interest of this bustling and romantic drama, and we sympathise with the hero whenever he succeeds in outwitting his powerful but wicked adversaries. That the drama is skilfully constructed, so as to generate and keep alive this sort of interest, is generally acknowledged; and, with Mr. Fechter's excellent acting, it can hardly fail of maintaining its popularity. We must not, however, expect that, in the absence of the domestic sentiment, it will be so generally attractive as it might have been if the main action of the drama had appealed to the heart rather than to the head. But it will do its work in its own special department of art, and vindicate its claims to favour.

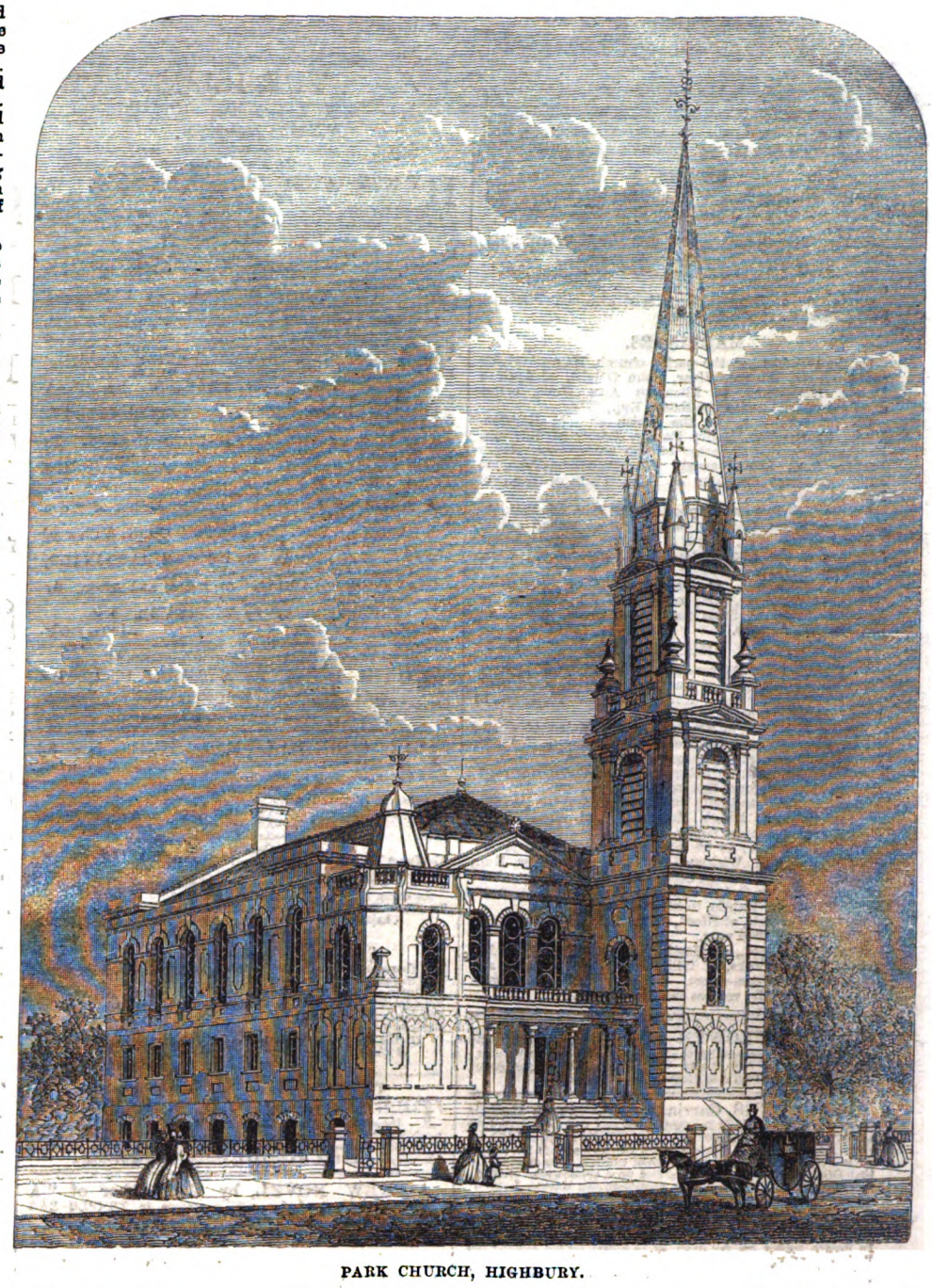


DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN HIGH-STREET, MAIDSTONE, THE GIFT OF MR. RANDALL.

THE RANDALL FOUNTAIN, MAIDSTONE.

A DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, the gift of Mr. Alexander Randall, has recently been erected in High-street, Maidstone. The design consists of a statue of the Queen, placed upon a lofty base beneath a highly-decorated Gothic canopy, surmounted by a crocketed pinnacle, the whole height from the ground to the summit of the iron cross being 32ft. The statue, which is rather above life-size, is a remarkably successful work. It is of pure white Sicilian marble, and the attitude and the disposition of the drapery are singularly felicitous. The former is easy and natural, and at the same time regal and dignified; while the latter not only avoids the stiffness and conventionalism which have spoiled so many otherwise excellent sculptures, but furnishes a gracefulness and finish which add inestimably to the beauty of the figure. The face is finely chiselled, and the expression pleasing and lifelike. The canopy presents on each of the four sides a pointed arch of good proportions; the pillars at each corner, of polished marble, support beautifully-sculptured effigies of the four archangels—Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, and Azrael—which have a very pleasing effect. The interior of the roof, so to speak, is groined, and will hereafter be enriched with colours and gilding. On each side of the base is a tablet of polished marble, on one of which, that facing the west, is the inscription—"The gift of Alexander Randall to his native town, 1862." Over each tablet are shields exhibiting the arms of the donor and of the town; and above is the Kentish horse. The whole structure is admirable, and does much credit to the reputation of the late eminent sculptor Mr. Thomas, who designed and partly executed it. The work was erected under the supervision of Mr. Blandford, architect. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. J. Price, of Maidstone.

We learn from the *Maidstone and Kentish Journal*, to which we are indebted for the above particulars, that the opening day was kept with great rejoicings. We have not room for details, but we extract a portion of the Mayor's address on accepting the fountain, on behalf of his fellow-townsmen, from Mr. Randall, giving, as it does, an insight into the donor's character:—"This is only a repetition of those many proofs of your strong regard for your native town and the comfort and prosperity of its inhabitants, and years and years will pass away before the remembrance of them will be effaced. Whenever the improvement or embellishment of the town, or the creation or enlargement of its charities, or the more numerous but more private necessities of the poor have arisen, your purse has been the first to open and your heart the first to expand. This noble memento of your liberality will always be present to remind succeeding generations how much we are indebted to you, and by this example to incite them to similar works of kindness and generosity." The auspicious event was further celebrated by a public dinner.



PARK CHURCH, HIGHBURY.

PARK CHURCH, HIGHBURY.

THIS edifice is one of the large handsome churches in course of completion in the metropolis for the United Presbyterian Church. The building, which has recently been opened, is situated in Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park, within a short distance of the North London Railway, and is for the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Edmond, D.D.

The church consists of a spacious parallelogram, 75ft. in height and 60ft. in width, and is quite free from the obstruction of columns. Galleries extend around three sides of the building. The ceiling has a bold cove on each side, breaking over the windows, and the ribs which support the tie-beams of the roof spring from enriched corbels. The main timbers of the roof are not hidden, but are decorated with bold transverse arches of wood, connecting together the queen-posts from bay to bay. The interior is lighted by long semicircular-headed windows, filled in with ornamental iron frames and figured glass. The pulpit platform is enriched with fretwork, and the seats of the side aisles are made to converge to face the platform, that the officiating minister may be visible from every portion of the building. Ample accommodation is provided for upwards of 1000 persons.

Beneath the church there is a commodious lecture-hall, 60ft. long by 48ft. wide; also a sessions-room, minister's vestry, waiting-room, &c., entered on each side from a lobby, and also from the front. A broad flight of stone steps, under a handsome Doric portico, form the main access from the road to the entrance doors. At the angle of the church nearest the New River is a very lofty pinnacled tower and spire, forming a conspicuous object, being 160ft. high from the level of the roadway. The building, which is in the Italian style, is faced with white Suffolk bricks with Bath stone dressings, and has been erected from the designs of Edward Habershon, Esq., architect, Bedford-place, Russell-square. The contract for the erection of the church was taken by Mr. Sawyer, of Dulwich, for the sum of £6536. The edifice is ornamentally lighted by gas sunlights, heated with hot water, and provided with every convenience.

John Henderson, Esq., of Park, Glasgow, by whom the "memorial stone" was laid on the 18th of August last, has afforded most material help to the undertaking, as he has done to similar works.

A SAILORS' TRIBUTE.

JOHN HOSKINS BROWN, Esq., C.B., Commander R.N., Registrar-General of Seamen, &c., has recently had presented to him a handsome silver cup by 500 men of the Royal Naval Reserve in the ports of Sunderland and Seaham. The design of the cup, which was, we understand, by Captain Heard, R.N., is purely nautical and of the most elegant description. The body is in the form of a vase, and is supported on three dolphins, resting on a base, round the lower edge of which is a hawser, modelled after that round the base of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square. Two mermaids form the handles. The lid is composed of shells. On the raised centre of the lid, which is chased to represent the deck of a ship, stands a seaman of the Royal Naval Reserve in the attitude of defence, having in his right hand his cutlass and supporting in his left the union jack. One side of the cup bears the following inscription:—"A sailors' tribute of gratitude and respect to John Hoskins Brown, Esq., C.B., Commander, R.N., Registrar-General of Seamen, &c., from the men of the Royal Naval Reserve in the ports of Sunderland and Seaham, in acknowledgment of the great benefits which, by the formation of that force, he has conferred on the merchant seamen of the United Kingdom. December 25, 1862." On the other side of the cup are Captain Brown's arms and motto.

This is really a present of which the recipient may well feel proud. It is, as the inscription on it states, "a sailors' tribute of respect and gratitude." It is the spontaneous gift of about five hundred of the seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve, who are deeply sensible of the great boon they have received by joining the reserve force, and for which benefits they are entirely indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Brown, in first inducing the Government to establish the Royal Naval Reserve,; afterwards, by overcoming their prejudices against anything that savoured of entering the Queen's service, and finally inducing them to enrol in it.

The cup, we understand, cost thirty-five guineas; and, had not an anxiety to present it to the gallant Captain as a Christmas gift induced the men to close the subscription-list, double that sum would soon have been subscribed, so desirous was every man on his arrival at the port to subscribe his shilling.

CUP PRESENTED TO J. H. BROWN, ESQ., REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF SEAMEN.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th of October, 1862, at Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand, the wife of Lieut. Charles A. B. Pocock, of a daughter.

On the 25th of December, 1862, at St. Croix, West Indies, the wife of F. B. Griffith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Pau, the Lady Louisa Alexander, of a son.

On Dec. 12, at Bombay, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennycuick, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Hampstead, by the Rev. Mr. Ainger, Vicar, John Dalziel, of Squire's Mount, Hampstead, to Elizabeth Ann Wells, eldest daughter of the late George Eaton, Esq., City.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Royston, Herts, by the Rev. Henry Parker, Rector of Ilderton, Northumberland, and father of the bridegroom, Henry Parker, Esq., Low Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Phillips, Esq., of Royston. No cards.

On the 15th inst., at Rugby, by the Rev. W. Tait, the Rev. Wm. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, second son of Richard Sykes, Esq., Edgeley, Cheshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain A. O. Molesworth, Royal Artillery.

On the 20th inst., at Brompton Church, the Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., brother of Lord Clermont, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Frances, Countess Waldegrave.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Greatham, in the county of Durham, Susannah Louisa, relict of the late William Ward Jackson, Esq., of Normanby Hall, North Riding of Yorkshire, in her 63rd year.

On the 14th inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of scarlet fever, Ella, the dearly-loved child of the Rev. J. C. Flood, British Chaplain at Frankfort, aged 4 years.

On the 10th inst., at Belgrave Lodge, Upper Norwood Surrey, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Sparrow, aged 63. She was the youngest and only surviving child of the late Mr George Sparrow, King's Messenger, and aunt of Dr Sparrow, of Southsea, Hants.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, Roundwood House, in the county of Wicklow, Arthur Lee-Guinness, Esq., late of Stillorgan Park, in the county of Dublin, second son of the late Arthur Guinness, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Beaumont, in the county of Dublin, in his 66th year.

On the 20th inst., at Ilford, John Walroud, Esq., late of Barking, in his 78th year.

On the 18th inst., at Hastings, Robert Lincoln, eldest son of Robert Cocks, of Wilby House, Notting-hill, and of New Burlington-street, London, in his 34th year. Friends will kindly receive this intimation.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS, post-free at the annexed price:—100 fine hardy annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 36 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 2d. Catalogues, with sample packet, 2d., from B. W. KNIGHT, 67, High-street, Battle, SUSSEX.

BEST SEEDS, Carriage-paid.—Prize Medals from International Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.—BUTLER and M'CULLOCH'S COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, for any sized Garden, No. 1, £3 3s.; No. 2, £2 2s.; No. 3, £1 10s.; No. 4, £1 1s.; No. 5, 10s. 6d. A specification of which is given at page 77 of their Catalogue, which may be had free upon application. BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seed Merchants, Covent-garden Market, London.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gal., very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 36s. per doz.; or, in a case for the country, 30s. Railway carriage paid. No agents.—HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.; and 30, Regent-street, S.W. Prices Current free on application.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish whisky rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, W. Observe the real seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, "always good alike." Importing it not covered with powdered colour prevents the Chinese passing off low-priced brown autumn leaves as the best. Sold in Packets, by Agents, in every town.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
MEDAL TO FRYS' CHOCOLATE.
Frys' Chocolate was exclusively served in the Refreshment Rooms of the English Department.
Inquire everywhere for Frys' Chocolate and Cocoa.
J. S. FRY and SONS
obtained Medals at London, 1851; New York, Paris, and London, 1862.

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is a most
DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

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The original and genuine American preparation of Indian corn. Established 1842.
No other article in America or England has the right to the title of 'Original.'

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ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS is the most valuable preparation for making pure and delicate gruel. Modern chemistry has shown that this food is easy of digestion and rich in nutriment.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY makes a delicious custard-pudding, directions for which have been given by Mons. C. E. Francatelli. It is appreciated as a non-inflammatory drink, is excellent for mothers nursing, and has been used with great success for rearing children by hand.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD, made with the greatest care from the finest English seed. This CELEBRATED BRAND,
distinguished upwards of a century for purity and strength, has received the general approval of the public.
FIRST MANUFACTURED, 1742.
Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. canisters.
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
Awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
Awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 26s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, for all outdoor work, as iron, wood, stone, brick, compo, greenhouses, &c. It can be applied by any person. Five cwt. delivered free to most parts of the United Kingdom. White and stone colours, 30s. per cwt.; oaks, reds, chocolates, lead colour, and black, 26s.; greens and blues, 44s. Patterns and testimonials upon application to Walter Carson and Sons, 9, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is a excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions. 172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

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DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, taken two or three times a day, gives instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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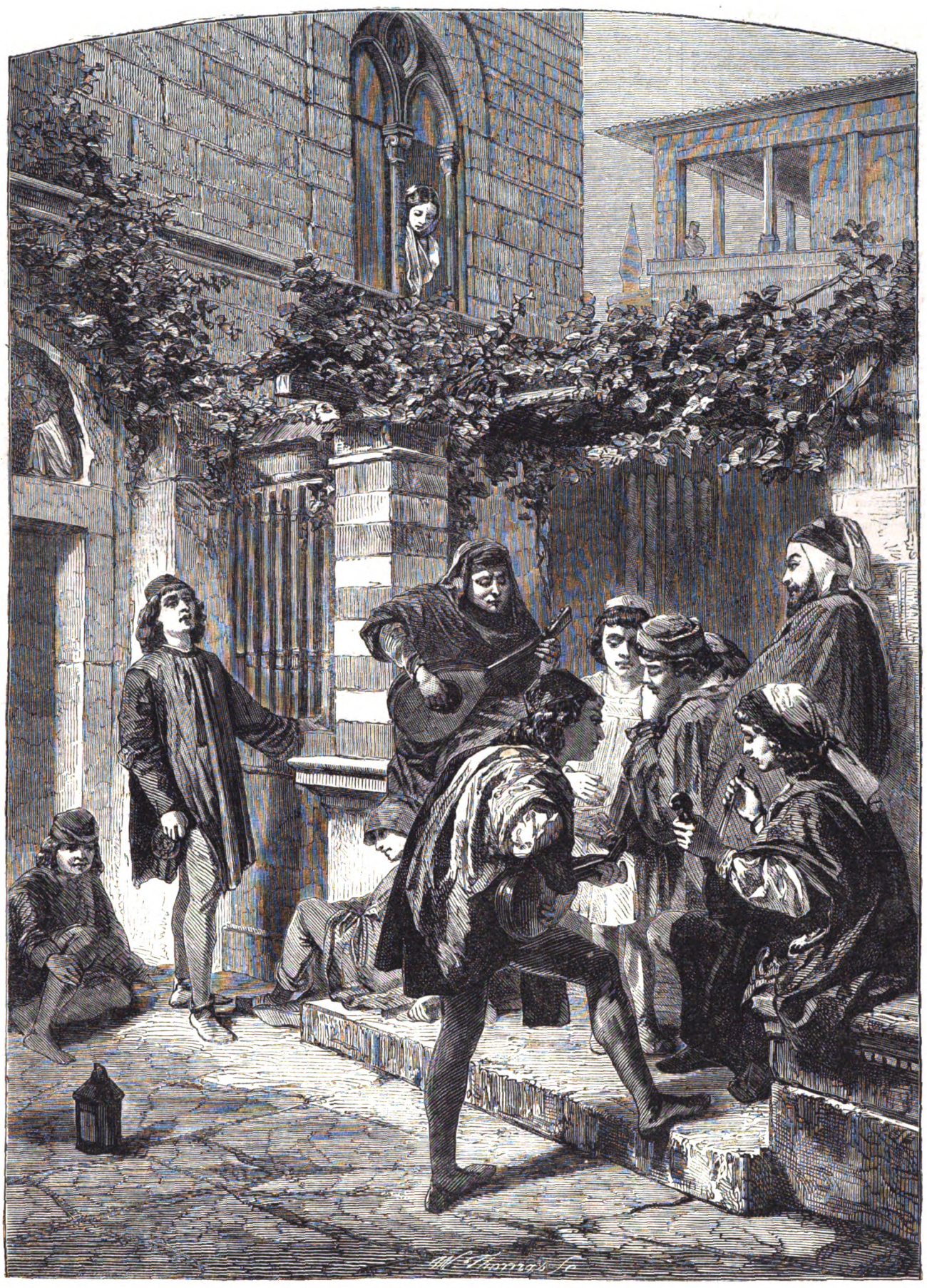
"THE SERENADE."—PAINTED BY MORELLI, OF NAPLES.

WE recently gave some intimation of the probable reason why several of the artists who contributed most to astonish the visitor to the Great National Italian Exhibition at Florence out of the usual depreciatory estimate of the present condition of Italian art did not contribute their works to our International Exhibition. The treatment by the Italian commissioners of a picture by Morelli, sent to South Kensington, was a sufficient proof of the justice of their apprehensions. Now, this Signor Morelli is acknowledged to be at the very head of that remarkable new school of art—and high art, too, in the best sense—which is springing up at Naples. *Eh bien*, he sent a large, strikingly original, and admirably painted picture to our exhibition. It was entitled "The Iconoclasts" (2328 in the catalogue), and represents a priest assailed by a furious and insulting crowd, who taunt him, while smashing the pictures and images of saints and tearing up the illuminated choral service before his eyes. Very probably the reader did not observe this remarkable work. And why? Because the average quality of the Italian pictures on "the line" was so low, and some few were so detestable, that he did not trouble himself to look some twelve feet above the floor, the height at which this picture by Signor Morelli was placed.

We are very glad, then, of the opportunity of making the *amende* within our power to this distinguished artist by engraving his picture, "The Serenade," which has already made its reputation at the Florentine Exhibition and received one of the gold medals. The subject is altogether delightfully suggestive of Italy, its climate, architecture, and history, the music-loving tastes and gallant customs of its inhabitants. Who can wonder that men live so much in the open air in the delicious climate of Italy? What more natural than that musical people should meet and play in the delicious cool of the fragrant evening after the heat of the day? Music, indeed, hath charms under such circumstances; and is there maiden's heart in the warm and love-breathing south that is not in that poetical twilight hour more than usually susceptible to impressions from the ardent crescendos and the tender or plaintive diminuendos of the violino; from the passionate throbbings of the mandòla or the silver pulses of the mandolino; from the swelling waves of harmony wafted by several melodious voices, and, above all, perhaps from one voice which will make itself heard apart from the rest by the height of its exultant ecstacy or the depth of its tremulous pleading?

Our picture awakes numberless reminiscences of the land of Petrarch and Tasso, Boccacio and Ariosto, Giotto, Donatello, and Raphael. Everywhere it has *couleur locale*, or memories of the past, in the rich and picturesque costumes, in that pleasant pergola-covered recess, in those courses of black and white marble alternating like the cathedral of Siena or Giotto's fairy campanile at Florence, in the basso-relievo over the doorway, in the Italian Gothic window to which that lady has been blushingly attracted, in the loggia beyond, with its idle (or perhaps jealous) listener; in its distant tower, similar to that of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, and even in that little squatting ragazzetto and ragazzina. The serenading party have evidently determined to "go home" respectably and before "morning doth appear," as the lantern is placed in readiness on the ground; but the sly painter seems to have resolved to leave us in a little uncertainty and bewilderment regarding other matters, and we are in a state of some incertitude and bewilderment accordingly. We strongly suspect, however, that that youth who has sidled away from his musical friends so far has some motive, some expectation of an interview, in keeping so near that pierced wall. Pyramus and Thisbe, eh, Mr. Morelli? May be; but we leave all these knotty points to the reader's superior sagacity.



"THE SERENADE," BY MORELLI, OF NAPLES.

"SNOWSTORM; STEAM-BOAT OFF A HARBOUR'S MOUTH MAKING SIGNALS."

PAINTED BY TURNER. IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

IN the Royal Academy catalogue for 1842 (the year this picture was exhibited) the full title ran thus:—"Snowstorm; Steam-boat off a Harbour's Mouth Making Signals, in Shallow Water, and Going by the Lead." It also informs us that the painter was himself in this storm, in the Ariel, off Harwich. The picture belongs, from internal evidence as well as date, to the third period into which all Turner's critics have agreed to divide his works. Mr. Ruskin admits that the works of the last five years of this period (1846-1850) are unworthy of him, but many are disposed to almost double this number of years. Whatever may be the opinions of his worshippers now, this picture provoked almost unanimously adverse criticism upon its exhibition. Some of the critics described it as a mass of "soapsuds and whitewash." "Turner," says Mr. Ruskin, "was passing the evening at my father's house on the day this criticism came out; and, after dinner, sitting in his armchair by the fire, I heard him muttering low to himself, at intervals, 'Soapsuds and whitewash,' again, and again, and again. At last I went to him, asking why he minded what they said. Then he burst out, 'Soapsuds and whitewash! What would they have? I wonder what they think the sea 's like? I wish they'd been in it.'" Such coarsely-expressed criticism was indeed unjust as well as unfeeling; and the picture drew from Mr. Ruskin a most ingenious and eloquent eulogium in the first volume of "Modern Painters." The passage we allude to is admirable in itself as a description of natural phenomena, and so memorably related to this picture that we must venture, long as it is, to give it in its entirety:—

"Few people, comparatively," commences this incomparable special pleader, "have ever seen the effect on the sea of a powerful gale continued without intermission for three or four days and nights; and, to those who have not, I believe it must be unimaginable, not from the mere force or size of surge, but from the complete annihilation of the limit between sea and air. The water, from its prolonged agitation, is beaten, not into mere creaming foam, but into masses of accumulated yeast, which hang in ropes and wreaths from wave to wave, and, where one curls over to break, form a festoon like a drapery from its edge; these are taken up by the wind, not in dissipating dust, but bodily, in writhing, hanging, coiling masses, which make the air white and thick as with snow, only the flakes are a foot or two long each: the surges themselves are full of foam in their very bodies underneath, making them white all through, as the water is under a great cataract, and their masses, being thus half water and half air, are torn to pieces by the wind whenever they rise, and carried away in roaring smoke, which chokes and strangles like actual water. Add to this, that when the air has been exhausted of its moisture by long rain, the spray of the sea is caught by it and covers its surface not merely with the smoke of finely-divided water, but with boiling mist; imagine also the low rain-clouds brought down to the very level of the sea, as I have often seen them, whirling and flying in rags and fragments from wave to wave; and, finally, conceive the surges themselves in their utmost pitch of power, velocity, vastness, and madness, lifting themselves in precipices and peaks, furrowed with their whirl of ascent through all this chaos, and you will understand that there is indeed no distinction left between the sea and air; that no object, nor horizon, nor any landmark or natural evidence of position is left; that the heaven is all spray and the ocean all cloud; and that you can see no further in any direction than you could see through a cataract [?]. Suppose the effect of the first sunbeam sent from above to show this annihilation to itself, and you have the sea-picture of the Academy, 1842, the 'Snow-storm,' one of the very grandest statements of sea-motion, mist, and light that has ever been put on canvas, even by Turner. Of course it was not understood (his finest works never are); but there was some apology for the public's not comprehending this, for few people have had the opportunity of seing the sea at such a time, and, when they have, cannot face it. To hold by a mast or a rock and watch it is a prolonged endurance of drowning which few people have courage to go through. To those who have it is one of the noblest lessons of Nature."

Now, we dare not claim the degree of "courage" Mr. Ruskin alludes to, and the possession of which enabled that gentleman to make the observations embodied in this description, because in the few storms we have witnessed or encountered round our own coasts and in the Mediterranean we have always been able, although they were sufficiently unpleasant in some of their effects, to see in every direction further than we "could have done through a cataract." In the very picture Mr. Ruskin illustrates Turner also must have seen further, since he gives us a whole steamer, with blazing signals, flaming, smoking funnel, and glowing cabin windows, almost as plainly as was his wont to paint any object about this time. Allowance must, of course, be made for rhetorical exaggeration; but, this allowance being freely conceded, the description does not then accurately apply. Is it not strange that we hear of foam, and yeast, and spray, and low *rain-cloud*, &c., and nothing about the effect of the "snow" itself, which would certainly be the most salient phenonemon? Analysing further, we believe it would be found Turner meant to describe that, although the effects of the storm still remained, the force of the wind had somewhat abated, because the snow descends not very slantingly: and that, therefore, the "yeast" could not be taken by the wind, as described, nor (for the same reason) would the surges be "half air." Moreover, we think the theory of the exhausted humidity of the atmosphere would certainly not be admitted by a meteorologist, except under very rare conditions; and the fancy, judging from a reference given in a note, seems to have arisen in the author's mind from the rapid evaporation which takes place after a sudden shower, simply from the surface of the earth, or water, being warmer than the cooled atmosphere, or where the sun bursts upon a rocky part which has not absorbed the rain. Under any circumstances, this theory cannot apply here, for the sun has little power, the atmosphere is still laden with snow, and down both sides of the picture still fall the torn edges of the storm-cloud, heavy as a veil of sackcloth with its leaden weight of snowflakes.

We are, in reference to this picture, bound to express our belief that Turner, in that part of his career in which he sought nobly, but in vain, to reproduce the dreams of his own mind, or the most unapproachable phenomena of nature, having seen a terrific snowstorm, resolved to attempt to convey his own transcendent impression; but as actual facts were then, in passing through his mind, habitually and systematically subordinated to a set arrangement of effect and colour, he has produced something which may, we grant, be suggestive to a few highly-imaginative persons, and is, beside, delightful, if regarded as a technical feat in painting, just as is a fantasia in music, but which is almost valueless for what Mr. Ruskin would have us believe it—namely, a true statement of the real, or possible, or paintable facts of nature.

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NORFOLK may be said to have had a fox-hunting "revival" during the last week, and it is quite to be hoped that the effects will be permanent. Somehow or other the sport has never struck root very kindly in this fatherland of turnips and partridges, and it has been rather uphill work for the masters. Mr. Holford, of Weston Birt, in the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt, and several others, have proved that foxes and pheasants are perfectly compatible *when* the keeper is stanch and does not grudge the foxes a share of his rabbit perquisites; but Norfolk pheasant-covers and rabbit-warrens have been sadly fatal spots to "Charley." Upwards of forty years ago Sir Jacob Astley hunted ten seasons in Norfolk four days a week, and turned down one hundred and fifty foxes, but he had to complain that too many were "taken care of" by keepers and others. Joe Hewitt, his huntsman, tells, among other Norfolk reminiscences, in "Scott and Sebright," of a difficulty on the part of a fox-preserving steward, which could hardly have occurred in any other county:—"The steward at Gawdy Hall, which is just on the Suffolk border, was well disposed, but had only been entered to pheasants and rabbits. Trusting to his natural instincts, the first time Sir Jacob met there he rode furiously down the road the moment he espied Joe and the hounds, and called out, 'You're too late, huntsman; I've got all my men together to beat the cover, and we've found such a beautiful fox!' He seemed to feel that he had acted so prudently, and so strictly with a view to sport, that, as there was no help for it, Joe swallowed his feelings, and did not care to undeceive him, but simply inquired the line. It seemed a nice one, over grass to a wood," &c.

The liberality and earnestness of the present masters of the two

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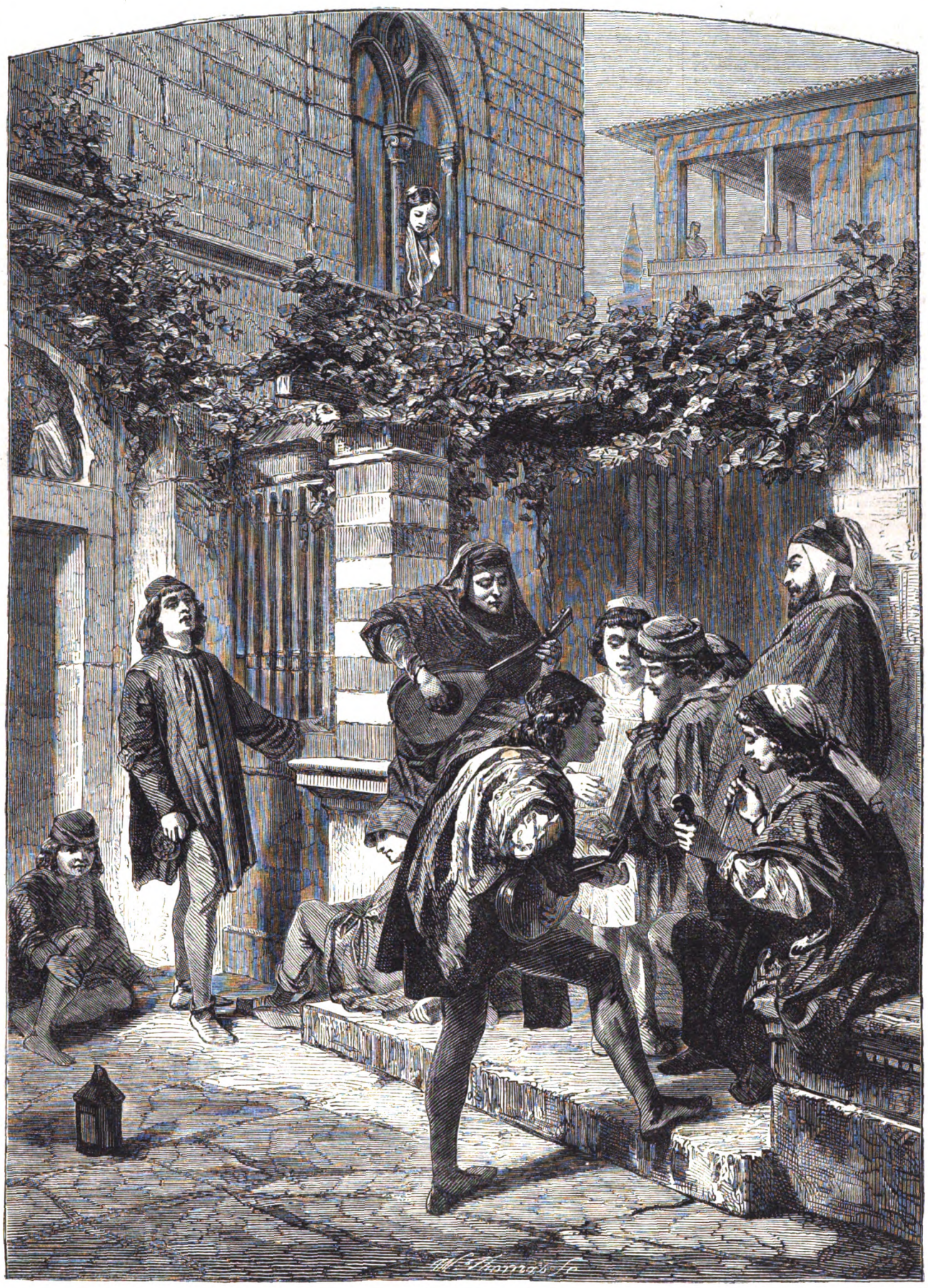
"THE SERENADE."—PAINTED BY MORELLI, OF NAPLES.

We recently gave some intimation of the probable reason why several of the artists who contributed most to astonish the visitor to the Great National Italian Exhibition at Florence out of the usual depreciatory estimate of the present condition of Italian art did not contribute their works to our International Exhibition. The treatment by the Italian commissioners of a picture by Morelli, sent to South Kensington, was a sufficient proof of the justice of their apprehensions. Now, this Signor Morelli is acknowledged to be at the very head of that remarkable new school of art—and high art, too, in the best sense—which is springing up at Naples. *Eh bien*, he sent a large, strikingly original, and admirably painted picture to our exhibition. It was entitled "The Iconoclasts" (2328 in the catalogue), and represents a priest assailed by a furious and insulting crowd, who taunt him, while smashing the pictures and images of saints and tearing up the illuminated choral service before his eyes. Very probably the reader did not observe this remarkable work. And why? Because the average quality of the Italian pictures on "the line" was so low, and some few were so detestable, that he did not trouble himself to look some twelve feet above the floor, the height at which this picture by Signor Morelli was placed.

We are very glad, then, of the opportunity of making the *amende* within our power to this distinguished artist by engraving his picture, "The Serenade," which has already made its reputation at the Florentine Exhibition and received one of the gold medals. The subject is altogether delightfully suggestive of Italy, its climate, architecture, and history, the music-loving tastes and gallant customs of its inhabitants. Who can wonder that men live so much in the open air in the delicious climate of Italy? What more natural than that musical people should meet and play in the delicious cool of the fragrant evening after the heat of the day? Music, indeed, hath charms under such circumstances; and is there maiden's heart in the warm and love-breathing south that is not in that poetical twilight hour more than usually susceptible to impressions from the ardent crescendos and the tender or plaintive diminuendos of the violino; from the passionate throbbings of the mandòla or the silver pulses of the mandolino; from the swelling waves of harmony wafted by several melodious voices, and, above all, perhaps from one voice which will make itself heard apart from the rest by the height of its exultant ecstacy or the depth of its tremulous pleading?

Our picture awakes numberless reminiscences of the land of Petrarch and Tasso, Boccacio and Ariosto, Giotto, Donatello, and Raphael. Everywhere it has *couleur locale*, or memories of the past, in the rich and picturesque costumes, in that pleasant pergola-covered recess, in those courses of black and white marble alternating like the cathedral of Siena or Giotto's fairy campanile at Florence, in the basso-relievo over the doorway, in the Italian Gothic window to which that lady has been blushingly attracted, in the loggia beyond, with its idle (or perhaps jealous) listener; in its distant tower, similar to that of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, and even in that little squatting ragazzetto and ragazzina. The serenading party have evidently determined to "go home" respectably and before "morning doth appear," as the lantern is placed in readiness on the ground; but the sly painter seems to have resolved to leave us in a little uncertainty and bewilderment regarding other matters, and we are in a state of some incertitude and bewilderment accordingly. We strongly suspect, however, that that youth who has sidled away from his musical friends so far has some motive, some expectation of an interview, in keeping so near that pierced wall. Pyramus and Thisbe, eh, Mr. Morelli? May be; but we leave all these knotty points to the reader's superior sagacity.



"THE SERENADE," BY MORELLI, OF NAPLES.

"SNOWSTORM; STEAM-BOAT OFF A HARBOUR'S MOUTH MAKING SIGNALS."

PAINTED BY TURNER. IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In the Royal Academy catalogue for 1842 (the year this picture was exhibited) the full title ran thus:—"Snowstorm; Steam-boat off a Harbour's Mouth Making Signals, in Shallow Water, and Going by the Lead." It also informs us that the painter was himself in this storm, in the Ariel, off Harwich. The picture belongs, from internal evidence as well as date, to the third period into which all Turner's critics have agreed to divide his works. Mr. Ruskin admits that the works of the last five years of this period (1846-1850) are unworthy of him, but many are disposed to almost double this number of years. Whatever may be the opinions of his worshippers now, this picture provoked almost unanimously adverse criticism upon its exhibition. Some of the critics described it as a mass of "soapsuds and whitewash." "Turner," says Mr. Ruskin, "was passing the evening at my father's house on the day this criticism came out; and, after dinner, sitting in his armchair by the fire, I heard him muttering low to himself, at intervals, 'Soapsuds and whitewash,' again, and again, and again. At last I went to him, asking why he minded what they said. Then he burst out, 'Soapsuds and whitewash! What would they have? I wonder what they think the sea 's like? I wish they'd been in it.'" Such coarsely-expressed criticism was indeed unjust as well as unfeeling; and the picture drew from Mr. Ruskin a most ingenious and eloquent eulogium in the first volume of "Modern Painters." The passage we allude to is admirable in itself as a description of natural phenomena, and so memorably related to this picture that we must venture, long as it is, to give it in its entirety:—

"Few people, comparatively," commences this incomparable special pleader, "have ever seen the effect on the sea of a powerful gale continued without intermission for three or four days and nights; and, to those who have not, I believe it must be unimaginable, not from the mere force or size of surge, but from the complete annihilation of the limit between sea and air. The water, from its prolonged agitation, is beaten, not into mere creaming foam, but into masses of accumulated yeast, which hang in ropes and wreaths from wave to wave, and, where one curls over to break, form a festoon like a drapery from its edge; these are taken up by the wind, not in dissipating dust, but bodily, in writhing, hanging, coiling masses, which make the air white and thick as with snow, only the flakes are a foot or two long each: the surges themselves are full of foam in their very bodies underneath, making them white all through, as the water is under a great cataract, and their masses, being thus half water and half air, are torn to pieces by the wind whenever they rise, and carried away in roaring smoke, which chokes and strangles like actual water. Add to this, that when the air has been exhausted of its moisture by long rain, the spray of the sea is caught by it and covers its surface not merely with the smoke of finely-divided water, but with boiling mist; imagine also the low rain-clouds brought down to the very level of the sea, as I have often seen them, whirling and flying in rags and fragments from wave to wave; and, finally, conceive the surges themselves in their utmost pitch of power, velocity, vastness, and madness, lifting themselves in precipices and peaks, furrowed with their whirl of ascent through all this chaos, and you will understand that there is indeed no distinction left between the sea and air; that no object, nor horizon, nor any landmark or natural evidence of position is left; that the heaven is all spray and the ocean all cloud; and that you can see no further in any direction than you could see through a cataract [?]. Suppose the effect of the first sunbeam sent from above to show this annihilation to itself, and you have the sea-picture of the Academy, 1842, the 'Snow-storm,' one of the very grandest statements of sea-motion, mist, and light that has ever been put on canvas, even by Turner. Of course it was not understood (his finest works never are); but there was some apology for the public's not comprehending this, for few people have had the opportunity of seing the sea at such a time, and, when they have, cannot face it. To hold by a mast or a rock and watch it is a prolonged endurance of drowning which few people have courage to go through. To those who have it is one of the noblest lessons of Nature."

Now, we dare not claim the degree of "courage" Mr. Ruskin alludes to, and the possession of which enabled that gentleman to make the observations embodied in this description, because in the few storms we have witnessed or encountered round our own coasts and in the Mediterranean we have always been able, although they were sufficiently unpleasant in some of their effects, to see in every direction further than we "could have done through a cataract." In the very picture Mr. Ruskin illustrates Turner also must have seen further, since he gives us a whole steamer, with blazing signals, flaming, smoking funnel, and glowing cabin windows, almost as plainly as was his wont to paint any object about this time. Allowance must, of course, be made for rhetorical exaggeration; but, this allowance being freely conceded, the description does not then accurately apply. Is it not strange that we hear of foam, and yeast, and spray, and low *rain-cloud*, &c., and nothing about the effect of the "snow" itself, which would certainly be the most salient phenonemon? Analysing further, we believe it would be found Turner meant to describe that, although the effects of the storm still remained, the force of the wind had somewhat abated, because the snow descends not very slantingly: and that, therefore, the "yeast" could not be taken by the wind, as described, nor (for the same reason) would the surges be "half air." Moreover, we think the theory of the exhausted humidity of the atmosphere would certainly not be admitted by a meteorologist, except under very rare conditions; and the fancy, judging from a reference given in a note, seems to have arisen in the author's mind from the rapid evaporation which takes place after a sudden shower, simply from the surface of the earth, or water, being warmer than the cooled atmosphere, or where the sun bursts upon a rocky part which has not absorbed the rain. Under any circumstances, this theory cannot apply here, for the sun has little power, the atmosphere is still laden with snow, and down both sides of the picture still fall the torn edges of the storm-cloud, heavy as a veil of sackcloth with its leaden weight of snowflakes.

We are, in reference to this picture, bound to express our belief that Turner, in that part of his career in which he sought nobly, but in vain, to reproduce the dreams of his own mind, or the most unapproachable phenomena of nature, having seen a terrific snow-storm, resolved to attempt to convey his own transcendent impression; but as actual facts were then, in passing through his mind, habitually and systematically subordinated to a set arrangement of effect and colour, he has produced something which may, we grant, be suggestive to a few highly-imaginative persons, and is, beside, delightful, if regarded as a technical feat in painting, just as is a fantasia in music, but which is almost valueless for what Mr. Ruskin would have us believe it—namely, a true statement of the real, or possible, or paintable facts of nature.

THE ROYAL MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HUNT AT SNETTISHAM.

Norfolk may be said to have had a fox-hunting "revival" during the last week, and it is quite to be hoped that the effects will be permanent. Somehow or other the sport has never struck root very kindly in this fatherland of turnips and partridges, and it has been rather uphill work for the masters. Mr. Holford, of Weston Birt, in the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt, and several others, have proved that foxes and pheasants are perfectly compatible *when* the keeper is stanch and does not grudge the foxes a share of his rabbit perquisites; but Norfolk pheasant-covers and rabbit-warrens have been sadly fatal spots to "Charley." Upwards of forty years ago Sir Jacob Astley hunted ten seasons in Norfolk four days a week, and turned down one hundred and fifty foxes, but he had to complain that too many were "taken care of" by keepers and others. Joe Hewitt, his huntsman, tells, among other Norfolk reminiscences, in "Scott and Sebright," of a difficulty on the part of a fox-preserving steward, which could hardly have occurred in any other county:—"The steward at Gawdy Hall, which is just on the Suffolk border, was well disposed, but had only been entered to pheasants and rabbits. Trusting to his natural instincts, the first time Sir Jacob met there he rode furiously down the road the moment he espied Joe and the hounds, and called out, 'You're too late, huntsman; I've got all my men together to beat the cover, and we've found such a beautiful fox!' He seemed to feel that he had acted so prudently, and so strictly with a view to sport, that, as there was no help for it, Joe swallowed his feelings, and did not care to undeceive him, but simply inquired the line. It seemed a nice one, over grass to a wood," &c.

The liberality and earnestness of the present masters of the two

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packs, Lord Hastings and Mr. Villebois, have been pretty well responded to, and we trust to date from Wednesday, the 14th of January, that foxhunting is the fashion in Norfolk at last. The meet with Mr. Villebois' was fixed for eleven o'clock, at Snettisham. The village was astir at an early hour, and flags were fluttering in the breeze, whilst the villagers had made a triumphal arch at the entrance to the hall, with the word "Welcome" on a piece of drapery suspended therefrom. By ten o'clock the public had begun to arrive in right good earnest, the first batch being a train containing about 250 persons from Lynn, amongst whom were the High Sheriff of Norfolk, with other county notabilities, as well as gentlemen from various parts of the adjoining counties of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Every kind of vehicle, from the carriage to the donkey-cart, took the road that day; and the display of hunters and Norfolk cobs, with the true "anchor action" was worth all the trudge to the pedestrians. The number present was estimated at from 1500 to 2000 persons. Mr. H. Villebois, the popular master of the hunt, arrived at about a quarter before eleven, and some of the principal members of the hunt partook of breakfast, which had been liberally provided by Captain Campbell, of Snettisham Hall. Shortly after eleven o'clock the Prince, accompanied by Captain Grey, arrived in a private carriage and proceeded to the "meet," on a piece of sloping pasture and adjoining Snettisham Hall, where he was greeted by the largest "field" ever known with the West Norfolk hounds, numbering from five to six hundred horsemen. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged between the Prince and the leading gentlemen of the hunt, his Royal Highness intimated his readiness to commence, and the hounds were taken off to Cane-hill cover, at the top of a very large hill, where several brace of foxes were soon on foot. However, it was not until after one o'clock that Harris and his hounds succeeded in forcing one of them into the open in the direction of Hunstanton, over a pretty stiff country. The chase, which was about six or seven miles (as the hounds ran it) in the open, was terminated in about thirty-two minutes and a half with a kill in a marl-pit near the Snettisham Barn. His Royal Highness was well up at the kill, and Mr. Villebois requested that he would honour the field by accepting the "brush."

A CARIBOU HUNT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Caribou-shooting is the favourite winter sport in the Canadas and in the Lower Provinces of British North America. Through the courtesy of Mr. Charles C. Ward, of St. John, New Brunswick, we are enabled to give, on pages 88 and 89, Illustrations of a caribou hunt in that province. Mr. Ward gives the accompanying description of the hunt:—

In the city of St. John, N.B., on a bright, cold afternoon in January, I was quaffing from a pannikin of those ever-welcome guests to all colonial homes, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and *Punch*, by the arrival of a telegram from my friend Nimrod, the gallant Captain of the St. George Volunteer Rifles, urging me to come down to St. George without delay, as the Indians had come in from a reconnoitre up the lakes and reported caribou in great abundance. I set to work immediately to hunt out all the paraphernalia requisite for a ten-days' campaign amongst the caribou—rifles, snowshoes, moccasins, blankets, buffalo robes, eatables, and drinkables. The next morning, a little after daybreak, I was on the road to St. George, my mare going a merry pace over the icy road. A few days previously some rain had fallen, succeeded by a sharp frost, which made the road almost one solid sheet of ice, and one not accustomed to driving under such circumstances would frequently find the head of his horse turned the opposite way to that which he intended following. The best way to obviate such an unpleasant state of affairs is, the instant the sleigh begins to slue or glide to one side, keep a tight rein on the same side, the body of the horse counteracting the sidelong movement of the sleigh, at the same time keeping the horse at full speed; if you stop him the sleigh will go completely round with such velocity as to throw him, and this may happen half-a-dozen times in half a mile.

No pen could do justice to the beauty of the scenery on the road; it was beautiful beyond description; the rain had melted the snow on the beech, birch, and maple trees, and the sudden frost had fastened it in every conceivable way: some were coated completely with ice, and resembled huge grotesque icicles; others were partly covered and festooned with icicles from every branch and twig; the pine and fir trees were like massive silver frostings, and the sun's rays, striking upon the whole, produced a most gorgeous effect; every hue of the rainbow was brought out, and one could fancy it the realisation of some fairy tale of the olden time as he glided along the icy road under canopies of icicles and the brightest of blue winter skies.

After a pleasant drive of forty-five miles through such scenes as these, varied with an occasional pipe and once baiting on the road, I arrived at my friend Nimrod's in time for an early dinner. Here I found my companion of many a hard hunt, Sebatis, the Passamaquoddy Indian; and a word of description *en passant* may not be out of place. In height about six feet, wiry and muscular in form, with a pleasant though serious countenance; black hair, piercing black eyes, and a moustache—a very unusual thing for an Indian. If treated as an equal, he was obliging and would do anything for you, and on an emergency you might with safety trust your life in his hands. On the contrary, if he was employed on a hunt, and any superiority or reserve was maintained towards him, he would prove sullen and would act up to the letter of his agreement, but nothing further. Fear or surprise were words of which he knew not the meaning. He was, in short, the embodiment of Campbell's line, "A stoic of the woods, a man without a tear."

All our arrangements being completed, the next day, about eleven a.m., we made a fair, or, rather, I should say, unfair, start; for, having concluded to drive our horses tandem, without taking into consideration the fact that they had never been driven together before, we found that we had reckoned without our host. We had heard a good deal of prancing and whoa-whoaing outside, but, this being nothing unusual, had not taken any notice of it, and, the time to move having arrived, we found our horses in. Nimrod's mare (a runaway devil) was in the shafts, and mine as leader, with a man at the head of each, and Sebatis looking on with anything but an approving eye, and the hounds—Mitchiess, Mataguis, and Meghhlip (Anglice, Grouse, Hare and Caribou)—all impatient for a start. With much ingenuity, having managed to get our man Friday and ourselves seated, and Nimrod taking the reins, the order was given to let them go, and was complied with by the wheeler plunging and the leader standing on her hind legs; and then followed, to a looker-on, a series of most charming evolutions, wound up by turning the pung upside down in a snow-drift in front of Nimrod's house. After some coaxing Sebastis was induced to take his seat again, and, all being right, the order to let go this time was followed by a rush on the part of the mares, accompanied by the shouts of the bystanders and the baying of the hounds. With some close shaving we managed to turn the corner and get clear of the village. The pace being about twenty miles an hour, I suggested to Nimrod that he looked very like a runaway. He replied, "Oh, no; they are only a little playful, and will soon cool down." On turning round I found Sebatis holding on each side of the pung, with a rifle under each arm, and a most puzzled expression of countenance, as if he had got in with a bad lot and must make the most of it. So long as the road was all clear we were all right; but about four miles out we heard bells approaching, and on making a sharp turn we saw a sleigh with two ladies in it coming towards us. It was a bad place in the road to pass—an icy sideling hill, with two pieces of timber placed on the lower side to prevent a sleigh sliding down a ravine. "Now, then, Nimrod, look out! Upset us if you like, but do not so much as graze their sleigh-robes." On they come! A nod, a smile, a glimpse of pearly teeth, a merry laugh, and they are gone. "Holloa, Nimrod! what are you up to? The pung will go over the bank!" "All right, old boy! Hold on the upper side," he replied. All very fine; but I happened to be on the lower side, as I found to my cost on the sleigh bringing up with a crash on the lowest end of the timber, precipitating Sebatis and myself, accompanied by the whole of our commissariat, over the bank. I clung with a death-grip to an old hound, and down we went to the bottom of the ravine, happily without doing us any serious damage. Nimrod managed to keep his seat and hold the horses to enable Sebastis and I to repack the pung, and in a few moments we were off again.

After crossing five beautiful lakes, my favourite haunts in summer for fly-fishing and sketching, we arrived at Steen's camp on Spark's Lake. Here we found an advanced guard, consisting of two Indians, old Joe and Lola (a young Mohawk on a visit to Sebastis), and another hound Illaasin—Anglice, wolf—and met with a right hearty welcome from the lumberers, which is always the case, no matter who you are or whence you come; and, if the fare is rough, the welcome is hearty from the jolly woodsmen, equally at home with the axe or the rifle.

Seeing our horses well rubbed down and cared for, and strapping on our snowshoes, we set out, Indian file, for the hunting-grounds on the Lepreaux lakes, distant about nine miles. Sebatis was appointed captain of the hunt, and led the way, followed by Nimrod and myself, to make a trail for the tobangans, drawn by old Joe and Lola. The tobaugan is a light Indian sledge with broad ashen runners. A trail made by three pairs of snowshoes will bear up a tobagan and render dragging comparatively light work. A most laughable occurrence took place on our deploying Indian file on a lake where lumbering operations were being carried on: the unusual spectacle of five men attired in blanket coats of divers colours, with the tobaugans, hounds, &c., caused a stampede among the horse-teams, and with one consent, in spite of the efforts of their drivers, they beat a hasty retreat, and it was not without some difficulty that they were brought back to their work.

Just as we came in sight of one of the Lepreaux lakes (Lake Adelaide) we all dropped in our tracks at a signal from Sebatis, and, creeping to the edge of the wood, we saw a herd of five caribou a long way out of shot on the lake. They had evidently heard or winded us, for they were trotting rapidly off, their sharp hoofs cutting the ice like a winter-shod horse. Sebatis pointed out this lake as being, about thirty years ago, the scene of a most dreadful tragedy:—Two Indian families were living in that neighbourhood, distant about four miles from each other. An old squaw one day left one of the camps to visit the other. Some days having elapsed without her returning, the Indians became alarmed at her protracted absence and set out in search of her. An appearance of something on the ice attracted their attention, which, to their horror, on a closer inspection, proved to be the remains of the old squaw. A few bones and bits of rags were all that were left; while the broken tomahawk and three monstrous wolves lying gaunt and stark testified to a most desperate struggle.

We arrived at our camping-ground, by the side of a small lake, about three o'clock p.m., and immediately set to work to build a comfortable camp. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—A space the size of the intended camp is marked out upon the snow, and the snow dug away to the frozen ground, using the snowshoes as shovels. The frame of the camp is then set up, consisting of poles cut of the requisite length. The frame is about six feet in height in front, and slopes off to the ground. The whole is then thickly covered with fir-boughs and snow shovelled completely over it, leaving the opening in front, before which the fire is placed. The inside of the camp is then laid with boughs and two large buffalo-robes spread upon them, and the habitation is complete. Having procured wood and water for the night, Sebastis, who was cook as well as captain, proceeded to get our dinner of trout and ruffed grouse, which, with the assistance of a cold ham, &c., and some excellent brandy, we managed to make a tolerable repast; and I would give this piece of advice to all hunters who have Indian cooks—either at once to sacrifice their fastidiousness to their appetites or turn their backs upon the operator. We partitioned off a part of the camp for the hounds, and, each man having selected his position in the camp and placed his blankets and furs, we called a council of war to decide upon the morning's operations. It was finally agreed that Nimrod should take old Joe and Lola with all the hounds, and try for caribou on the mountains, and Sebatis and I would try still-hunting on the heaths and lakes. And now comes the most enjoyable part of the whole day, as, bolstered up with buffalo-robes, we fight our battles o'er again over our pipes and hot mountain dew, and listen to thrilling Indian stories of the chase, and bear stories in particular. Sebatis could speak tolerably good English, and was a most intelligent Indian; and I often sat up conversing with him until the small hours warned us to seek our couch. Old Joe and Lola's vocabulary of English consisted of "Yes," "No," and "I suppose so." No matter what the question was, one of these was invariably the answer.

The morning was bright and cold. About two inches of snow had fallen during the night, which improved the snow-shoeing. Sebatis prepared our breakfast, and we fortified ourselves for the day with a cup of coffee royal and started. After travelling about three miles we made Lake Victoria, a lake about four miles in length and two in breadth. About half-way across the lake we struck a caribou-trail. Sebatis pronounced it to have been made the night before, and we instantly decided upon following it up. The trail led into a hardwood ridge; and in about one mile and a half from the place where we first struck it Sebatis pointed out some impressions on the snow, saying, "Caribou sartin; he sleep there last night; sartin caribou he no go far this morning, caribou he eat breakfast." The chase was now becoming exciting, as at any moment we might come up with a herd of caribou. So, taking off the sealskin covers from our rifles, we capped and set the locks at halfcock (the safest way of carrying a rifle if capped), tightened our belts a hole, and, to move with as little noise as possible, took off our snowshoes and walked in the tracks made by the caribou. This was most fatiguing work, as in some places the holes were three feet in depth, and it required a long stride to reach from one to another. We proceeded in this way for some distance, Sebatis examining the broken twigs and other signs, and judging of the distance they were ahead of us. At last, finding some very fresh sign, he told me to put on my snowshoes and take up my position behind an old maple-tree, and he would make a detour and head off the caribou (caribou, like the hare, when turned always take their back trail), and, strapping on his own snowshoes, he was off with a quick and noiseless stride which soon carried his stalwart form out of sight. And I was left to my own meditations in the very heart of the wilderness, five-and-twenty miles from civilisation, the temperature about ten below zero, and my only chance of reaching any habitation depending upon the reappearance of Sebatis. There was little chance of my following the trail back to camp, for a snowshoe trail will be obliterated in a few moments if the snow is light and drifting. It will be seen from these remarks that everything depends upon the good faith of the Indian guides. I had implicit confidence in Sebatis and felt quite at ease. There is a something truly awful in the stillness of a North American forest in winter; after a time it becomes insupportable, and one will hail with delight even the whispering of the cold north wind among the pine-trees, and will welcome with a shout the loud report of some monarch of the forest split by the frost, or the loud boom of the ice cracking on some neighbouring lake.

Half an hour having elapsed, I began to have some doubts about Sebatis having succeeded in coming up with the caribou, when the sharp crack of a rifle at no great distance aroused me to instant action, and, looking to my rifle, I prepared for a shot. I had not long to wait, for the crashing of the underwood announced the approach of some heavy animal, and was soon followed by a large caribou, ploughing through the snow at a terrific pace, and raising such clouds as at times to completely hide him from view. In passing me some trees intervened, so I had to make a rush for a shot, and was fortunate enough to put a ball through his left shoulder, after receiving which he made a few plunges, and pitched heavily forward into the snow, never to rise again: the ball had passed completely through his body, and he was quite dead when I came up to him. It is very dangerous to approach a caribou when wounded, as he possesses a vast amount of pluck, and will make a most desperate defence, not with his horns but with his legs, striking out in all directions, and one blow from his sharp hoof will knock the life out of anything rash enough to approach him: the boldest hound will keep at a respectful distance. Sebatis had been unfortunate; the caribou had taken the alarm in spite of all his precautions, and led him a merry dance before he could manage to head them; in his hurry he had fallen, and some snow getting about the lock of his rifle had made it hang fire, so he lost his shot. He reported the herd to consist of five caribou, including the one I had shot (no doubt the same herd we saw on the lake the day before). One of them was the largest caribou he had ever seen, with broad spreading antlers—something unusual, as they generally shed their horns in November.

As we had enough to do to get our caribou to camp out of the way of the wolves, we decided to postpone the pursuit of the rest of the herd for the present. We now had a keen relish for our sandwich and brandy-and-water, followed by the invariable pipe, and then to work. Sebatis soon procured from a species of swamp-ash a most serviceable-looking rope, about eight feet in length: he made one end fast to the head of the caribou, and, passing half of it over his shoulder, gave me the other half to pass over mine, and off we tramped. On our way we flushed some ruffed grouse, and Sebatis redeemed his reputation as a sportsman by bagging three, cutting off the heads of the first and third. After much hard tugging and floundering in the snow, we arrived in camp with our game. Nimrod and his party had not returned, and did not make their appearance until an hour after dark. They had found caribou trails, but had not been lucky in finding game. They had also found a moose-yard, too late in the day to start them with any chance of success. They had bagged seven ruffed grouse and three hares. Sebatis soon had a deliciously tender caribou steak ready for our dinner; and, all being pretty well fagged out, we lay to, enjoying our pipes and chatting until, one by one, we dropped off to sleep.

Later in the night I was aroused by the growling of the hounds, and, listening, I heard the howling of wolves—at any time most dismal music, but particularly so in the stillness of the night. It begins by one wolf barking, then another takes it up, prolonging it into a howl, the rest of the pack join in, and a chorus is completed which, if once heard, can never be forgotten or mistaken. They had evidently scented and tracked our caribou to camp. As they appeared to be in large numbers I aroused the sleepers, and, shouldering arms, we each took a brand from the fire and sallied forth to meet the enemy, the dogs showing no inclination to join us. We found them drawn up in battle array on the edge of the lake, as we judged by their howls, but could not see them with sufficient distinctness for our rifles to take effect. We gave them a volley which dispersed them, and returned to resume our disturbed slumbers. There seemed to be a combination of circumstances that night to prevent my getting any rest. I could not have been asleep for any length of time when I was again awoke, and could not for some time make out by what; at last, high over our heads, I heard a frightful peal of fiendish laughter, which had scarcely ceased when it was taken up by another fiend, apparently close at hand. Determined not to be baulked this time, I slipped into my snowshoes, and, rifle in hand, stepped silently out into the night; presently the hideous sound was repeated, and looking up into a tall fir-tree which towered above our camp, a pair of glowing orbs met my horrified gaze; crack went my rifle, and down came a monstrous specimen of the great horned owl (Strix Virginiania). I just called out in time to prevent myself being made moosemeat of by four glistening barrels, all pointed in the direction in which I stood. We now determined to try the merits of hot whisky punch; it had the desired effect, and we were no more disturbed that night.

Shortly after daylight, the dreams having been discussed and breakfast over, we agreed upon the order of the day. Old Joe was of opinion that we should all go together and hunt the caribou started by Sebatis the day before; so, giving him the benefit of the proverb, "Consilium senum est sanum," we started altogether, struck the trail, and, slipping the hounds, they were soon in full cry; but, as they led directly from us, it promised to be a hard hunt. Nimrod, Sebatis, and I kept together. Joe and Lola struck off with the hope of heading the game and getting a shot. Mile after mile we tramped perseveringly on, until at last the cry of the hounds was lost. Directly we heard it again, evidently coming towards us this time. Sebatis started off at a trot; Nimrod and I followed suit. We made for a brook on Lake Victoria which we thought the caribou would cross, and were not disappointed, for presently we saw him coming down the side of hardwood hill, and Nimrod made a capital shot, bowling him over at two hundred yards. The hounds were close up, but desperately fagged, as they must have run at least fifteen miles at a killing pace; so we had no trouble in beating them off the game. Sebatis came up almost at the same time, and, kneeling beside the caribou to draw his knife, put the finishing touch to the scene; the tired hounds grouped themselves in most picturesque attitudes, and with the figures, game, &c., formed a picture which Landseer would delight to paint. The hounds were soon rewarded by a plentiful feed. Old Joe and Lola joining us, we arrived in camp with our second caribou, a fine specimen weighing over 400lb., with a noble pair of antlers. Soon all were asleep but myself and old Joe, whose turn it was to watch and tend the fire. There sat the old Indian sentinel, with his hand supporting his head, puffing away at his pipe, and evincing his satisfaction by the peculiar Indian "Ugh!" the fire lighting up his face and bringing it out in bold relief from the dark fir-trees, the swarthy forms of the Indians and my friend Nimrod slumbering quietly on the buffalo robes, the tired hounds grouped together, some huddling over the fire, the camp hung with moccasins and Indian garments of every hue, and the full moon adding her silvery light to a most weirdlike scene.

The next day Nimrod was on the lame list, and remained in camp; old Joe also remained to make additional tobangans to get the meat out. I also had had enough hunting for the time, and, as I never encourage the wanton destruction of game, I remained in camp also. Sebatis and Lola went off on a moose-hunt. In the morning I attended our holes in the lake, and pulled up trout. In the afternoon, Nimrod had waged war against the ruffed grouse and hares, and brought to camp a goodly bag. Sebatis and Lola returned late at night, bringing with them a two-year-old moose killed by Sebatis. The next day we packed our tobaugans with caribou, moose, grouse, hares, and trout, and pointed our snowshoes homeward.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

We last week announced the opening of this very interesting exhibition in Suffolk-street, and now proceed to give the more detailed notice of its contents we then promised. We need merely make the preliminary observation that, for whatever the subject, the marvellous preparation of gun-cotton, collodion, has almost entirely superseded every other process; and that, although we miss some of the "old familiar names," such as Delamotte, Rejlander (except attached to comparatively unimportant studies), Lake Price, Frith, jun., and Fenton, there are many new aspirants of great merit.

It has been already remarked that the future of some branches of photography will consist in the development of the "enlarging" system. It is only by such a system that the inevitable focal distortion of the lenses can be reduced to a minimum. By this method, too, small lenses may be employed, as long since advocated by Sir David Brewster, who proved the optical distortion necessarily attending the use of the large ordinary portrait lenses. There are good examples here, by Mr. Harman and others, of the advantages in correctness of proportion, freedom from curvature of what should be right lines, and "tone," gained by taking "enlarged" portraits and architectural subjects from the carte-de-visite and small stereographic sizes.

First attention should, perhaps, be given to what we consider legitimate applications of photography; but the prominent situation of Mr. H. P. Robinson's large composition, representing a group of rustic children "Bringing Home the May" (166), at once challenges criticism of the most elaborate attempt at composing a picture in the rooms. Only photographers can fully estimate the difficulty of selecting and posing the various models, arranging and uniting the separate studies, and toning into harmony such a work as this; and perhaps only artists can fully understand how completely all this labour is thrown away. What have we here?—a funereal rather than a gleeful procession. In all photographic attempts to rival art on this scale, the points of unsuitability in the models, which an artist can suppress, become most prominent, and the simulation in the expression, which he can evade, becomes chiefly obvious. Photography has the noble prerogative of copying with unapproachable exactitude certain classes of facts in nature, but the unthinking camera will never do the work of the artist's brain. The inevitable failure of photography in such compositions is no detriment to the skill of the manipulator, but the result of a misapplication of his art. We must next call attention to Messrs. Bullock Brothers' "Footsteps of Angels," an illustration of Longfellow's beautiful lines, in which the shadowy unearthliness of the visitant to the fireside is indicated by parts of the room, &c., being seen faintly through the figure. Now this "spiritual photograph" is certainly ingenious in conception and execution, and, being taken from only two models, is not so objectionable as the last; yet it still more violates what we may venture to call esthetic propriety, because, unlike an artist's representation, all serious impression from the apparition is instantly chased out of the mind by the desire to know how the mechanical trick was produced. Mr. Lucas's "Hard Times" (167) is not, for obvious reasons, obnoxious to these objections if it is a bonâ fide photograph of some poor Lancashire family's home. Some excuse may even be made for grouping a number of separate portraits together when there is (as in Mr. A. Brothers's copy of his "British Association Group" in their place of meeting, which we reviewed some time since) some strong inducement to place them in juxtaposition; but still this should very seldom be attempted, and never without due acknowledgment of the fact that the group was not taken at once. To our mind, the most legitimate pictorial attempts in single-figure composition in the exhibition, and at the same time the most artistic in light and shade and tone, are some of Viscountess Hawarden's "Photographic Studies." Her Ladyship was particularly fortunate in a model whose every attitude is full of grace and feeling; and such "Studies" are quite legitimate, because they may be taken as memoranda for the use of artists. Mr. Claudet's "Religieuse" (134), though less happy, may also pass muster for similar reasons.

But undoubtedly the greatest triumphs of photography are won in copying marble sculpture, carvings, and still-life—but in a less degree if the objects introduced have colour. Several of the many photographs taken from the sculpture, &c., in the late International Exhibition by the London Stereoscopic Company are strikingly beautiful. The bronze group of "The Grapplers" could not, however, be so good, from the diffusion of the metallic lights and the blackening of the patina and shadows. Mr. Thurston Thompson's photographs of sculpture from the South Kensington Museum are likewise excellent. The monochrome drawings of Turner for the "Liber Studiorum" are also perfectly translated; and so they should be, as we remarked in our review of the second series of that collection upon its publication the other day by Messrs. Cundel and Downes. But Mr. Thompson's photographs of the pictures of Turner in the National Gallery—especially the later ones—have the drawbacks necessarily resulting from the camera interpreting diverse colours with relatively very different degrees of intensity. A photograph, for instance, of "The Téméraire" is almost like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. The Messrs. Caldesi and Co.'s copies of pictures are about as faithful as they can be, but they have, of course, the same deficiencies.

The landscape photographer's greatest difficulty is with foliage, from the activity of its minute lights and its colour—green, from its component yellow ray, having little photographic power, and tending, therefore, to become black. Otherwise, the grey and humid atmosphere of this climate is well known to be more favourable to the photographer than the brighter blue and fiercer sunlight of Southern Europe and the East. The most important series of landscapes, &c., by a single exhibitor, are Mr. Bedford's admirable views, taken while, "by command," accompanying the Prince of Wales on his Royal Highness's Eastern tour, a series we have already reviewed on their original exhibition. Mr. Bedford also contributes a number of home scenes in Devonshire and elsewhere, of conspicuous merit. We may here observe that photographers—Mr. Bedford in common with his brethren—seem disposed to force the power of their lenses more than heretofore; hence the curvature in the lines of architecture which is becoming so frequently perceptible. We have nothing but unqualified praise for Mr. Mudd's "Castle Crag, Cumberland" (48), with its extraordinary quantity of detail, and "The Mill Stream," in which the reflections in the water and the picturesque foliage are rendered with unsurpassable delicacy. But the works of rarest interest in this department are Colonel Stuart Wortley's "Instantaneous Views at Naples, &c." (392, 408), including several photographs of the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1861. Here we have views of this mighty eruption at different times of the day, and from various points of view—when in the morning light the immense volumes of smoke and ashes, slow-rolling their swollen black masses in only a few enormous, billowy, sharply-defined piles near the crater; and then, when drifted a mile or so, and having discharged some thousand tons of dust, with edges broken and greyer hue; and then again, where the lurid, thundrous pall is spread right overhead, blotting out the sun and spreading a veil more ghastly than eclipse over the fair face of earth. These invaluable photographs enable one to realise without much difficulty the sublimely-terrible eruption described by Pliny. The Colonel's skies, also—especially the sun, bursting from among some tremendous cumuli and a sunrise over the sea—are exceedingly remarkable. Mr. Dixon Piper, besides several other admirable photographs (as, for instance, his "Old Curiosity Shop"), has likewise a very fine study of sky effect entitled "Mist clearing off," and in which the gradations are very beautiful.

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THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAM-SHIP LIVERPOOL AND THE BARQUE LA PLATA OFF POINT LYNAS, ANGLESEA.—SEE PAGE 108.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THEY will have it—the Zadkiels and Francis Moores of the political atmosphere—that the present Ministry is setting its house in order. That phrase, as it is to be interpreted from the present prophetic point of view, means that the Government is conscious of a coming struggle, and that they are not only preparing to outbid their opponents in a particular direction of public affairs, and using every ordinary and some extraordinary means of conciliating and winning the opinions of people out of doors; but that they are taking care of their friends who desire to have advancement, so far as peerages and baronetcies are concerned, conferred upon them. With this latter proceeding we in this column have not much to do; and it only concerns us so far as the rumour touches Sir Charles Wood, who is predicted for a peerage, and who, if so, has been making a sort of valedictory address to his constituents at Halifax. It seems that Sir Charles, who, with characteristic coolness, said not long ago before a committee of the House of Commons, that he believed he had filled more offices from time to time than any living statesman, has not been in the habit—indeed, never has before adopted the system which grew out of the comparatively virgin (politically) soil of Lambeth—of appearing in what may be called "*foro conscientiæ*" with his constituents. He has probably thought that a member who has such a knack of keeping himself a Minister ought to be taken on trust; that he should be accepted as a bill of exchange is in payment, which is quite satisfactory when the chief party thereto is adequately responsible. But, from some cause or other, there have of late been indications of an idea that Sir Charles's thirty years' of the representation of Halifax has been rather a service of himself than of the electors; and the name of a local magnate has been murmured more or less loudly in connection with the next election. At any rate, there has been some reason why the hares and pheasants of the demesne of the Secretary for India have shown a proclivity towards Halifax, and, if they did not exactly fly there, were found there in unusual numbers! Then a former member for the borough, who is deservedly held in general esteem therein, suddenly declares that which has not hitherto been actually pronounced—namely, decided adhesion to the Government, by accepting a titular distinction from them; and, lastly, Sir Charles issues an announcement that he will discourse to his constituents in the now established manner, and win back their golden opinions and their sweet voices. Well, as some people, perhaps, expected, this was apparently the worst move of all. To such as know much of Sir Charles's peculiar style of eloquence, it seems as if any man who had heard it and had a vote to give would think he was following only a common dictate of humanity towards the members of an assembly who have to endure much suffering through their ears in refusing to record it for a special agent of that suffering. It seems, in truth, that by a very logical sequence Sir Charles Wood, seeking to give permanence to his seat in the Commons, having addressed his constituents in a speech of two hours' length, the next thing one hears is that he is to be created a peer. The inference is obvious. If ever there was a contrast between two public speakers it is that which exists between, and which has been recently exhibited by, Sir Charles Wood and his colleague, Mr. Stansfeld. The former—think of utterance, rapid in delivery, involved to confusion in his style, seldom finishing a sentence, and when he does causing its end to be lost in a low murmur, which succeeds immediately to a loud burst which would be called vocal if it was not nearly all nasal, constantly misstating his facts and figures, correcting them incorrectly, and recorrecting until all is lost in one hopeless whirlpool of words—is the most accomplished vexer of the ears of those polite enough to lend them to him when he makes what ought to be important statements to the House. The latter, measured almost to sententiousness in his delivery, and trusting to carefully-marked intonations of a well-trained and naturally good voice for producing an impressiveness which verges on the dramatic; with every word placed in its right place in each sentence, and every period turned to a nicety, errs almost as much on the side of rhetorical precision as his colleague does in the carelessness and involution of his attempts at gushing oratory. In truth, it has been held that Mr. Stansfeld's style is not adapted for the House of Commons, and that a certain earnestness, as distinguished from impulsiveness, which characterises it, does not lie deeper than the sources of mere declamation. It was so at first; but even if he was too able a man not to adapt himself to his position, he would insensibly have found the mere gilding of his oratory disappear before the very practical rubbings which it was sure to encounter in Parliament. On the occasion of his well-known motion on retrenchment last Session his speech showed marks of the new class of training to which he had been subjected; and it is tolerably safe to predict that, while preserving the power and the remarkable capabilities which he undoubtedly possesses, he will tone his mode of speaking to a point which will make it level with the best that is heard there, while it will be elevated far above the ordinary talk which is always being spattered over the area of the people's chamber. Mr. Stansfeld's recent address at Halifax will go far to correct a notion which has prevailed that his political opinions, or rather theories, as they were deemed, were akin to his oratory—that is, quite of a transcendental order. He has been supposed to be a Republican of a Spartan breed, or a candidate for the presidency of the free State of Utopia, or any other political condition which looks most impossible in the eyes of decent doctrinaires; but, if he has described himself truly in his last manifesto, he has ripened or decayed, according to men's opinions, into a very practical and sensible politician, who is content to work out comparatively moderate ends by such machinery as is accessible, and to possess the valuable qualities of patience and hope. If it may be permitted us to give an opinion on such a matter, we should say that Mr. Stansfeld's career as a statesman has commenced.

It is something to command listening senators (a few of them, be it understood), to have leading articles written about one (in the dull season, when subjects are scarce), and to be able to discover and to disclose the secrets of the diplomacy of the leading spirits of Europe (which they have not previously known anything about themselves). These proud distinctions are reflected upon Bridgewater, because they are enjoyed by their member. If we were called on to say in a word what was Mr. Kinglake's distinguishing quality, we should say it was gestation. As with his books (it is books at last—it was book for twenty years), so with his Parliamentary speeches, his time of travail is always quadruple—nay, quintuple—that of other like producers, and the product is always akin to that of the huge parturient of the fable. In this case an essay might be written on the vitality of delusions. For a long time, both in literary and political circles—it may be, very narrow ones—there has existed a fond faith that on one fated occasion Mr. Kinglake will do something great. There is a confident belief that he is in possession of a vast store of we know not what, and that it is only out of consideration for the nervous condition of his expectant devotees that he only once in a way drops out a grain from that store, which he dandles and manipulates much after the manner of conjurors, whose best tricks are worked out of the imaginative credulity of his audiences. It is a sight to see this doubtless ingenious dealer with the amiable weaknesses of people who like to be tickled through their ears, when he professes to be about to reveal a wonderful discovery which he has made, of, say, some hidden stroke of policy of the Emperor of the French (it is a favourite device of his). How solemnly he adjures the immortal gods to bear him witness; how his voice falters, and his demeanour grows more and more mysterious; how about it and about it he goes, until his audience is giddy with his circular talk; and then, at the exact moment of projection, there drops in hollow accents from his lips the portentous revelation. When those who heard it read it next day in the grim reality of a Parliamentary report, they rub their eyes, and they are opened! Now all this kind of thing is a sort of success about once in a Session in the House of Commons; and, if so, what must it be in a little western borough? Prodigious!

It is not consistent with the purpose of these rude sketches to dwell on such demonstrations as that of Mr. Bright at Birmingham last week. That gentleman is his own painter, and his effects are so broad, and address themselves in such vigorous—we had almost said coarse—brilliancy to the whole world's eye, that they are unapproachable in a small and side-wind way. Mr. Scholefield is a man of just such modest merit as to justify the weakest hand in an effort to draw him from the shade within which he is rather apt to retire; but in this place we have to recently said our little possible towards this end that all that suggests itself from his recent public appearance is a notion that he seems to think it necessary to act as a sort of buffer to his high-pressure colleague. If so, he is bolder and more adventurous than we thought.

Last week we ventured to allude to the self-election to the championship of the Army in the House of Commons; and circumstances have arisen since to induce us to say a word or two about a cognate proceeding on the part of another member in regard to the Navy. Almost beyond a doubt the grievance-monger-in-chief of the Royal Navy in the Commons is Sir James Elphinstone, who, although a sailor, has never been in that service at all. Looking to the course he has always taken in all nautical matters under discussion, there had insensibly grown up an acceptance of a vested right in him to cosset the Navy; but during Lord Derby's last administration Sir James undertook to second the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne at the beginning of the Session. In compliance with custom, he appeared in any such uniform as he was entitled to wear; and in his case it was so odd, so like a fancy dress, and so unlike anything that anybody had ever seen, that, unless it was the regimentals of the Horse Marines, conjecture was baffled. It turned out that he was endued with the uniform of his real service—the old but now extinct East India Company's marine. To be sure, Sir James sits as member for Portsmouth; and to this hour he seems to have preserved his sea-legs for common and ordinary shore use; and, from what he says, it is apparent that he knows the difference between a handspike and a marlingspike; and he is genially bluff, and is of seamanlike build, and pleasant of countenance, even when he is most virulently denouncing abuses; and altogether gives one the idea of a good fellow, who must have been a smart officer in his time. So that really, on the whole, until Sir John Dalrymple Hay came into the House, there were good reasons why Sir James Elphinstone should be more than tolerated when he battled for—that is in a certain sense against—the Navy. At least he has the merit of being disinterested in any attempts he may make to get good done for the service, inasmuch as he can by no possibility ever participate in its advantages, except, indeed, he has his eye on the secretaryship to the Admiralty in some future Conservative Government. He really came out very well as the commander of the small squadron of Hampshire members who congregated the other day—of all places in the world—at a festival in aid of a Jewish benevolent society. This meeting afforded information of a fact, not probably generally known out of the county, that Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise is one of the members for South Hants.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of General Sir James Watson, K.C.B., of Wendover House, Bucks, was administered to in the London Court by his sons, James Watson, Esq., and John Watson, Esq., who are two of the residuary legatees, the executors having all died in the lifetime of the General, who attained the great age of ninety. Many of the legatees are also dead, the will having been executed so far back as 1837. The gallant General directs that all his effects shall be sold, except the presentation-plate given to him by the officers of the Saugor Field Force, at Java, and those of the 14th Foot, of which regiment he was Colonel. There is a legacy of £2500 to a granddaughter of the testator. The remainder of the property will be divided amongst the surviving residuary legatees.

The will of the late James Howard, Esq., of Park Hill, near Staleybridge, which was proved at Chester, contains the following charitable bequests, payable on the demise of the testator's relict:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £1000; London Missionary Society, £1000; Church Missionary Society, £1000; Religious Tract Society, £500; Home and Schools for the Sons of Missionaries, £500; Manchester Royal Infirmary, £1000; Infirmary at Ashton-under-Lyne, £1000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Old Trafford, £1000; Manchester City Mission, £1000; Methodist new Connection Missions, £1000; Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (foreign missions), £1000. The trustees under the will are the testator's widow, together Mr. W. Vaudrez, Mr. Aaron Andrew, and Mr. Frank Andrew.

The will of John Garnett Tyrie, Esq., of Kensington Garden-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved in London under £70,000 personalty. The testator, who died in December last, at Bath, executed his will in 1858, which is very brief, disposing in one clause of the whole of his estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, to his relict absolutely, appointing her also sole executrix.

By the will, just proved, of a wealthy gentleman lately deceased, William Taylor, Esq., of Dorset-square, the following charities will be benefited free of legacy duty—viz., The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £1000; Ragged School Union, Royal Free Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Orthopœdic Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, Asylum for Idiots, Society for Teaching the Blind, and the Clergy Orphan Schools, each £500. With the exception of a few other legacies to personal friends, the remainder of the property falls to a near relative of the testator, Hilary Nicholas Nissen, Esq., who is appointed residuary legatee.

It is announced that a submarine cable has just been successfully laid by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., between the port of Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and Trapani, in Sicily, a length of 200 miles.

The Havre journal talks of a diamond, just found by a negro in Brazil, far exceeding in dimensions the Koh-i-noor. It adds that Sambo means to establish with the proceeds a settlement for free blacks.

Her Majesty has issued a new Order in Council, coming into operation on the 1st of March next, to regulate the administration of justice among all British subjects and persons enjoying her Majesty's protection resident in or resorting to the Ottoman dominions. It provides for the constitution of a Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople, and of provincial Consular Courts; specifies the powers and qualifications of juries and assessors, and the jurisdiction and authority of the Consular Courts in civil and criminal matters; regulates the deportation of offenders, the registration of British subjects resident in the Ottoman dominions in a register to be kept at the various consular districts, the temporary possession of the property of British subjects dying in the Ottoman dominions, the punishment of offences against any religion established or observed in Turkey, suits and proceedings at the instance of foreigners against British subjects before the Consular Courts, and appeals to the Supreme Consular Court of her Majesty in Council. The order further grants authority to the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court to make additional rules for the observance of treaties, the regulation of procedure, &c., subject to approval by one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH BURMAH.—Colonel Phayre has been completely successful in the object of his mission to the Burmese Court. A treaty of commerce was signed in the Royal city of Mandalay on Monday, Nov. 10, 1862, between her Majesty's Government of India on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Burmah on the other part—that is to say, his Honour the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Colonel A. P. Phayre, as Envoy and Plenipotentiary of the British Government; and his Excellency the Maghway Woongyee, or Prime Minister of Burmah, as the Plenipotentiary of the Burmese Government. From native sources we learn that the following are the probable articles of the treaty:—Art. 1. Desiring to promote the interests of peace and friendship between the British and Burmese Governments, the high contracting parties agree that there shall be free and unrestricted trade between their respective territories. Art 2. The British Government agrees to remove its custom-house from the frontier, and to allow all goods and merchandise to be imported and exported free of the payment of all transit duty. Art. 3. For the present, the Burmese Government, owing to the limited amount of its territorial revenue, shall raise a moderate duty on goods, as defined in a separate schedule. Art. 4. The Burmese Government agrees to receive and recognise a British commercial agent at the capital.—*Homeward Mail.*

PARAGUAY.—We borrow the following amusing details about Paraguay from an article in the *Moniteur*, in order to show the flourishing state of free trade and free labour in that distant country. Assomption, the capital of the State, has about 12,000 inhabitants. The total population of the State amounts to about 700,000, comprising about equal numbers of whites and mulattoes, besides a few Indians and blacks, with very few foreigners. The commerce of Paraguay is insignificant, and entirely in the hands of Government. The great staple of the country is yerba maté, a kind of cabbage, the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder, in which state it is exported, being extensively used in South America as a kind of tea. When the crops of maté are being gathered the Government sends its agents to the plantations, who fix the quantity wanted by Government, as well as the price to be paid for it; the remainder is left at the disposal of the proprietor of the land. The Government sells its share to Brazil and Buenos Ayres at a large profit; but any private person wanting to export any pays a heavy tax to Government for the privilege. But this is not all. Not a workman or labourer is to be had except by applying to the Government, which hires them out at a fixed price; so that, if a man wants to build a house, he must get his masons from the State authorities, and even then he runs the risk of seeing them called off some day for the public service before his house is half finished, when he may have to wait months before he can get them back. Now the Government consists of the President, his three sons, and a daughter; so that it is not surprising that with this system, no account being ever given of the public expenditure, the President's private fortune has grown to an enormous amount. He owns one-third of the houses in the capital, besides a large proportion of the environs, without counting several large farms in the interior. The only public journal of the State, the *Semanario*, is written by the President himself; so that when he is absent it does not appear. The eldest son of the President is the only General of the State.

THE FARM.

WAIFS and strays are rare at this dull time of the year, when Mr. Wetherell's "Come away!" and Mr. Strafford's "Come along, Sir!" are hushed in the land, and they are as difficult to find as "diamonds in a dunghill." The weather, to the infinite delight of photographers as well as farmers, seems to be taking a turn; and, if wheat and barley are a bad yield, meat and wool play their part in "keeping the bank account just respectable." From Ireland there comes the tale "we have had a great deal of rain, and many sheep have died of the rot in consequence; some farmers' losses have been especially severe." One show Cotswold of Mr. Cother's Little William blood has pulled down the scales this Christmas without his head at 85lb. per quarter; and, *on dit*, that the names "Lord Dundreary" and "Colleen Bawn" are sadly run upon by contributors to the forthcoming "Shorthorn Herd-book." A foreign chemist announces, as a new discovery, that the evening milk is richer than the morning; the editor of a medical paper replies that he ascertained that through his analytical commissioner ten years ago; and a commentator is sure that he knew it at least twenty years before either of them. Mr. Garrett, the eminent implement-maker, has been made a magistrate for Suffolk; and the Oxford Farmers' Club, which has been in a failing way, is inviting lecturers to send in a list of their subjects, with terms.

The crop of calves at Warlaby this season numbers ten heifers and seven bulls; and out of these a roan heifer, by Lord of the Valley from Lady Grace (by Crown Prince, dam Specimen by Crown Prince) and a white bull from Campfollower (by Crown Prince, dam Vivandiere by Buckingham), and twin bulls from Sincerity (by Sir Samuel, dam Truth by Crown Prince) are dead. Six of the other heifers are by Lord of the Valley; to wit, a red and white from British Rose (by Prince George, dam British Girl by Leonidas), a roan from Modesty (by Buckingham, dam Monica by Raspberry), a roan from Bride Elect (by Vanguard, dam Bianca by Leonard), a red and white from Reception (by Crown Prince, dam Welcome by Water King), a roan from Lady Blithe (by Windsor, dam Blithe by Hopewell), and a red from Charlotte (by Crown Prince, dam Caroline by Fitzleonard). To these we must add a roan by Lord of the Hills from Melina (an own sister to Charlotte), a red by First Fruits from British Girl (by British Boy, dam by Leonidas), and a roan by Temperance from Georgina (by Prince George, dam Kirton by Windsor). The bull-calf list includes two by Lord of the Hills, one of them a white from Welcome (by Water King, dam Vivandiere by Buckingham), and the other a roan from Soldier's Bride (by Windsor, dam Campfollower by Crown Prince). Lord of the Valley is represented by a roan from Bridal Wreath (by Crown Prince, dam Bride Elect by Vanguard), and Prince Arthur by a red and white from the Battersea gold-medallist Queen of the Ocean (by Crown Prince, dam Red Rose by Harbinger). The list presents a very appropriate and gratifying supplement to the year of the double Battersea and Yorkshire honours. Georgina's heifer dates Sept. 20; and with the exception of the bulls from Soldier's Bride and Queen of the Ocean, which date Aug. 10 and Sept. 5, none of the 13 were born on or after July 1. The white bull from Welcome was calved on June 30. The small herd at Killerby has just lost a fine bull calf by Fitzclarence from Sweetheart, a purchase of Messrs. T. and J. Booth's, at Mr. Crawley's sale; and the calves of the past year consist of a roan heifer by Windsor from Soldier's Nurse (own sister to Campfollower), a red and white heifer by Knight Errant from Forest Queen, a red and white bull by Knight Errant from Queen of Troy, and a roan bull by Windsor from Hecuba.

The Churchill Mount Farm has an entry of 32 to the credit of the past year—viz., 20 bulls and 12 heifers. The 15 which have been dropped since October 14 are all bulls save one. Eighteen out of the lot are by Lord of the Harem, and the rest are by Royal Turk, Royal Arch, and Grand Arch. "The Harems" are nearly all roan, and the Royal Arches, dark-red. The statement that Soubadar has "never yet been beaten" is not strictly correct, as he had to bow when a yearling to his senior, Mr. Barnes's Dr. M'Hale, for the Farmers' Gazette and Railway cups at the Dublin Spring Show in '60. Another shorthorn sale is announced by Mr. Strafford, at Woodford Farm Lodge, near Thrapstone, by order of the executors of the late Mr. John York.

The Duke of Flitton, the gold medal Devon bull at Battersea, leaves Flitton on the 17th of next month to head the herd at Harptree Court, Somerset, to which Mr. J. Davy and his neighbours, Messrs. Mogridge, Halse, Merson, &c., have furnished several already. As we make it a rule never to give prices, we may simply say that "he goes at three figures." He leaves behind him at Flitton a yard full of young Dukes and Duchesses, and his portrait to Captain Davy for his forthcoming volume of the Devon Herd-book.

The *Mark Lane Express* gives the following epitome of the programme of the great International Show which is to be held at Hamburg, on July 14—20:—

There is, to begin with, an offer of £60 for the thorough-bred horse best calculated to improve and perpetuate the breed of the sound and the stout, and bred in any country, with £15 for the second to him. Then follow three classes of half-bred stallions and horses for riding and hunting, to be bred in Great Britain and Ireland; with three more divisions for carriage-horses, also to be bred in Great Britain; and two classes for ponies over and under fourteen hands, either open, as it would seem, to all the world. Amongst the heavy draught horses there are prizes of £15 each for Suffolk stallions and Suffolk mares, with similar encouragement to stallions and mares of any other English or Scotch breed, and equal amounts devoted to draught horses. Amongst the cattle are separate classes for shorthorns calved in Great Britain or Ireland, and distinguished as for bulls under and over two years old, and as cows in milk or in calf, or as heifers. The Ayrshires of Great Britain or Ireland are as handsomely recognised; but the other English or Scotch breeds—Herefords, Devons, Highlanders, Polled, and so on—are all classified together, though with two equal prizes in each division, so that a best Hereford and a best Devon would have no advantage over the other in the judge's return. The sheep will include special places for Southdowns raised in Great Britain or Ireland, and Leicesters raised in Great Britain or Ireland; for other short-wools, such as Shropshires; and for other English varieties, such as Cotswolds and Lincolns. The pig premiums, the entries for which are all open to all comers, are allotted to large breeds, medium breeds, Berkshires, small white breeds, small black breeds, and "peculiar breeds of other kinds." The grand prize, however, will be one of 700 thalers—or, in plain English, just 100 guineas—for the best steam-plough, with £45 for the second; and medals to be awarded at the discretion of the judges for implements and machinery put to work in the show yard. Premiums for poultry of every description and for agricultural produce of all kinds go to point an invitation that we believe it will be to the benefit of the English exhibitor that he should avail himself. No other man's interest is studied so much, although, of course, in an international meeting there are other classes—for Arabians, riding, carriage, and agricultural horses bred on the Continent; with yet more extended divisions for Moorish, Holland, Jutland, Swiss, Charolaise, Norman, Brittany, and other cattle; as well as for Merino, Moor, and other foreign sorts of sheep.

Lieutenant Powlett has drawn up an interesting report on a leper village at Turn-Tarn, in the district of Umritsur. Some fifty years ago Runjeet Singh built a temple there, and among the beggars who flocked to share in the offerings was a large body of lepers who were employed as menials. The reputation of the tank for mitigating leprosy attracted others, and gradually the whole establishment passed into their hands. There are now 138 under a leper Mahunt, who organises them into begging gangs, perambulating the country for months. The Punjab Government has decided to send all the Lahore and Umritsur lepers there, and to contribute eighty rupees a month, with some land, for their support. This arrangement will, of course, be so made as to prevent the contribution being accepted as if for the temple.

SERVIAN GIPSIES.—The gipsies are a very numerous body in Servia; they are met with in all parts of the country; and the energetic part which they took during the war with Turkey, and the services which they rendered to the national cause, have tended to give them a higher position here than in most other countries of Europe. They are mostly members of the Greek Church, frequenting the churches like the other inhabitants of the country, and are altogether of more settled habits than gipsies in general, though they are still reckoned a class apart from either the Wallachians or the Servians, and are especially excluded from the suffrage. On the borders of Turkey many of the gipsy bands profess the Mohammedan faith. These people are the charcoal-burners, the tinkers and smiths, the basket-makers and trinket-venders, as well as the musicians of Servia. In the winter months they collect in the towns, but in the summer time they resort to more congenial haunts, and are chiefly to be found in the recesses of the forests. The dress of this people, but more especially that of the women, is almost identical with that which, from the paintings in the tombs of Thebes, we know to have been the dress of the people of old Egypt, by many presumed to have been the native place of the gipsies. The headdress, especially, bears the closest resemblance to that which is found in the paintings from Egypt preserved in the British Museum. In complexion they are as dark as the Hindoos or Nubians, and finer bronze figures than the naked gipsy children can nowhere be seen. In summer time, and when they are in their homes in the woods, not the children only, but the adults also, throw off the cumbersome and useless garb of civilised life, and roam about completely naked—wonderful models for the painter or sculptor.—*Dorton's "Servia and the Servians."*

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MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT at Exeter Hall on the evening of Friday, the 16th inst., drew one of the greatest audiences we have ever seen in that place. It was, indeed, so excessively crowded that an unseemly disturbance was caused by the clamorous complaints of persons who had purchased tickets but had been unable to obtain places. Such things might be easily prevented by limiting the sale of tickets, so as not to exceed the capacity of the hall. The performances consisted of Mendelssohn's music to Racine's tragedy of "Athalie" and Mozart's "Requiem." The former of these works has been already performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, but, as yet, is comparatively little known to the public; the latter has long been an object of admiration and delight to every real lover of music. The circumstances attending the composition and production of "Athalie" — the last great effort of Mendelssohn's genius—are of great interest. Racine's celebrated play is denominated a *tragédie lyrique*, and belongs, in some measure, to the musical stage; for the termination of each act is similar to the finale of a grand tragic opera. They are scenes in which assemblages of the people and the priests and attendants of the temple are introduced. They are written in lyrical measures, so as to be performed with choral and concerted music. Racine's famous tragedy was written for the purpose of being represented by the young ladies of Mdme. de Maintenon's religious seminary of St. Cyr, but was afterwards brought before the public with all the "pomp of circumstance" of theatrical display, with all the splendour of music, scenery, and spectacle. It has been said that the music was composed by the celebrated Lulli; but this is a mistake, for Lulli was dead before the date of the production of the play. At all events the original music, whoever was its author, has been long since lost and forgotten. In the year 1846 a German version of the tragedy was brought out at Berlin, with music (composed at the desire of the King) by Mendelssohn. It created a great sensation in Germany, and attracted the attention of our late lamented Prince Consort, under whose auspices a performance of the music took place at Windsor, before a great assemblage of the Court and the aristocracy, on New-Year's Day, 1847. In the season of 1849 a performance of it was given by the Philharmonic Society with so much effect that it was repeated, by command of the Queen, at the subsequent concert. A poetical narrative of the incidents of the drama, written by Mr. Bartholomew, Mendelssohn's well-known friend and coadjutor, was recited by the late Mr. Bartley, the musical scenes being introduced in their proper places. When the music came to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, the same plan was adopted, and, no doubt, will always be followed in future. The performance of the 16th inst. was the most complete and magnificent that ever has been given in this country. The solo parts, all written for female voices, were sung by Miss Parepa, Mrs. Netherclift (late Miss Fanny Rowland), and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. The illustrative verses were recited by Mr. Phelps with such beauty and variety of elocution that his fine declamation repeatedly called forth bursts of applause. The choruses were grand in the extreme, and the instrumental music displayed all the powers of the superb orchestra. The noble overture in particular, and the grand "March of the Levites," one of the most martial strains ever imagined, were executed with wonderful vigour. The whole performance, in short, was most exciting, and the audience, by the vehemence of their plaudits, expressed their admiration and delight. Of the divine "Requiem" of Mozart—that work of incomparable sublimity and pathos, the death-song of the immortal musician, uttered, as it were, with his latest breath—it would be superfluous to say more than that it received the fullest justice from the performers. The solo parts were exquisitely sung by Miss Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Weiss; and the execution of the choruses was the perfection of power, delicacy, and expression.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of the 19th inst. was as numerously attended as usual, but was scarcely (at least, so we thought) of the usual interest. The two concerted instrumental pieces, generally selected from the works of the very greatest masters, were by composers of only secondary rank. The concert opened with a quintet for the piano and stringed instruments, by Schumann. The second part began with a violin quartet by Schubert. As to the merits of these musicians there is much difference of opinion, but no one will say that either of them is a Mozart, a Beethoven, or a Mendelssohn. They were, however, admirably executed, Herr Pauer being the pianist and M. Sainton playing the first violin. The other instrumental pieces were a romance by Viotti, charmingly played on the violoncello by Piatti, and Beethoven's sonata in C minor for the piano and violin, performed by Pauer and Sainton. The chief attraction of this concert, we believe, was the presence of Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang the celebrated "Adelaida" of Beethoven, and the air, "If with all your hearts," from "Elijah." Miss Banks sung "Where the bee sucks"—not the exquisite melody of Arne, but an air by Mr. Sullivan, a young composer, who has had the presumption to reset the beautiful words of Shakspeare.

Our favourite prima donna, Mdlle. TITIENS, made her first appearance at Naples, on the 6th of this month, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia. Her début created a sensation—a furore—which, according to every account, has never been equalled there since the days of Malibran. The vast and splendid theatre of San Carlo was crowded. The audience—for continental audiences do not take anything or anybody on trust—received the stranger in silence; but she had not uttered many bars of her first pathetic air, when a storm of applause burst with true Italian vehemence from every corner of the house, and continued during the whole opera. She was twelve times called before the curtain, and each time greeted with shouts and acclamations. The voice of the public was echoed by the journals, three or four of which we have seen. All of them are enthusiastic and rapturous, and some of them are able and discriminating in their descriptions of her person, her acting, her vocal powers, and the Italian grace and purity of her style. The present company at the San Carlo seems to contain several remarkable performers, especially Sirchia, the primo tenore, who is described as a young singer of great merit. Armandi, too, whom our readers will remember at Her Majesty's Theatre, has been received with favour in the character of Masaniello, and is much praised, though more as a singer than an actor. The stage arrangements, however, are very defective, and the secondary characters ill supported. "I wish," a musical correspondent of great eminence writes to us, "that people who are not content with the theatre in London would go to Italy. They would soon hear with what sort of rubbish they must be content."

We learn with satisfaction that Mr. HENRY JOHN LINCOLN, whose lectures on the Operatic overture excited so much interest in our musical circles last season, is about to deliver, at the Russell Institution, two lectures on "The Genius of Bach and Handel," illustrated by the performance of pieces selected from the instrumental music of these great masters.

The ship John Williams Montrose, 200 tons, from Newcastle for Lisbon, foundered at sea on Jan. 8. Her crew were landed at Penzance.

The *North Pacific Review*, a monthly literary journal of considerable merit, with illustrations, has been started at San Francisco.

The claims of Mrs. Chisholm have been brought before the New South Wales Assembly on a proposal for granting that lady £3000 as a gratuity. Those who supported the application did so on the ground that Mrs. Chisholm was poor and old; that she had done much to assist immigration; and that at great personal toil she had watched over the moral and physical welfare of the young women whose position on arrival was so precarious and unsettled.

The *New York Tribune* says:—"Two nephews of the distinguished Hungarian Governor Kossuth, who have been serving in the army of Italy for the last two years, have arrived in this city, intending to offer their services in any capacity to the Government of the United States in its contest with the rebellion. A son of Mdme. Ruttkai, another sister of the ex-Governor, has also entered our service."

The first important step towards establishing a medical school in Victoria has been taken in the foundation of a lectureship of medicine at the Melbourne University. It is to be hoped (says the *Melbourne Argus*) that this will be followed up in the foundation of other lectureships of surgery, &c., so that the young men of the colony may have an opportunity of qualifying themselves here for the practice of the various branches of the medical profession, without being compelled to go to England for a qualification. The first lecturer appointed is Dr. Eades, on "Materia Medica."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A COMPETITOR.—The committee of the Problem Tourney have determined, we understand, to expunge Mr. Campbell's name from the list of prizeholders (which appears rather hard upon that admirable composer), and to redistribute the prizes thus:—Mr. Conrad Bayer takes the first prize; Mr. Plachutta the second; Mr. Novotny the third; and the Rev. G. M. Arthur (our "G. M.") the fourth.

W. W. D., I. Law, F. H. S., AND OTHERS.—Mr. Conrad Bayer's prize problem, No. 983, is perfectly correct. The fault lies in the solution sent us, which was not sufficiently explicit. To the variations first given add the following:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes B, or (a)	2. R to Q 7th	Kt to K 6th
(a) 1.	B to K Kt 7th	(He may play differently, but Mate equally follows in the four moves.)	
2. Q to K R 4th	Kt takes B		
(If R to K B 8th, or B takes R, then follow 3. B to K 6th, and mate next move.)		3. R to Q 4th	K takes R
		4. P to K 6th, discovering checkmate.	

3. Q takes Kt, and mates next move.

R. M. A.—1. As regards Problem No. 983, see notice above to "W. W. D.," &c. 2. You are wrong in supposing there is any misprint in the solution of 985. Look at it again. 3. We have no recollection of it. Can you send a second diagram?

D. C. L.—Yes, it reads very like it; but the beautiful work of Mr. Figgins was not a facsimile of "Lucena," but of Caxton's "Book of the Chess."

C. F. H., Bury.—You will find it can really be accomplished in three moves, incredible as it appears.

R. W., Vienna.—A reply shall be forwarded. We agree with you that the unsuccessful competitors in the late problem tourney have just reason to complain of the negligence of the committee in awarding a chief prize twice to inaccurate compositions; but you are wrong in speaking of that committee as an *English* jury. The majority, if not the whole, of the acting members are foreigners.

VALENTINE.—The book of the Congress we presume to be nearly ready, but have not yet seen it announced for publication.

L. DOONER, Dublin.—It can be easily solved also by 1. P takes Kt (ch.), &c.

G. F. R.—An obvious mate in *three* moves:—1. R to K R 5th; 2. Kt to K 3rd, and Rook mates.

PALAMEDES.—We have already explained that the revised code of laws proposed by the committee of the late Congress was vigorously opposed at the only meeting where its provisions were canvassed, and it has since been deservedly rejected in France, in Germany, and America.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 985 by R. V., Ernest; C. W. B. Dover; T. M., C. F. K., A. W. Exeter, Cora, Wilfred, Box and Cox, Henry Bonnerges, X. Y. Z., R. Grove, H. C. H., I. R., W. W. P., Felix Iota, Robert, Circle, D. C. L., Omega; I. D., Athenæum Club; Stanley; M., of Louvain; Pip, H. H. D., Vernon, C. Y.; H.M.S., Dauntless; Petros, Nemo, G. T. G., Percy; F., Palais Royale; A. Z., 1863, B. Lifer, Wrangler, Andrew, G. M.D., F. R. S., Gorilla, M. P., Major H., Mitre, Philo S., Oxonienais, John Brown, Rector, Derevon, Fenton are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 986.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd	K to K 5th (best)	with Q to K 6th (ch), and gives mate next move.)	
2. R to K B 6th	Q takes Q, or Q takes R, or R takes Q.	3. Kt to Kt 5th (ch). Q takes Kt	
		4. R or Q (according to Black's play)	

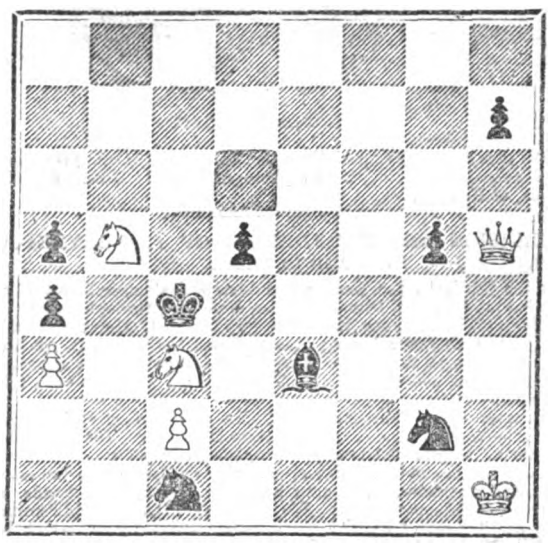
(If he play 2. B to Q B 2nd, White answers) to K 6th (mate).

PROBLEM NO. 987.

By Mr. PLACHUTTA.

One of the Prize Problems in the late Chess Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A brilliant little Skirmish between two of our leading players, Messrs. BODEN and MACKENZIE.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt takes Q P	
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	(This is very clever, and leads to some beautiful variations.)	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14.	Q to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	(Had he taken the Kt, he would inevitably have lost the game in a few moves.)	
5. Castles	B to Q B 4th	15. Kt takes K B P	
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	(This, again, is highly ingenious.)	
7. P takes Kt	P takes B	15.	B takes K B P (ch.)
8. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq	16. K to B sq	Q takes Kt
(If he had interposed his Q Bishop, White would probably have answered with Kt to K Kt 5th, having then a winning attack.)		(He has no other resource.)	
9. B to K Kt 5th	P takes P	17. R to K Kt 4th (ch)	Q to K Kt 3rd
10. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq	18. R takes Q (ch)	It P takes R
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th	19. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
(It is tolerably evident that if Black had captured the Kt he would have been mated in two moves.)		20. Q takes B	R takes B
12. Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt	21. P to K R 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
(He ought rather to have played his K Bishop to B sq.)		22. Q to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd
13. R takes B	P to K B 4th	23. Q to Q B 5th	

And Black, after a short time, resigned.

Another lively Affair between the same Opponents.

(Giuoco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P takes Kt	K to Kt sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to R sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	14. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	15. R takes R	Q takes R
5. P to Q 4th	B takes P	16. B to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
6. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	17. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
7. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
8. B takes K B P (ch)		19. Q to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
(Very good indeed. Black by this temporary sacrifice achieves a lasting success.)		20. R to K B sq	Q to K 2nd
8.	K takes B	21. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
9. P takes K P	Kt takes P	22. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K 4th
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Kt to K Kt 3rd	23. Q to K B 2nd	B to K 3rd
11. P to K 5th	R to K B sq	24. R to K sq	Q to Q 3rd
		25. Q to K B 6th, and White surrenders.	

A smart Game played in the late Match between Messrs. MACKENZIE and M'DONALD.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	11. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt (best)
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	12. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
3. P takes P	P takes P	13. Q to K R 4th.)	
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	11.	Kt to K 5th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	(This is highly ingenious, and quite unforeseen.)	
6. Castles	Castles	12. B takes Kt	P takes B
7. B to K Kt 5th		13. R takes P	R to Q 4th
(Many good players prefer moving this Bishop to K 3rd. We believe, however, that it is at least as well posted at K Kt 5th.)		14. R to K sq	P to K B 3rd
7.	B to K 3rd	15. B to K R 4th	P takes Kt
8. P to Q B 3rd		16. K B P takes P	Kt takes K P
(Hardly so good as Kt to Q B 3rd.)		17. P takes Kt	B takes K P
8.	Q Kt to Q 2nd	18. K to R sq	B takes K R P
9. R to K sq	P to Q B 3rd	19. Q to K Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd
(Here Mr. Mackenzie falls in vigour as much as his opponent. Why not have played this Pawn to B 4th?)		20. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K B 5th
10. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q B 2nd	21. Q to K R 3rd	Q R to K B sq
11. P to K B 4th		22. R to K 2nd	Q to K B 2nd
(The following line of play appears to give White a very fine position:—		23. B to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 4th
		24. B takes B	R to K R 4th
		25. B takes Q R	R takes Q (ch)
		26. K to Kt sq	Q to K R 4th
		27. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th, and White resigns.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A COAL-OIL PYROMETER, invented by Mr. G. Tagliabue, was exhibited at a meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The vessel containing the coal-oil, the quality of which is to be tested, is placed in a reservoir of water which is heated by a small spirit-lamp. A thermometer, the bulb of which is immersed in the oil, indicates the temperature. Openings in the lid of the vessel containing the oil are provided with lids, which are removed at a proper time to admit atmospheric air, which, combining with the gas generated with the oil, forms an explosive mixture. A taper is introduced from time to time into a tube projecting from the top of the vessel, and when the gas and air have combined in the proper proportion the mixture is ignited by the taper and explodes, the height of the thermometer at the moment of the explosion indicating the quality of the oil.

LIFE IN THE DEEP OCEAN.—We read in the *Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Boston, U. S.*, an observation of Mr. Marcou, in regard to deep-sea soundings, that a Norwegian naturalist had recently obtained, by means of the same instruments used by Captain M'Clintock and Dr. Wallich, between Cape North and Spitzbergen, living animals from a depth of 8400ft. (more than a mile and a half). At this depth, where the temperature was only three-tenths of a degree centigrade (nearly the freezing point), were found living polyps, mussels, tunicata, annelides, and bright-coloured crustaceans. The same naturalist had found ammonites (probably Jurassic) and leaves resembling those of the palmetto (probably Miocene) at Spitzbergen.

THE PRESENCE OF CHOLESTERINE (the fatty matter of bile) has been determined in various vegetables by M. Beneke. He states that, after suspending the hard yolk of egg, cerebral substance, veal jelly, and other substances of an animal origin, for thirty-six hours in alcohol, at a temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees cent., by after-treatment M. Virchow obtains a substance which he has named "mycline." M. Beneke shows that this substance always contains cholesterine, and proceeds to show that it is to be found in several vegetables, especially peas, in several species of grain, and even in olive oil. M. Beneke is continuing his researches on this interesting subject. —*Journal de Pharmacie.*

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The suit of the city of Philadelphia against this corporation, claiming to tax the hall, has been decided in favour of the society. Our readers will be interested in reading the concluding lines of the judgment given by Judge Read:—"The first president of this society was the originator of the first fire company, the first public library, the first hospital, and the first academy, now the University of Pennsylvania; a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Minister to France, one of our Ministers Plenipotentiary who signed the provisional articles and the definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain; and, finally, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. This was Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the patriot and the philosopher; and I cannot but express a confident hope that the city and the state of which he was so distinguished an ornament will never permit the hands of the taxgatherer to diminish the fund devoted to the interests of science in every part of the world, both in peace and in war, and belonging to a society of which he was the founder."

A NEW FORM OF SULPHUR was lately shown at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by M. H. St. Claire Deville, who had received it from a young German chemist, M. Dissenbacher. By adding to pure sulphur a four-hundredth or even a few thousand parts of chlorine or iodine the sulphur was made perfectly soft, so that it might be spread in thin leaves, as flexible as leaves of wax. This fact may, perhaps, tend to explain the sulphurisation of indiarubber. When pressed in the hand, the modified sulphur acquired a certain degree of hardness.

THE VINEGAR EEL (Anguillula aceti) is the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Jabez Hogg in the last number of that pleasant periodical the *Popular Science Review*. We learn that the anguillulæ were observed in corn and described by T. Needham so far back as 1744, and afterwards by other naturalists, who, however, held many erroneous opinions respecting them. In one grain of corn Bauer found "seven full grown and a hundred young eels all alive, besides a great many eggs; and upon being placed in water they were seen twisting and wriggling about like so many serpents." Mr. Hogg notices the various species of anguillulæ—viz., the A. tritici, of blighted corn; A. aceti, of vinegar, or any substance undergoing vinous fermentation; A. glutini, of sour paste, almost certainly the same as the A. aceti; and A. fluviatilis, found in waste waters among decaying vegetable matters. The A. aceti is only found in the inferior and diluted vinegars of commerce, not in the strong vinegars sent out by respectable manufacturers. Mr. Hogg appends to his paper a plate representing the animal in various phases of its life. We regret to learn, by the conclusion of the paper, that the microscope, in the hands of quacks, is degraded into an instrument to alarm the minds of ignorant hypochondriacs, who are shown by its aid animalculæ such as vinegar eels existing in any fluid secretion, merely by the addition of a very small particle of sour paste, in which the minute creatures remain in a dormant state till aroused to activity by the presence of a very small amount of moisture. It is to be hoped that these terrors will be dissipated with the increased knowledge of the microscope, which shows us that there is no fluid or solid in nature free from the rudiments of animal and vegetable organisms, ready to burst into existence when the favouring conditions arrive, as is shown in the case of boiled distilled water.

CHEMISTRY OF STEEL.—A paper on this subject, by M. H. Caron, has been laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Karsten, it is said, remarked that when untempered steel is acted on by acids a substance resembling graphite remains, which is not present when tempered steel is substituted. This substance, he stated, was a compound of six atoms of carbon and one of iron. Berthier, also, by treating cast steel with iodine, which did not completely dissolve it, separated another carburet of iron. M. Caron states that, after numerous experiments, he has not been able to obtain this carburet of iron, and hence is compelled to conclude that it was probably only a mixture of carbon and metal, in which the latter was mechanically protected by the former against the dissolving action. Nevertheless, he hopes that his experiments have produced another element to be considered in the determination of the true state of the carbon in steel of different qualities. He subjected, 1st, steel in its original state; 2nd, steel which had been submitted to prolonged hammering; and, 3rd, tempered steel—to the action of hydrochloric acid and heat, drying the residuum in hydrogen. The graphitous substance, when taken from the acid, was washed, dried in a stove, and weighed. In 100 grammes of dissolved steel of each kind he found the following residuum:—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Carbon	0·825	0·560	traces
Iron	0·557	0·445	traces
Silica	0·242	0·238	0·240
	1·624	1·243	0·240

Thus, the effect produced in a complete manner by tempering is found to be partially realised by hammering, and the qualities which constitute steel seem to increase as the proportion of carbon which combines intimately with the iron increases. M. Caron states this on account of the opinion generally entertained that the larger the amount of carbon separated by the acid the less intimate is its combination with the metal. For further details on the subject we must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy.

THE GEODESY OF THE CONTINENT.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Faye read a memoir in reference to the proceedings consequent to the conference between the Government authorities and savants of various parts of Germany with the object of combining the triangulations of Germany and Italy; the final result to be the measure of an arc of the meridian equivalent to the Anglo-French arc, and the construction of a series of arcs of parallels to a scale, by means of this great meridian. By these parallels the triangulations of England and France would soon be attached to the Russian meridian, so that in a short time Europe would be covered with an immense network, from which science might draw, with full hands, numerical elements for the most important researches both in relation to the mathematical figure of the globe and to the local irregularities of which that figure bears the impression. On this M. Le Verrier remarked that in France the necessity had long been felt of determining with exactness the astronomical co-ordinates of the principal summits of the French triangulations, in order to compare them with the geodesic co-ordinates. He gave also a sketch of the measures which had been taken to effect this. A lively and rather warm discussion followed in regard to which of the departments the honourable and onerous duty belonged of thus completing the studies required to fix definitively the true figure of the country (France)—to the officers of the Bureau des Longitudes, who, aided first by the corps of Geographic Engineers, and finally by the officers of the Staff Major, had with so much ardour and perseverance accomplished a work which is a true scientific monument; or to the officers of the Imperial Observatory. M. Faye took the part of the Bureau, and was opposed by M. Le Verrier, the director of the Observatory. Eventually, M. Faye's memoir was ordered to be printed, and the subject dropped.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURE.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.S., the new Fullerian Professor, commenced his course "On Animal Mechanics" on the 20th inst., when he considered the source and nature of animal mechanical power. Our body is a true machine—making use of the lever, pulley, and wedge; governed by mind acting through nerve. It moves by means of muscle, or contractile tissue, which is found in the highest animals and even in the vegetable kingdom. This muscle is formed of primary and secondary fasciculi, or bundles, and is composed of 70 parts water, 15 fibrin or syntonin, 2 albumen, and 2 of fat and salts. It possesses nutritive, sensory, and motive properties. It absorbs oxygen and gives off carbonic acid, and undergoes a real process of waste and repair. Its contraction is effected by a change in the arrangement of its particles, which are shortened in one way and widened in another. Its contractile power and its power of developing a current of electricity were shown in the limbs of frogs. The remarkable phenomena attending muscular contraction, physical, chemical, and electrical, were described and illustrated; and the various theories as to their nature and cause discussed. Professor Marshall expressed his opinion that *rigor mortis*, or stiffening after death, was due to chemical change rather than to the last dying act of muscular contractility, as thought by some physiologists

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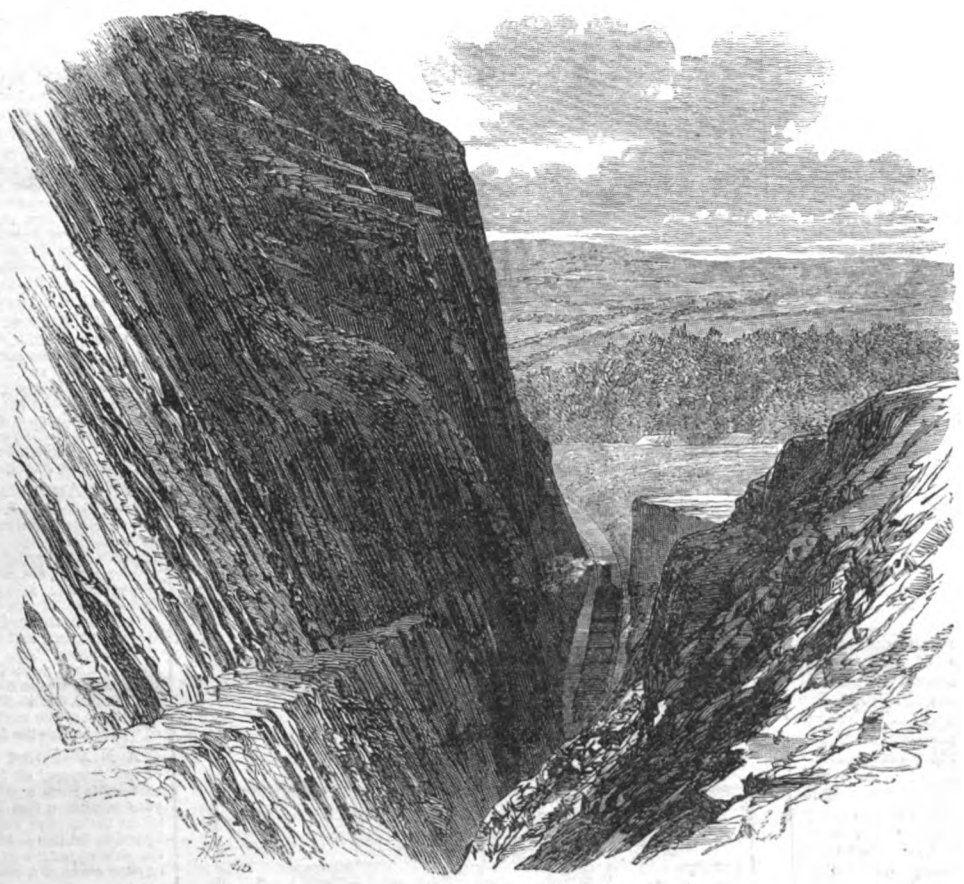
THE NEWTOWN AND MACHYNLLETH RAILWAY, NORTH WALES.

THIS line is twenty-three miles long from its junction with the Newtown and Llanidloes, at Moat-lane, to Machynlleth; but the company has running powers over the Newtown and Llanidloes line to Newtown, making the aggregate length about thirty miles. At about a mile and a half from the junction the line reaches Caersws, formerly a very important Roman station, and still of great interest to the antiquary. It then proceeds along the valley of the Carno until it reaches the highest table-land of Montgomeryshire, and passes through the wonderful cutting at Talerddig, of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph by Mr. W. Ward, of Newtown. This is one of the most wonderful cuttings in the world, the solid rock being cut to a depth of 120ft. At first a tunnel was contemplated; but the idea was abandoned because the rock afforded excellent building-stone, in which the neighbourhood is deficient, and the stone was used in the construction of the bridges, some of which are of an extensive description. After leaving Talerddig, the line crosses an immense ravine by an embankment and a bridge, the latter spanning the Aberystwith road at an elevation of nearly 50ft. The country in this place presents a picturesque appearance; and, as the railway does not descend into the narrow valley, but runs along the side of the hill, the traveller has an excellent opportunity of seeing the beauties of the scenery, which offers new and attractive features at almost every point. By a series of heavy embankments and bridges, the line at length reaches the valley of the Twymyn, about a mile beyond Llanbrynmair. Following the course of the river for some distance, and crossing it no less than five times, the line stretches away to the beautiful valley of the Dovey, along whose banks it winds its way into Machynlleth station, which is placed at a few hundred yards from the town itself, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the Aberystwith Railway. Amongst the more noteworthy works on this line we ought to mention a magnificent bridge over the Twymyn, at Tyrrhos, consisting of three arches; its extreme height being 70ft. from the water to the level of the rails. The line is laid with double-faced rails, chairs, and patent signals; and the cost, with permanent station, &c., is about £10,000 per mile.

This railway was formally opened at Machynlleth on the 3rd inst. by Countess Vane with a few apposite remarks. Her Ladyship said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—About four years ago I had the pleasure of cutting the first sod of the Newtown and Machynlleth Railway; and I need not, in proceeding formally to open the railway, express the sincere gratification which it now gives me to be present on this happy occasion and to wish prosperity to the undertaking. May it fully realise the expectations of its promoters; may it tend to the development of the neighbourhood, with which I have been connected since my earliest days, and in which I feel the deepest interest. I will not trespass longer on your time except to declare to you the welcome news that the Newtown and Machynlleth line is now opened." Addresses were also given by Earl Vane, Sir Watkyn W. Wynn, the Marquis of Blandford, and others. The proceedings were pleasantly relieved by the presentation of a silver spade by Mr. Davies, the contractor of the line, to Countess Vane, "to commemorate the cutting of the first sod of the railway by her Ladyship on the 27th of November, 1858."

The day was kept as a high holiday at Machynlleth, and the quiet little town looked quite gay with its display of arches and evergreens.



TALERDDIG CUTTING.

We give an Engraving of the scene during the opening ceremonial at Machynlleth station, from a photograph by the Messrs. J. and E. Owen, of Newtown.

COLLISION AND FOUNDERING OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LA PLATA.

ON the 6th inst., the London and Liverpool steamer Liverpool and the barque La Plata, bound to Lima, were lost, through coming into collision off Point Lynas, in St. George's Channel. Happily not a life was lost, both crews having time to lower the boats and get away before the vessels went down. The subjoined depositions of the master of the Liverpool, and of the chief officer of La Plata have been taken on oath:—

Captain Wm. Charlesworth, master of the Liverpool steamer, states:—We left London on the 30th of December. The steamer was brigantine-rigged, 480 tons gross register, and belonged to Messrs. T. A. Tamplin and Co., of Liverpool. She was iron-built, and classed in Lloyd's register. Her crew mustered twenty-three hands, and there were three passengers. We called in at Plymouth and Penzance, and at 10 p.m. of the 6th we were off Point Lynas, which bore S.S.E., three-quarters of a mile distant, the wind blowing fresh from the S.S.E. The steamer's course was S.E. by E., when a light was seen right ahead, about half a mile distant. We ported our helm, which put her head S.E., and in about four minutes afterwards the helm was put hard aport, until her head was S.S.E. The other vessel (which proved to be La Plata, from Liverpool) starboarded her helm; and, seeing that a collision was certain, I stopped and reversed the engines full speed. We had stopped her way, and the engines were reversing when the barque struck us on the port midships with great force. Finding we were fast sinking we got the boats out, and had the passengers and crew safely put into them. Soon afterwards she went down. We were picked up by a schooner, and landed the next morning at Holyhead.

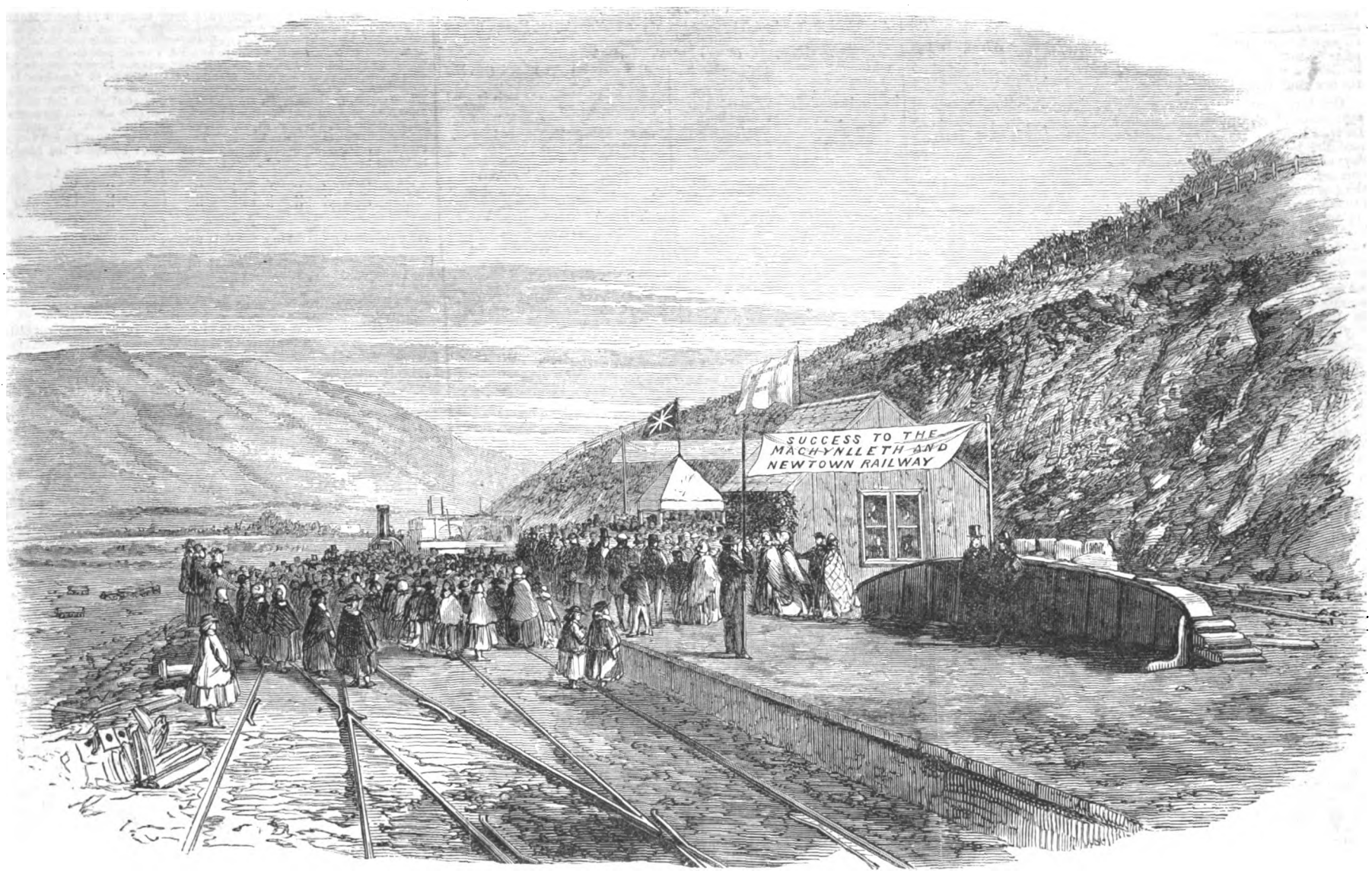
Mr. Enos Faulkener Mackintosh, chief officer of the barque La Plata, who was in charge of the watch at the time of the collision, states:—The ship was bound to Lima, with a general cargo, consigned to different merchants in Peru. She was built of iron, 275 tons register, and the owners were Messrs. Imery Tomlinson, at Liverpool. We left Liverpool on the 6th, at 9.50 p.m. On that day the ship was lying three miles off Point Lynas, bearing S.S.W.; the weather was hazy, with a fresh breeze from the N.E. The course we were steering was N.W. by W., when a light was seen right ahead. At first it seemed to be a fixed light, and we expected it was that at the Skerries. About two or three minutes after ten o'clock we saw the light a little on the starboard bow, as also a green light, which proved to be the steam-ship which had recently crossed the barque's bows, and immediately starboarded the helm a little, and directly I had done so I saw the steamer's three lights and her red and bright light. Seeing a collision was inevitable, if not quickly prevented, the helm was put hard aport. After this was done some person in the steamer shouted out to me to port the helm, but in another minute the vessels came into collision, the barque's bow striking the steamer in the main chains. The barque's fore compartment was stove, and immediately filled. We took to the pumps and endeavoured to keep her afloat, but she sunk about ten o'clock in the morning. We were picked up in our boat by a steamer.

Captain Pearson, of La Plata, estimates the value of her cargo (chiefly general goods) at £30,000, and the ship at £5000. Captain Charlesworth values the Liverpool steamer at £20,000, and her cargo at £40,000. The loss will chiefly fall on the underwriters.

Our Engraving of the collision is from a sketch taken by Mr. W. Woods, of Everton, near Liverpool.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT BERLIN.

THOUGH the habits and customs of different nations are rapidly giving way to one general mode of life, still there remain in their social features certain idiosyncracies. As with the Spaniard bull-fighting, with the Englishman the prize-ring and the turf, have an interest for the great body of the people, so there is in Germany the theatre. The theatre mania seems to be thoroughly mixed up with Teutonic flesh and blood. In Berlin, for instance, besides numerous unlicensed amateur theatres, which during the winter time open their doors to their admirers, performances take place in the families of the wealthier classes on birthdays and numerous other festival occasions. Our Engraving on page 104, from a drawing of Mr. Ludwig Leoffler, of Berlin, represents the preparation of one of these latter performances. In the family of a banker is the poor but coxcombical Baron, the favoured admirer of the daughter—in the front group; in the other groups to the right and left the preparation, the arrival, &c., are represented.



THE OPENING CEREMONY AT MACHYNLLETH.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

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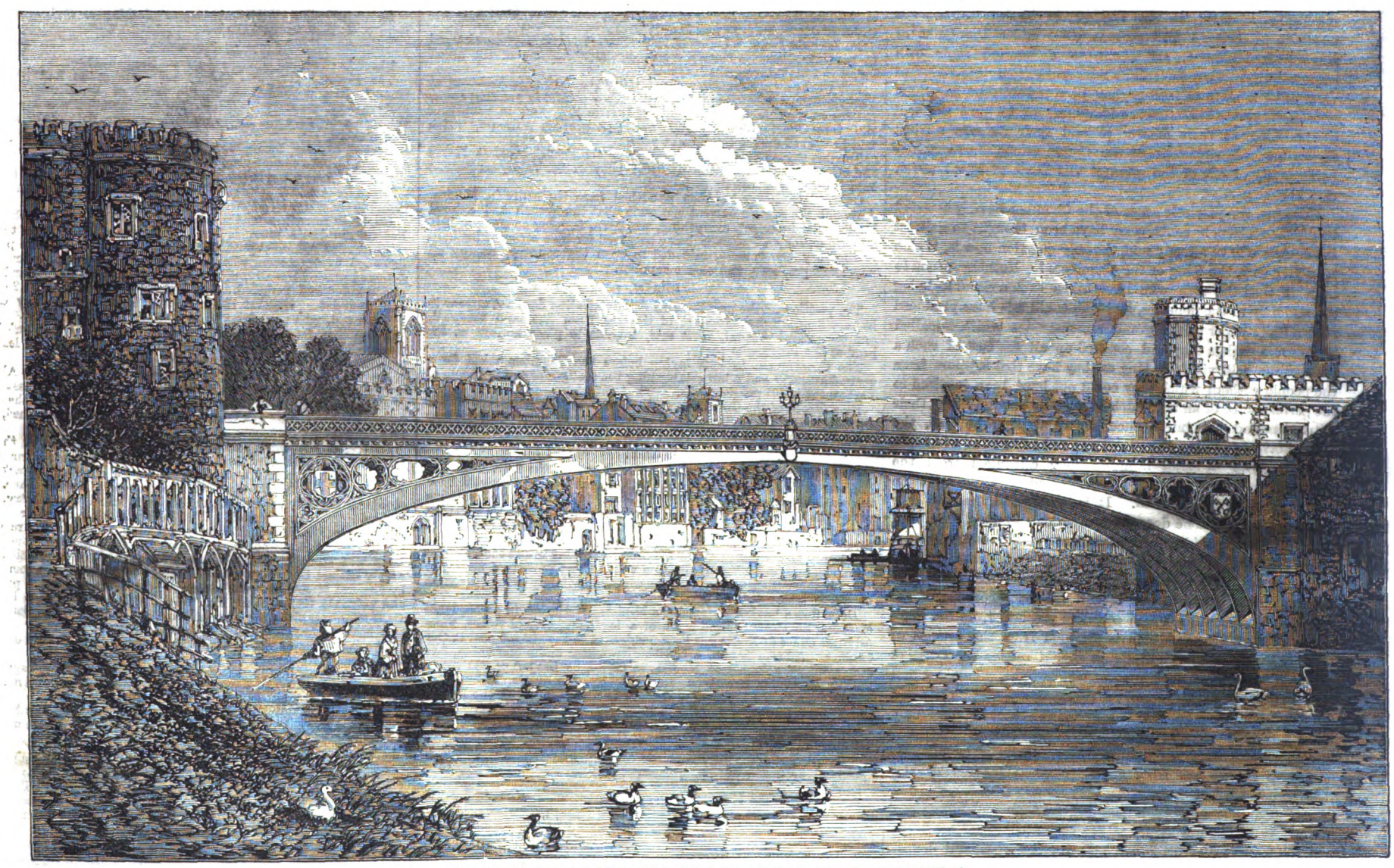
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1186.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PRUSSIA—WHAT NEXT?

MOST practical men, we apprehend, would prefer to live under a Despotism rather than under a Constitutional Government in which the Constitution is not permitted freely to work. In the former case an inevitable evil may be, if not accepted, endured, in the hope that endurance is only for a while; but in the latter, as the promise is kept to the ear and broken to the hope, the most irritating condition of social and political life is present to a people who feel that if they wish to exercise undoubted rights they may have to struggle for them. Something like this eminently unsatisfactory state of things has existed in Prussia ever since the reigning Monarch began to rule by what he believes a Divine right of his own, instead of that delegation of authority which was represented in his regency for his brother. The nature and progress of the contest between the King and his Chambers on the issue of constitutionalism which has been going on for some time is so well known that it is not necessary to recall its events to remembrance, beyond stating that at one time it seemed as if his Majesty had determined to try his chance of conducting the affairs of his kingdom without any legislative or representative body at all. It did not, however, quite come to that, and the reassembling of the constitutional estates of the realm has been marked by a step on the part of the Chamber of Deputies which advances the struggle another stage, and one so decisive that it is not easy to see how it can be carried on any further in its existing mode. If the Address to the King which has just been proposed is presented to him (and there seems every reason to suppose that it will) the only alternative is the yielding by his Majesty of the points in dispute, or his assertion of absolutism, followed by an attempt to abolish the Constitution. Labouring, as he appears to be, under a species of political dementia, it is not at all improbable that this will be his next proceeding; and after that, unless the spirit of the people of Prussia is grievously misrepresented in the Chambers, the contest must take another form, at the nature of which it is only necessary to hint.

The ground taken by the Deputies is unimpeachable; and if, as is well believed, they are supported with singular unanimity by the country, they cannot possibly yield an inch of it. Conscious, and properly conscious, of the constitutional trust which has been committed to them, they have, with a rare union of courage, firmness, and moderation, resisted a series of assaults upon the Constitution, which was won by efforts of another kind; and the Address, which has been voted by a large majority, may be taken to be their ultimatum. As it is composed, it combines all the qualities which such a document should possess; and it leaves neither to the King nor to themselves any loophole of escape from its requirements. It begins by laying down that which the deputies believe to be their undoubted duty at once to the Crown and the Constitution—that of stating fully and without reserve the actual condition of the realm; and it then proceeds to propound distinctly a series of violations of the Constitution, nominally by the Ministers, but in reality by the King. It is one of the essential provisions of the Constitution that the Chambers should vote a Budget for each year prospectively, and in the Address complaint is made that the Executive withdrew from the consideration of the Chambers that of 1863, and had incurred expenditure which had been not only not provided for, but objected to and refused, by a representative assembly, whose first right was thus neutralised and set at nought. This paragraph of the Address is eminently suggestive, and in no measured terms declares that the voting of expenditure is a right which is the foundation of the constitutional life of States, which is therefore guaranteed by all existing Constitutions, and which, hitherto constantly recognised by the Government of Prussia, has been as constantly exercised by the Representative Chamber, and it goes on with the significant words—"the country, seeing with alarm resolute attempts to destroy the Constitution and arrest its political progress, stood by its representatives." In, if possible, still bolder language, the Address informs his Majesty that an abuse has been made of the power of the Government such as occurred in the dark years preceding his assumption of the regency (the implied comparison between the acts of the Regent and the King is a home-thrust); that civil officials, and more notably those who at the same time were deputies, have been visited with annoying oppression for the loyalty they evinced to the Charter, while the press has been prosecuted for the advocacy of constitutional rights. The Charter, it is declared, is openly violated by his Majesty's Ministers; and it is asserted that the new



NEW IRON BRIDGE OVER THE OUSE AT LENDAL, YORK.—SEE PAGE 112.

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Session of the Chambers has been commenced without any real overtures being made by the Government, and without even the slightest prospect being held out of the restoration of the orderly conduct of public finance, and the carrying back military arrangements to a legal basis. Reminding the King of his recent declaration, that he will maintain the Charter which he has taken an oath to conserve, these admirable exponents of the feelings of a people which seeks to enjoy only a rational and sensible condition of freedom conclude by saying that their position as the chosen representatives of the people imposes upon them the imperative duty of declaring, solemnly and deliberately, that peace at home and authority abroad can only be restored to Prussia by a return to Constitutional Government. It is hardly doubtful that Englishmen will recognise in this bold and able manifesto something of the spirit which influenced their forefathers when they were battling for the political rights which the Prussians, in the most legitimate mode, are now asserting; and that the well-considered and well-conducted efforts which that people are making towards an assimilation of their institutions to our own will meet with universal sympathy in this country.

It is to be observed that in all the observations and arguments of an Address which is a vindication of and a demand for the preservation of Constitutionalism, one of the fictions of Constitutionalism is rigidly adhered to, inasmuch as all the recent acts of the Government are attributed to the Ministers, and not to the King himself. Admitting fully the judicious propriety and the tact of this course on the part of a Chamber which is calling for the preservation, pure and simple, of the law by which it exists itself, we do not feel ourselves bound within the same limits when we are treating of the matters in dispute; and therefore we do not hesitate to express our conviction that this practical impeachment of the Prussian Ministers passes over their heads and alights in full force upon the King himself. There is nothing which has occurred in all the phases of the conflict which has been going on between two of the estates of the realm to indicate that the King is particularly and especially under the influence of bad advisers, or that he himself is not, in an actual sense, his own Ministry. Certain agents, with Count Bismarck at their head, may go between him and the Chambers, and pretend to keep up the appearance of Ministerial responsibility; but their whole course of conduct shows that they are the instruments of working out the wrong-headed notions of the Sovereign, which seem to have been injected into his head from the crown which he melodramatically placed upon his own brows at his coronation. By this action his Majesty probably meant to typify the rights and powers which he has since sought to assume; for all things have tended to show that at that moment, if not before, he was seized by that very uncommon regal subversion of intellect which causes monarchs to believe that they not only reign, but govern, by that inherent power which they designate Divine right. In the case of the King of Prussia it was necessary that this madness should be methodised; and he was obliged to seek out, and to identify himself with, some party, or nominal party, in the State which would carry out his project of expanding the high position and the not inconsiderable which are legally assigned to him by the Constitution into something beyond that condition, and which would be despotism in fact, although neither he nor his partisans would suffer so indelicate a term to be applied to their system. It was not difficult to find persons who, under the guise of responsible Ministers, set about to undermine their own responsibility. They have done their work from this point of view until a state of things has been established in which quasi-responsible Ministers are found putting forward the will of the King as their answer to and their defence against accusations of violations of the Constitutions, thus virtually being guilty of one of the greatest violations of all to which they can be parties.

However, the patriotic sense of the Chamber having asserted itself, the matters in controversy have been brought to a direct issue. As we have already said, the only question now is, Which is to give way, the King or the Chambers? Nothing seems to indicate that the men who have taken such a stand as being the majority of the deputies, and who could not have produced such a State-paper as the grand remonstrance which is called an Address, unless they had counted up all the cost of such a proceeding, will yield, so long as they have that support from the people without which they could not have been inspired to the performance of an act which is equally creditable to their patriotism and their intelligence. If all we hear be true, the King, notwithstanding that there may adhere to him what the Address styles "a small minority long estranged from the nation," has not even the sustainment of his own family in the policy which he has adopted. It is understood that the Heir Apparent to the throne does not sympathise, to use a very mild term, in the King's ideas of government; and even the partner of his crown withdraws from him any such countenance as she might be supposed capable of affording him under existing circumstances. Nevertheless, it will not be surprising if the species of intoxication which seems to proceed from the inhalation of that essence which is distilled from the fancies of Kings who claim the right divine should render the Prussian Monarch reckless of consequences which, if his Chambers and his people are in earnest—and the calmness and dignity of their attitude leads to the belief that they are so—must be inevitable. But a little while ago, and a people of comparatively no account in Europe dismissed summarily a Monarch who was unsatisfactory to them; and what Greece claimed for herself the right to do, it is not improbable that Prussia may demand for herself, and that without infringing dynastic and hereditary rights. It is not our desire to see the extension of a system which may be called monarchs-at-will; and we should deprecate any revival in Prussia of the proceedings of 1848, even in the mildest and most modified form; but, as in some sort the exponents of the feelings of that English people which has built its greatness on the bases of Constitutional government, we cannot withhold our sympathy from a nation which demands not the inauguration, but the restoration, of its Constitution.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The distribution of rewards to the French exhibitors in the London Exhibition of 1862 took place in the Louvre on the 25th inst. The Emperor presided at the distribution, and delivered a speech in which, after felicitating the exhibitors upon their success, their energy, and their perseverance in upholding the honour of France, his Majesty said, "That redoubtable invasion of British soil has, then, been realised," and continued, "I am happy to have to reward the bravest of the brave. In fact, we have crossed the Channel and invaded English soil, not with arms which carry ruin, but those which confer prosperity and comfort." The Emperor afterwards observed that treaties of commerce drew nations nearer to one another and improved their condition, and said:—"If foreigners have to envy us in many useful things, France must have seen that she can borrow many moral conquests from England. We have, in fact, borrowed from England that spirit of liberty which, being extended to all opinions, ensures the development of all interests." His Majesty further said that liberty as understood in England does not destroy, but improves, and continued:—"Private industry acts for itself. The Government leaves to every one the responsibility of his acts. This system has not been followed without contributing to the industrial and maritime prosperity of our neighbours." The Emperor further stated his conviction that France would attain the same result when she had completed the bases indispensable to the establishment of public liberties, and concluded by appealing to all to unite in order to arrive at this result.

Lord Cowley has been instructed by Earl Russell to express to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the satisfaction felt by the British Government on account of the speech of the Emperor to the French exhibitors, and its strong desire to see the sentiments of mutual esteem daily strengthen the ties of friendship which unite the two nations as well as their Governments.

The Address of the Senate in reply to the Speech of the Emperor was read by the President on the 26th inst. The senators express, as usual, the utmost devotion to the Imperial régime; they applaud the past as well as the present policy of the Government, and look forward with the utmost confidence to its future measures.

Fresh proposals for peace have been made to the Washington Government by M. Drouyn de Lhuys in a note dated the 9th inst. In this note the French Government says it is moved to interpose its good offices to bring the war to a close by its friendship for the Government of Washington. France in no way disputes the right of America to decline the assistance of the great maritime Powers; but this assistance, it thinks, is the only means of hastening the end of the war. Should the American Government, nevertheless, reject foreign mediation, it asks, could it not at least enter into direct negotiations with the authorities of the South? The opening of negotiations between the belligerents would not necessarily involve the cessation of hostilities. Nothing would hinder the Federal Government from retaining the advantages which the continuation of the war might offer, and it might nevertheless enter into negotiations with the South. If the South consented, representatives of the two parties might meet in a city which could be declared neutral. The grievances which have led to the separation could be examined. The representatives might also consider whether secession is the unavoidable extremity. Negotiations of this character would not be open to the objections which have been raised to European intervention, and, without giving rise even to any hope of immediate reconciliation, the armistice would nevertheless exercise an ameliorating influence upon present events.

The ball which took place on the 22nd inst. at the Tuileries was, we learn, most animated and brilliant. The Emperor and Prince Napoleon wore the uniform of General officers. The Empress had on a head-dress and necklace resembling ivy-leaves, each leaf being surrounded with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a white dress, ornamented with garlands of marine plants, the green tufts of which went round the skirt. Princess Mathilde was not present, but Princess Clotilde, although rather indisposed, attended. About 2000 persons were present.

It is said that the Emperor has given orders that the portraits of the four celebrated painters of the Vernet family shall be placed in the Museum of Versailles.

Their Excellencies M. Drouyn de Lhuys and M. Rouher have received from King Victor Emmanuel, on the occasion of the signature of the Franco-Italian Treaty of Commerce, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

M. Leopold Pallu, Lieutenant in the French Navy, has been charged by his Government to make a report on the operations of the allied forces in China during the last war.

The works for renovating and enlarging the Palais des Archives, at Paris, continue without intermission. They consist in erecting a new gallery on the side towards Rue des Quatre-Fils, and in preparing the rooms for the Sigillographic and Paleographic Museum, which will be opened during the present year.

Terrible storms have been raging along the French coast at Havre and other places. The little port and jetty of St. Valery-en-Somme have been almost entirely destroyed.

Official intelligence has been published from the army in Mexico. Although the reports current last week that the French had entered Puebla were incorrect, everything, we learn, is going on successfully, and the march on Puebla is being prepared for by a series of brilliant preliminary movements, intended to open the country, occupy all important positions, and secure supplies.

SPAIN.

The position of the new Spanish Administration does not appear to be very firm. The resignation of General Prim has been accepted, and the gallant General, it is said, intends to place himself at the head of the Progressist party.

The Government intends laying before the Chamber a bill for a general amnesty and a bill establishing the ineligibility of members of Parliament to fill public offices.

By a decree of the Government all slaves who may accompany their masters from Cuba to Spain, or to any other country in which slavery does not exist, are to be thereafter free.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 28th inst., the Minister of Finance declared that Parliament had been convoked for the continuation of the Session principally in order not to postpone voting the Budget for 1863. He therefore requested the Chamber to enter immediately upon its discussion, and to abstain as much as possible from addressing political questions to the Ministry, which could only create difficulties. He promised to lay before the Chamber a financial project whose realisation would effect important economy. The Chamber then resolved upon passing immediately to the discussion of the Budget.

Della Rocca having resigned the Ministry of Marine, in consequence of losing his election from want of a legal majority of voters, Vice-Admiral Orace di Negro has been nominated to the vacant post in the Cabinet. Alberto Mario, a Garibaldian officer and a Mazzinian, has been returned a deputy at Modica, in Sicily, by 189 out of 250 votes. Father Passaglia has been returned by the little borough of Montecchio, in the province of Reggio, in the Æmilia, to the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The Duchess of Genoa, sister-in-law of the King of Italy, has, with her family, taken up her residence in Naples.

Neapolitan telegrams bring an account of an important defeat of various brigand bands.

AUSTRIA.

The health of the Empress is so much improved that her Majesty is able to take exercise on horseback daily.

A fresh reduction of 12,000 men, the Vienna journals state, is about to be made in the Austrian army.

A letter from Innspruck states that the Ministry has *de facto* decided the question of the admission of Protestants into the Tyrol by authorising the construction of a Protestant church at Meran.

PRUSSIA.

The conflict between the King and his Parliament, far from showing any symptoms of subsidence, seems likely to grow more envenomed. The majority of the committee appointed to frame the Lower House's address have drawn up a document, in which they say:—"Since last Session the Ministers have carried on the public administration against the Constitution, and without a legal Budget. The supreme right of the representatives of the people has thereby been attacked. The country has been alarmed, and has stood by its representatives. Abuses of the power of the Government are now taking place just as in the sad years which preceded the Regency. Your Majesty recently declared that nobody should doubt your intention of maintaining the Constitution; but the Constitution has already been violated by the Ministers. Our position imposes on us the most urgent duty of solemnly declaring that peace at home and power abroad can only be restored to the Government by its returning to a constitutional state of things." Count Bismarck has declared that "there are limits to what the King of Prussia can listen to," and that he cannot advise his Sovereign to accept such an Address. The debate upon the Address is going on in the Chamber of Deputies.

The celebration of the festival of the Coronation and other orders commenced on the 26th inst. by order of the King, when those persons who had been nominated since the festival of the preceding year, as well as those on whom orders were to be conferred, assembled in the Royal palace. The ceremony of decoration took place in the Hall of Knights, where were present, besides their Majesties, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and most of the Princes of the Royal house. A banquet took place in the evening, at which the Crown Prince presided in the room of his Majesty, whose state of health, it is presumed, prevented his attendance. About 800 persons received the insignia of the various orders on the occasion; an unusually large number.

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

A very general insurrection, though the risings have been, so far as we yet know, principally confined to the districts within thirty or forty miles from Warsaw, has broken out in Russian Poland, the immediate provocation having, apparently, been the levy of recruits, which has just been enforced by the Russian authorities.

According to official accounts, transmitted from Warsaw by way of St. Petersburg, the scattered detachments of troops billeted on the inhabitants, not only in Warsaw, but in every town throughout the province, were simultaneously attacked on the night of the 22nd inst., and the insurgents slaughtered all the scattered soldiers whom they could overpower; but the troops succeeded in assembling, and repulsed their assailants, many of whom they captured. In these engagements in or near Warsaw about 120 Russians, including a Colonel and a General, were killed or wounded; but we are told that "more serious encounters" occurred at Plock, Plonsk, Siedlec, and other places, though the Poles were finally everywhere "repulsed with great loss." One body of insurgents, admitted to be 1000 strong, and to be "partly armed," had assembled at Blonie, and had subsequently crossed the Vistula and joined other bands in a forest; but a Russian regiment had been dispatched in pursuit of them. A "numerous body of insurgents coming from Poland" had likewise entered Lithuania, and had compelled the commander of a body of Russian troops to retreat from Suracs; but "the environs of Wilna were said to be in a state of tranquillity." Martial law had been proclaimed throughout the kingdom of Poland, where "a general concentration of troops was taking place," and flying columns had been sent out to traverse the disturbed districts. Accounts from Warsaw, by way of Berlin, assert that most of the Polish students had refused to take part in the insurrection, but admit that the 2000 recruits levied in Warsaw had all "deserted and assembled at different points." The garrison of Warsaw had been raised to 40,000 men, and was kept in readiness for action.

Though the latest telegrams from Warsaw announce that tranquillity has been restored in that city, the rebellion still rages in other districts, more especially at Plock, where a great deal of fighting was going on. There had also been fighting at Siedlitz, and Surus, and Koziebune, and at the latter the military were compelled to retreat.

The Emperor addressed the officers during parade in St. Petersburg, on the 25th inst. He referred to the outbreak in Poland, which he declared to be not the work of the whole nation, but merely that of a revolutionary party. He knew that that party reckoned upon finding traitors in the Russian army, but declared he had full faith in the devotedness of his soldiers. The speech is described as having been received with applause.

There is no mention of any disturbances in Austrian or Prussian Poland, but at Posen the Prussian authorities deemed it expedient to keep some troops confined to their barracks on Friday night.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington we have telegrams from New York to the 17th inst.

WAR NEWS.

There has been no movement on the Rappahannock.

The Federal Colonel Cheseret reports that he had posted the emancipation proclamation on the walls of Winchester, Virginia, and scattered it among the farms. The proclamation was depopulating the region between the Rappahannock and the Potomac of the slaves owned there.

General Hunter, formerly superseded for his Abolitionism, has been appointed to the command of the Department of the South.

General Bragg has been superseded in the command of the Confederate force in Tennessee by General Longstreet. The Confederates estimate their loss at Murfreesboro' at 9000.

On their retreat, after the unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg, the Federal gun-boats proceeded up the Arkansas River. On the 11th they assailed Arkansas post, 100 miles up the stream. The post was defended by 7000 men, who, being attacked in front and rear, surrendered unconditionally, after a short and sharp struggle and a loss of 550 killed and wounded. The Federal loss is reported at 200 killed and wounded. General Sherman had been superseded by General M'Clernand, who was about to proceed up the White River.

Despatches from Springfield, Missouri, state that the Confederates were repulsed in their attack upon the town, and retired, leaving a portion of their killed and wounded on the field.

Reports have been received of further depredations by the Alabama in the West Indies. She captured two vessels in Mona Passage, one of them, the Parker, of Boston, was destroyed; the other, the Union, from Baltimore, was released. The cargo was not touched, being owned by British subjects.

Galveston, the chief port of Texas, has been retaken by the Confederates. On the 1st inst. five Confederate steamers, armed with guns, protected by cotton bales, with troops on board, attacked the Federal gun-boats and captured the gun-boat Harriet Lane. Her officers and nearly all her crew had been killed by musketry. Two Federal gun-boats escaped. The Federals blew up their flagship, Commodore Renshaw accidentally perishing on board. The remainder of the Federal fleet and troops returned to New Orleans. The Harriet Lane was strongly armed, and will be a valuable acquisition to the nearly extinct Confederate navy. The Confederates were commanded by General Magruder. He claims to have taken about 600 prisoners, and valuable stores, arms, &c. Six Federal vessels have left New Orleans to recapture the Harriet Lane and to destroy the Confederate gun-boats at Bayou Buffalo, in Galveston Bay.

The Confederates are said to have executed ten Federal officers in Arkansas, in retaliation for the acts of General M'Neil.

The *Richmond Whig* states that the Federal officers captured at Murfreesboro' will be confined until General Butler be given up to the Confederate Government.

The Louisiana State Capitol at Bâton Rouge has been burnt, with all its contents. The perpetrators of this act of vandalism are unknown.

WASHINGTON.

Twenty-six Republican members of the Senate, forming a clear majority of that body, have presented a memorial to the President expressing a want of confidence in the Administration. They assert that the President is not aided by a Cabinet agreeing with him in political principles and general policy, and urge him to such changes as will secure a unity of purpose and action. They also admonish him that it is unwise and unsafe to intrust any important military operation to any officer who is not a cordial supporter of the Government.

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A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives for the enlistment of 150,000 negro troops. The resolution to lay the bill upon the table was defeated by 83 to 53.

Mr. Spaulding, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has explained the financial situation of the Government. He said that the Government needed immediately 150,000,000 dols. All the gold and silver in the banks of the loyal States was 87,000,000 dols. Bonds could not be sold. 1,117,000,000 dols. were required, in addition to the receipts from the customs and taxes, to carry on the Government until July, 1854. It is necessary to borrow, in some form, 1,900,000 dols. every day, Sundays included, between this time and the 1st of next July. Mr. Spaulding declared that the only hope of success in financial schemes depended upon military success. Congress has passed a bill for the issue of 100,000,000 dols. in legal-tender notes. The Missouri Emancipation Aid Bill, which proposed an appropriation of 10,000,000 dols., has been reported back by the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it be increased to 20,000,000 dols.

MR. DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

President Davis's Message has been sent in to the Confederate Congress. He complains that the European Powers declared neutrality without acknowledging the sovereignty of the seceded States; thus injuring the South, and prolonging the war by admitting the doctrine that the Federal Government had a right to coerce the seceded States. If these States were independent, the refusal to entertain the same international intercourse with them as with the North was unjust, no matter what may have been the motive prompting it. He does not complain of any treaty being concluded between the United States and Europe for the abolishment of privateering, although the prohibition to either belligerent to dispose of its prizes in European ports operated with intense severity against the South, by depriving her of the only means of maintaining, with some approach to equality, a struggle on the ocean.

He declares the anxiety of the South for peace, but says that its determination against submission is unalterable. He denounces the conduct of the Union armies as atrocious and cruel. Referring to Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, he says he may well leave it to the instincts of the common humanity of men of all countries to pass judgment upon a measure by which millions of human beings of inferior race, peaceful and contented labourers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while they are encouraged to commit assassination by an insidious recommendation to abstain from violence unless in self-defence. Commissioned Federal officers attempting to execute the proclamation will, if captured, be delivered to the State authorities to be dealt with according to the State laws for the punishment of criminals exciting insurrection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Butler has received a cordial reception in Boston, and expounded his plan there for making France and England pay the interest on the United States' national debt by means of an export duty on cotton.

In several counties of Eastern Maryland the slaves, though not affected by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, refuse to work without wages.

A Democratic United States' senator has been elected by the Pennsylvanian Legislature by a majority of two votes over Mr. Cameron, the ex-Secretary of War and Minister to Russia. In New Jersey the Democratic Legislature have sent to the Federal Senate Colonel J. W. Wall, who was sent to Fort Lafayette by Mr. Simon Cameron a few months ago.

On the 10th inst. Dr. Lyman Beecher died in Brooklyn, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and three months. He left thirteen children surviving him, of whom Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, and Miss Catherine Beecher are best known to fame. Forty years ago he took a prominent part in combating the advance of Unitarianism in Massachusetts, and was one of the ablest opponents of the late Dr. Channing.

Mr. George Francis Train has narrowly escaped being lynched at Janesville, Wisconsin. The telegram does not state the reason for this manifestation of popular displeasure, but it probably arose from Mr. Train's denunciation of the emancipation proclamation and the negro race.

The premium on gold reached 50 on the 15th. On the 16th it had fallen to 47½.

CALIFORNIA.

On the 8th the California section of the Great Pacific Railroad was commenced at Sacramento, the State capital. Governor Stanford presided, and turned the first sod. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned in honour of the occasion, which drew together a large concourse of spectators from all parts of the State. The day was kept as a holiday in Sacramento.

CHINA.

Papers from Hong-Kong to the 13th of December have been received. The news is mainly confirmatory of that already received by telegraph. The Imperial cause was gaining ground, and the rebels had received more than one defeat. Shang-Yu, in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, had been wrested from them by 700 disciplined Chinese, of Ward's corps, under Major Wood, 100 French-drilled Chinese under General Le Brithon, and a corps of artillery under M. Giquel, the customs agent at Ningpo. The latter was shot through the arm while leading a gallant but rash charge against the enemy. The Taepings have left the neighbourhood of Shanghai. The Imperial troops were being concentrated in the vicinity of Nankin in order to besiege that city, and the rebels were collecting additional forces for its defence. The remains of the late Emperor had just been conducted in great state to their last resting-place, about eighty miles distant from Pekin. The best understanding seems to exist between Prince Kung and Mr. Bruce, our representative at Pekin.

The amount of money to be paid into the United States Treasury for exemption from military duty by the Quakers of Indiana, it is said, will amount to about 253,000 dollars.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase to the effect that all public functionaries, no matter how high, shall henceforth be liable, like other persons, to arrest and imprisonment, if they do not pay their debts.

The Queen of Holland has sent to M. Strauss, the director of the Court balls, a valuable ring, as a mark of her admiration of his last compositions in dance music.

News of a success gained by the Circassians over a garrison of Russians at Stanitsa, in the Bas-Bakan, is conveyed by a letter of the 4th from Redout Kalé.

The custom of firing cannon at St. Petersburg on the anniversary of the retreat of the French from Moscow in 1812 is henceforth abolished. The Emperor Alexander is said to have remarked that, the anniversary having been celebrated fifty times, it should now cease.

A despatch from Berne states that the Council of the States has ratified the treaty concluded between the Federal Council and the French Government for the settlement of the Dappes Valley question, considering that it is in effect a mere rectification of frontier.

The Federal Diet of Frankfort has by a large majority rejected the proposal of the committee to establish a Chamber of popular delegates in addition to the Federal Board itself. But Prussia and Austria both declared themselves willing to assent to some species of a popular representation to act as the organ of the German nation upon all common national questions with a central German Executive, in the room of the present Federal Diet.

A smart-looking screw-steamer, the Georgiana, arrived at Holyhead from Liverpool for a supply of coals on the 23rd inst. The craft is a tender to the well-known Alabama, and laden with arms and ammunition. She has a crew of sixty persons, all picked men; they are bearded, and most ferocious-looking sea-dogs. She has also a large quantity of tea and other necessaries on board for the Alabama, and carries twenty-eight guns. It is stated that she steams sixteen miles an hour, and is bound for Nassau, her crew having signed articles for that port, and will probably run the blockade to Charleston. She left Holyhead on the 24th.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The annual winter entertainment to the patients of Colney-hatch Asylum, numbering nearly 1900, took place on the 20th inst., before a large assemblage of the county magistrates, their friends, and others interested in the subject of insanity. At four o'clock about 250 men and 350 women assembled in the large hall, which was very brilliantly lighted, and decorated with flags, Chinese lamps, and evergreens. The amusements commenced with the tricks of a professed conjuror, engaged for the occasion, who was followed by Mr. Punch, Mrs. Judy, and the faithful dog Toby. After this, at six o'clock, the patients retired to their wards, where they were supplied with plum-cake, oranges, spiced ale, and lemonade, in which those who were unable to be present in the hall participated. At seven o'clock the hall was again filled with the busy and happy population, when dancing commenced, and was kept up until nearly ten, when the National Anthem closed the proceedings. Not a single casualty or unpleasantness occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening. During the time the patients were at supper the magistrates entertained the company at a sumptuous repast.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

POLAND.—Breslau, Jan. 29 (Evening).—The *Breslauer Zeitung* of to-day says:—"The railway line was torn up by the insurgents at Petrikau again to-day. The communication being thus interrupted, the train from Warsaw has not arrived."

GREECE.—Athens, Jan. 24.—An extensive anarchical conspiracy has been discovered here. The Ambassadors of the protecting Powers have declared that Greece would not in any case be militarily occupied. Troops have been dispatched to Maina (the southern portion of the Morea) for the suppression of risings which have broken out in that district. Conflicts have taken place in Megara, the Piræus, and Nauplia. At the latter place the disturbances are said to have occurred on the occasion of an excursion made by the English Ambassador, and an English non-commissioned officer is reported to have been killed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Her Majesty has consented to be the patroness of a bazaar to be held in Southampton for the benefit of the South Hants Infirmary.

Lord Palmerston has been elected honorary president of the Glasgow Athenæum.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned to Dublin on the 26th inst.

The Benchers of Dublin have elected, to fill vacancies in that body, Mr. Edw. Pennefather, Q.C., Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. C. R. Barry, Q.C.

A Glasgow pawnbroker has been fined £10 for having taken in pledge a properly-marked volunteer's carbine.

The Hampshire magistrates have abolished coroners' jurymen's fees, which will relieve the county rates to the amount of £200 a year.

The High Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Miss Mackenzie gave a grand costume ball at Fawley Court, on the 26th inst., which was most fully and fashionably attended.

Early on the morning of the 27th inst. a worsted-mill, owned and occupied by Mr. John Ingham, and situated at Stump Cross, near Halifax, was destroyed by fire. The loss, estimated at £6000, is covered by insurances.

The intrepid African sportsman Mr. Baldwin met with an accident while hunting a few days since in Leicestershire. In leaping a gate a thorn pierced the pupil of one of his eyes, and it is feared he may lose his sight.

A portion of the Shakspeare Cliff, at Dover, near the front of the double tunnel, facing the viaduct of the South-Eastern Railway, has given way and rolled into the sea.

Mr. Andrew Steuart has issued an address to the electors of Cambridge, in which he renews his statement that he shall resign his seat on the reassembling of Parliament.

The ship Eliza Bonsall, Captain Staulker, arrived in Liverpool on the 26th inst., with 1500 bales of cotton from Nassau, brought to that port by the blockade runners.

At Liverpool, on the 24th inst., a new life-boat called the Rescue was launched and christened by the Mayoress, Mrs. Gardner. The boat will be stationed at New Brighton, and supported by the National Life-boat Institution.

The law of copyright has been invoked for a singular piece of artistic taste in Liverpool. A sculptor of that borough had made a model of Tom Sayers, which was copied by a waxwork proprietor, and sold by him. The infringement was proved, and the magistrates inflicted a fine of £20.

The formation of the Ryde and Ventnor Railway has commenced. A bill is also in Parliament for the formation of a railway between Sandown and Newport. This will connect the back of the Isle of Wight by railway with Cowes.

The inhabitants of Portsmouth have presented Mr. A. Mountain, superintendent at Portsmouth terminus, with a purse of 100 guineas, in "grateful recognition of his courteous attention to the gentry, merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the borough generally."

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the 26th inst., the cotton-supply question was discussed at length. Every speaker who referred to this subject dwelt upon the undeveloped resources of India and on the shortcomings of the Indian Government.

The Liverpool charities have hitherto been formed of three distinct societies; but at a meeting of the leading residents, held in the Mayor's parlour, on the 28th inst., it was decided to amalgamate these into one central organisation, to be called the Liverpool Central Relief Society.

A meeting of the Bradford Central Festival Committee was held on the 27th inst., in the saloon of St. George's Hall, in that town, with a view of taking preliminary steps for holding a musical festival in the course of the present year.

People in the country seem to be taking the defence of themselves and their houses into their own hands. At Nottingham a fellow, while trying to garotte a gentleman, was shot in the face by his intended victim; and two burglars, at different places in Ireland, were dangerously wounded while attempting to break into houses for the purpose of robbery.

The United States' Government has appointed Mr. Emery M'Clintock to be Consular Agent for that Republic at Bradford, and the Bradford Town Council have passed a resolution formally recognising him in that capacity, in accordance with a request contained in a letter from the home Secretary of State.

Seven persons were injured—one, it is feared, fatally—by being jammed against the sides of the bridge at Masborough by a large fly-wheel which was being taken across. The wheel, which was one of unusual size, is intended to replace that recently destroyed by the great boiler-explosion, and the bridge and roads were crowded with persons to see it pass.

On the 26th inst. the annual New-Year's festivities in connection with the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood took place. There was a distribution of prizes to successful pupils in the schools, a dinner to the inmates, and subsequently a series of amateur dramatic performances. All passed off most satisfactorily.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., met his constituents on the 26th inst. He reviewed the measures and the proposals of the last Session of Parliament, and then went on to speak at some length on the American question. He contended that the war had originated in slavery, that the North was intent on lessening slavery, and that, in fact, the contest was one between freedom and slavery. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was passed.

The statue to Josiah Wedgwood, "The Father of the Potteries," in course of erection opposite the Stoke-on-Trent Railway station, is to be inaugurated on the 24th proximo, and the event will be observed with a demonstration by the inhabitants of the Potteries generally. Earl Granville will uncover the statue, and a number of other noblemen and gentlemen will take part in the proceedings.

A curious story appears in the *Glasgow Herald*:—On Tuesday a man entered the police-station at Broomhouse, the midway station between Glasgow and Hamilton, handing in a document, in which he charged himself with stealing a horse from his master in the county of Gloucester, and selling it at Stowe for £7 10s. "The said money," so ran the document, "I have expended to see many places of interest in Scotland which I so longed to see ere I departed this life, and which have gratified my feelings to a very great extent; and at the pleasure of a gracious Providence I await my just reward for the crime of which I stand convicted; and may fortitude and submission to His decree assist me to bear it." The document was signed "Benjamin William Britnell," and, from inquiries made at Stowe, the story proved true. Britnell stated that he had been intently reading the works of Scotia's national poet, Burns, which preyed so much on his mental faculties that he earnestly desired to see the land of Burns, and other picturesque spots in Scottish scenery. He jumped out of bed about four o'clock on the Sunday morning (a fortnight ago), saddled and bridled his master's mare, and bolted off in a regular Tam o' Shanter style. Having ridden a distance of twenty miles, he found a purchaser at Stowe, whose ready cash (£7 10s.) formed "a blast o' Januar win'" to him, and he was thereby enabled to reach Glasgow per railway. He next went off on a pleasure excursion to Ayrshire. After visiting the various scenes hallowed by the memory of Burns—not forgetting the "cottage"—he found his way back to Glasgow, having travelled on foot from Kilmarnock. By this time his illgotten gear had dwindled down to the small sum of twopence sterling, which was found on him when searched at the police-office. A police-officer was sent down from Stowe to take charge of him, but before leaving he handed the county police officials the following epistle:—"In commemoration of my visit to Scotland, in which I had the pleasure of seeing at a single glance and tread the fairy ground of the immortal Shakspeare of Scotland—and, as an Englishman, I am but too proud of having that liberty—yet, at the same time, I have left it this day yet in love for the Ayrshire Bard. I leave 'my heart in the Highlands,' where the bard has had the honour of existing, and where he drew his first breath—will adhere to my heart like the blooming heather to the mountain—and 'where Doon rins wimpling by sae clear.' I have breathed to nature a prayer for his repose. I leave it with a heavy heart; and, so long as an English heart beats in my breast, I will honour and revere his name and country."

The Irish papers announce the deaths of two patriarchs, one of which was 113 years old and the other 112.

At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Church of England Scripture Readers' Society, held at Leeds (the Bishop of Ripon in the chair), the report, read by the Rev. Henry Tuckwell, showed that twenty-four Scripture-readers are now employed in the archdiocese of York and the diocese of Ripon. The sums paid during last year amounted to £1341, whilst the whole amount received was only £1111.

A memorial-well has recently been completed at the village of Studley, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The villagers having been inconvenienced by having to bring their supplies of water from some distance, or from private springs, a well, 80ft. in depth, was sunk, and an iron pump erected for public use in the centre of the village. The site was the gift of Mr. C. Rodway; and the well was sunk and the superstructure raised by the Rev. J. W. Hardman, some time Incumbent of Studley, in memory of a beloved mother, Mrs. W. E. Hardman, who died on the 15th of January, 1860.

The first soirée in connection with the Workmen's Halls in Southampton was held at the Hartley Institution on the 27th inst. Between 700 and 800 persons were present. The Earl of Carnarvon presided. The report of the committee, read by Captain Morice, stated that there are now three halls opened in the town. The premises are open from six to a quarter-past ten every week-day evening: smoking is allowed in the large rooms, and newspapers and various games are there enjoyed by the members. There is also a library attached to each hall, and a classroom, where reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught gratuitously to the members; a large singing-class and two elocution-classes are also conducted therein, and, every Wednesday evening, scientific and interesting lectures, readings, songs, and recitations.

Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart, M.P. for South Hants, has presented a beautiful model of the arch of Constantine, at Rome, to the Hartley Museum, at Southampton.——The particulars of the expenses of the Chancery suit respecting Hartley's will have just been published by the Southampton Corporation. The amount left by the testator to the corporation for a literary and philosophic institute was £110,000. Two persons disputed the will, and after years of litigation, the corporation compromised with them by paying them £22,000 and their costs, amounting to £12,716. The amount remaining to the corporation, after paying for the building of the institute, is £27,555 10s. 6d. The corporation has just had printed an able report from Dr. Bond, the Curator of the institute, as to the best means of working it in accordance with its diminished endowment. The Chancery suit lasted ten years, and during that period the property of the testator underwent a law sweating process to the tune of about £70,000.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on the 26th inst. The members of this body took a wide range of subjects—the war in America, belligerent rights at sea, and the expediency of maintaining the principle of commercial blockades being among the questions discussed. Mr. Horsfall, M.P., and Mr. Ewart, M.P., were in favour of the exemption of private property from capture at sea in time of war; but they declined to lend their assistance to Mr. Cobden in his agitation for the abolition of commercial blockades. With regard to the war between the Northern and Southern States of America, Mr. Ewart thought the time was approaching when the Federal Government ought to acknowledge the Confederate States, but at the same time he feared that peace could only be hoped for from the exhaustion of both belligerents. Mr. W. J. Legh, M.P., who also addressed the meeting on this subject, went somewhat further, and said that in his opinion we could not long delay the recognition of the South.

At Langton, in the East Riding, a ploughman laid bare a portion of tesselated pavement in a field belonging to the Langton estates. The Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, of Langton Hall, and other gentlemen have made an examination of the site, which is on the top of an eminence near the village. The result, so far, has been the discovery of a beautiful pavement of pure white chalk-stone, composed of tesseræ about 1½in. cube, set in cement or mortar. This pavement, so far as uncovered, has been carefully removed to Langton Hall by Mr. Norcliffe. Some Roman tiles were found in fragments portions of pottery, ashes, &c., and part of the skull of a boar. About thirty or forty yards of foundations were traced on the west side of the tesselated pavement, and running due north and south, at the south end of which a huge block of sandstone, squared and pierced as if for the reception of a column, was discovered. The inference is that this has formed the base of one side of the entrance to the courtyard of a Roman villa, or the portico of a temple. In the village adjoining there is a well-marked Roman camp, and on the wold there are extensive earthworks.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

IN the report presented to the Central Relief Committee, on the 26th inst., by Mr. Farnall, it is stated that a further decrease of 4900 has taken place in the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts. Comparing the return of December 6 with that of the 17th inst., we find a total decrease of 32,583; but, notwithstanding this partial and, we fear, only temporary improvement, the pauperism of the present time is 241·2 per cent in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year. The unions of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Glossop, Haslingden, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Salford, Stockport, Rochdale, and Todmorden are in a position to avail themselves of the provisions of the Rate-in-Aid Act. Ashton and Glossop have already received the necessary authority for casting a portion of their burden upon their neighbours.

The Mansion House Committee held their weekly meeting on the 23rd inst., at the Mansion House. The total amount subscribed up to the previous evening was £408,783, of which the sum of £292,145 had been remitted to the affected districts. The total sum subscribed for the week was £12,916, of which £6909 was from home, and £4007 from colonial resources. The total number of parcels received at the Bridewell establishment was 5257, of which 113 came in during the week. Thirty-nine large assorted bales were transmitted to the distressed districts during the week, making a total number of 1624. The committee made grants amounting to £6354.

The first cargo of goods, which the generosity of America has voted to the Lancashire operatives, arrived in the Mersey on the 23rd inst. The cargo consists of flour and guano, which is to be sold, and the proceeds given to the distress fund. The George Griswold, which recently left New York for Liverpool with a large supply of provisions for the Lancashire operatives, will, in accordance with instructions from official quarters, be welcomed on her arrival in the Mersey by salutes from her Majesty's ship Majestic and the batteries on each side of the river.

Calculations made in Liverpool show that there are 180,000 bales of cotton on their way from India, the greater portion of which will be delivered in the Mersey. 6000 bales have also been received from Egypt within these last few days. Despatches from the British Consuls at Charleston and Savannah, on the subject of the cotton crop of 1862, have been received at the Foreign Office. The Consul at Charleston, Mr. Bunch, thinks it may be roughly calculated that there remain in the Southern States 4,250,000 bales of Upland cotton, which could be exported in the event of the ports being opened to trade. Mr. Molyneux, the Consul at Savannah, estimates the existing stock at not more than 3,500,000 bales.

The *Nord* has introduced a chess problem into its columns, and announces that in future it will give two problems every month.

The *Hants Independent* states that the remains of an ancient ship are visible at low water in the River Hamble, near the village of Swanwick, and that they are supposed to be those of "one of a Danish fleet which history records was wrecked at that spot in King Alfred's time!"

Addresses are in course of signature by the clergy and laity of the diocese of Canterbury—one to the Archbishop and Convocation, and the other to the Archbishop individually—praying that Dr. Colenso's book be condemned and the belief of the Church vindicated.

A notice has just been issued by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition to those of the exhibitors who obtained "honourable mention," informing them that their certificates are ready for delivery, and requesting them to call for them at the offices of the Exhibition building.

The *Börsenhalle*, of Hamburg, states that the conference on the navigation dues of the Elbe, at a late sitting, postponed any further meetings for a fortnight, as the delegates of Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Anhalt, and Hamburg intend to hold a preparatory conference at Dresden.

Mrs. Johnstone Gordon expired on the 20th inst., at Nice, in consequence of the injuries which she received some days before, when, it will be remembered, her daughter was so severely burnt, through her dress catching fire, as to die within thirty-six hours.

We have news from the Cape of Good Hope to Christmas Day. There is not much of importance. The Governor and Colonial Secretary had returned from their tour. Harvest prospects were generally good. There had been no further hostilities in Transvaal.

The Government emigration-ship Warren Hastings, of 566 tons, belonging to Mr. T. M. Smith, of London, Captain Richard Gully, sailed from Southampton on the 14th inst., for Brisbane, with twenty-four married couples, 103 single men, sixty-five single women, sixteen boys between the ages of one and twelve, seventeen girls between the same ages, and one male infant—making a total of 250 souls, under the charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Charles Taylor.

Several cases of poisoning by milk have recently occurred at Malta. In no instance has death been produced, but the symptoms were most alarming. Among the sufferers were General Bell and Mr. Spence, the eminent sculptor, of Rome. The *Malta Times* says:—"The natives attribute it to the goats browsing on a particular plant belonging to the natural family Euphorbiaceæ, or spurgeworts, and which, they say, possesses the property of rendering the milk poisonous to human beings without inflicting any serious injury on the animal itself. On the other hand, we have heard this popular belief ridiculed by some of the more learned Maltese physicians, although we must confess we never could perceive upon what grounds. The Governor has ordered a searching inquiry into the matter."

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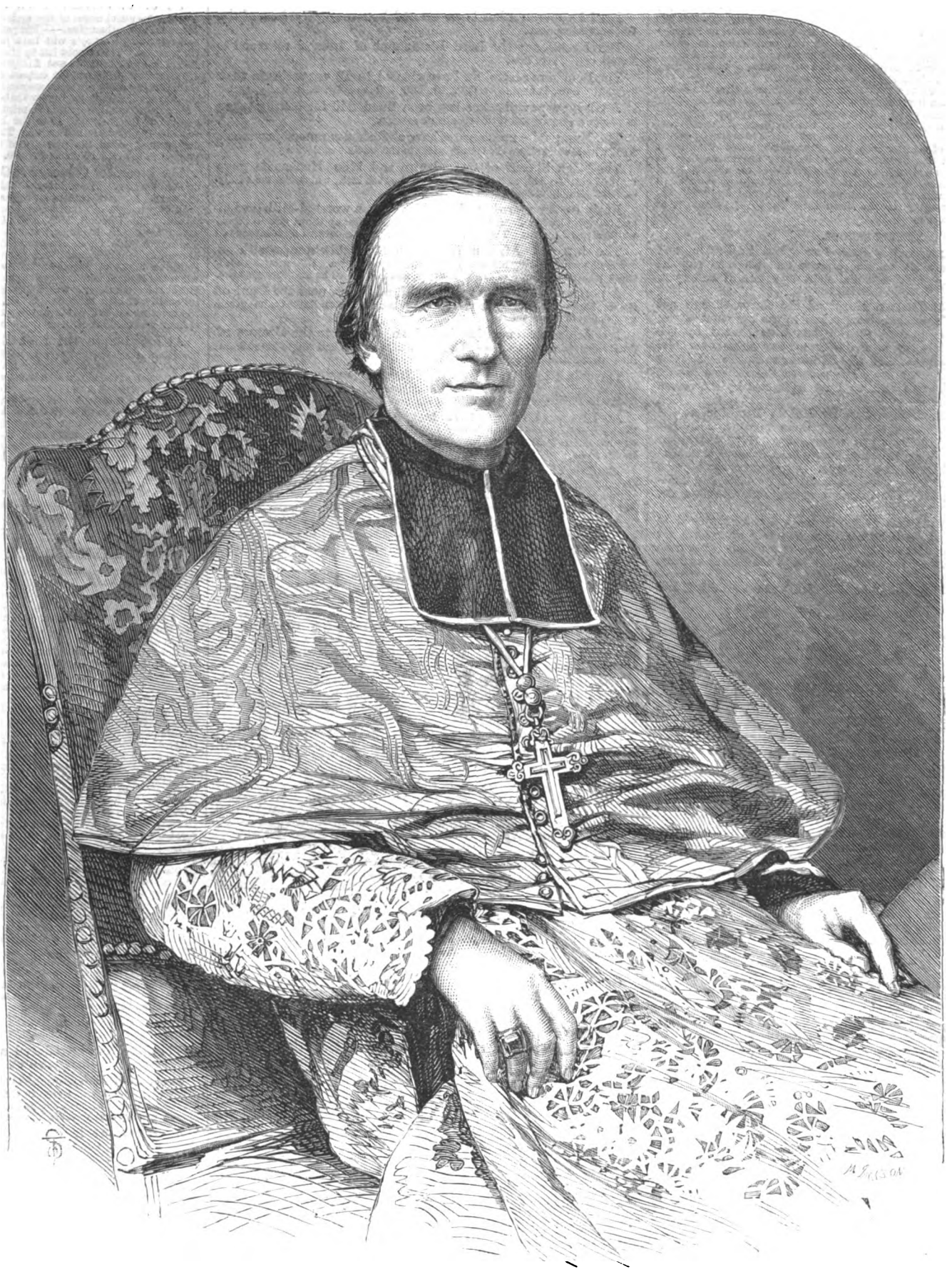
THE ARCHBISHOP-ELECT OF PARIS.

THE long list of the Archbishops of Paris increases rapidly. Selected from the élite of the French clergy, they have only varied in the degrees of their distinction; yet it would seem that of late years each metropolitan prelate has vied to excel his predecessor in the exercise of those Christian virtues which ought to characterise all ecclesiastical dignitaries. The last three especially have left behind them imperishable souvenirs, from the purity of their lives and the peculiar circumstances attending the "closing scenes" of their worthy careers. The year 1848 witnessed the death of Monseigneur Affré on the Parisian barricades at the very moment he was endeavouring to bring about a cessation of the horrible strife of a fratricidal revolutionary struggle; in 1857, Monseigneur Sibour fell by the hand of a priestly assassin while in the exercise of his religious functions in the church of St. Etienne du Mont; and now, in 1863, the Lord Archbishop and Cardinal Morlot dies at his post, but with a purse so completely empty that all he had to dispose of in the way of a legacy was his watch, which he left to his faithful secretary, often the sole confidant of his charitable actions. And yet the late Archbishop had been in the enjoyment of a considerable revenue. As Archbishop of Paris he received 50,000f. a year; as Cardinal, 10,000f.; as senator, 30,000f.; and as Grand Almoner of the Empire, 40,000f.; making a total, from these sources, of 130,000f. per annum, principally spent in charity or in works of improvement connected with his beloved cathedral, the interior restoration of which he lived just long enough to see terminated.

The responsibility of such a succession is not a slight one, and to be thought capable of undertaking it is already a mark of high consideration. The Emperor's choice of M. Morlot's successor was announced in the *Moniteur* of the 12th instant, and the Imperial nomination of Monseigneur Darboy (Bishop of Nancy) to the important post of Archbishop of Paris, only now waiting for the formal sanction of his Holiness the Pope to become valid, appears to have given entire satisfaction to the Parisian public, from his well-known antecedents. Many rumours had been afloat as to the appointment of the new Archbishop of Paris, and particularly as to the influences brought to bear on his nomination: they were all unfounded. Monseigneur Darboy had been the intimate friend of his immediate predecessors, and the favourable reports of his character and acquirements which had reached the Imperial ear from three successive Archbishops, backed, it would seem, by an extraordinary effect produced on the Emperor's mind by M. Darboy's sermons, preached at the Tuileries in the Lent of 1859, and by Monseigneur Morlot's dying recommendation to his Majesty, were the very natural causes of M. Darboy's elevation to this great dignity, at the comparatively early age of forty-nine. It is generally thought that he will also be appointed to some of the other important and lucrative functions left vacant by Cardinal Morlot's decease.

Monseigneur Georges Darboy was born at Fayl-Billot, in the department of the Haute-Marne, on the 16th of January, 1813. He studied with great success at the seminary of Langres, and took holy orders in 1836, when he was named Vicar of Saint Dizier. Three years later he was appointed to the Chair of Philosophy at the seminary wherein he had received his education, and, in 1841, to that also of Dogmatical Theology. In 1846, in consequence of the seminary being confided to a religious order, M. Darboy left the diocese and went to Paris, where M. Affré obtained for him the appointments of Almoner of the College Henri IV. and Honorary Canon of Notre Dame. M. Sibour subsequently charged him with the direction of the *Moniteur Catholique*, but he abandoned that occupation for a mission for the inspection of religious instruction in the colleges of the metropolitan diocese. In November, 1854, M. Darboy accompanied the Archbishop to Rome, and was presented to the Pope, who conferred upon him the title of Apostolical Prothonotary. In 1855 he was named titulary Vicar-General of Notre Dame; and in 1859 the bishopric of Nancy was conferred upon him, a post which he has occupied with considerable distinction.

M. Darboy has published several religious works of great merit, especially "The Women of the Bible," "Holy Women," and a translation of "The Imitation of Jesus Christ;" all illustrated, and all marked with the stamp of a refined literary taste and great learning. The new Archbishop is a man of ordinary size, with a mild and intelligent countenance. His piety, intellect, energy, and impartiality render him in every way worthy of the high position to which he has just been elevated.



MONSEIGNEUR DARBOY, THE ARCHBISHOP ELECT OF PARIS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. FRANCK.

A letter from Turin states:—"We still receive good news of Garibaldi from Caprera. He himself writes to Baron Vincenzo Favara—'I am better, both as regards my wound and my rheumatism. Recovery is certain now.'"

"TIRED NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER, BALMY SLEEP."

PAINTED BY E. BARNES.

To signalise promise, to introduce a deserving though, perchance, little known claimant of notice, are, we have always deemed, parts of our duty as important as they are delightful in performing. A marked advance, then, upon anything we had previously seen by Mr. Barnes has induced us to engrave the present picture. From a tendency to the lurid, the exaggerated, the falsely sentimental, the artist now restrains himself to a more modest reticence and a faith in simple nature. A better direction to his taste has brought with it a corresponding improvement in execution. A rude power of handling, which might have degenerated into coarseness, is here assuming the character of disciplined vigour; and what might have been rankness is being transformed into richness of colour and effect. For his subject the painter has not gone far; but it is, therefore, in nowise the less well chosen. Simple, indeed, it is; but not, on that account, the less widely suggestive. One of the most inexhaustible subjects for painter or poet is that purest and tenderest relationship of mother and child, with its countless episodes of loving watchfulness and sweet dependence. No wonder that the Mediæval and Early Renaissance painters so often pictured to us in art the highest, the loveliest, and the best, as the most beautiful, if not the most touching, phase of heavenly love, the Virgin with the Divine Child sleeping on or submissively clinging to her knee. Here we have only the dear little earthly nursling; but the poor woman's tender solicitude, the unconsciousness of her little one, already fast asleep, and that little girl crawling upstairs to bed, tired with her short day's play, after drowsily prattling her evening prayer, will wake pleasurable memories in many a mother's heart. "Balmy sleep" in childhood is truly, never so truly, "tired Nature's sweet restorer;" for are we not all then, as poor Tom Hood says, "fresh from Nature's mint." And then we all want to go to bed with the sun, close our eyes with the flowers and flit to our nest with the birds. Sleep on, then, little cherub; may no fever fret thy pillow; no fear wide unseal the fringes of thy bright eyes! Good angels guard thee; and may all thy evenings of life be as peaceful, and thy last sleep as painless!

The reader will remember that the title of this picture is the opening line of "Young's Night Thoughts;" but it will perhaps be not out of place to quote it with the four lines in which the thought is qualified:—

> Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep!
> He, like the world, his ready visit pays
> Where fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes;
> Swift on his downy pinion flies from woe,
> And lights on lids unsullied with a tear.

LENDAL BRIDGE, YORK.

THE opening of the iron bridge which has been erected over the Ouse at Lendal, York, forming a ready means of access between the south-western and the north-eastern parts of the city, has supplied a want which had long been felt. The bridge combines strength with elegance and lightness of appearance, and its character is particularly adapted to the site, more especially from its rich historical associations, the picturesque position in which it is placed, and the views it commands of natural objects as well as of those relics of antiquity with which York abounds.

It is many years since the idea was entertained of building a bridge upon the site in question; but that idea did not assume a tangible shape until within the last four or five years. It was ultimately agreed by the Corporation to erect a lattice-girder bridge, of which Mr. Dredge was the engineer. The foundation-stone of the bridge was laid on the 9th of October, 1860, by Mr. Alderman Evers (then Lord Mayor). Most of our readers are acquainted with the circumstances attending the destruction of the bridge on Friday, Sept. 27, 1861, of which we gave an Engraving at the time. One of the girders fell into the river, and the others were prostrated upon the bridge, five persons employed thereon being killed.

Without dwelling in detail upon the steps that were taken subsequent to the falling of the bridge, we may state that on the 14th of October, 1861, Mr. Alderman Clark (the present Lord Mayor) moved that the Lendal Bridge Committee be requested to communicate with T. Page, Esq., C.E., of London, the engineer of Westminster Bridge, and report as to the course he would recommend the council to adopt. This resolution was carried, and a design for the bridge (after the style of Westminster Bridge) presented by Mr. Page was ultimately adopted. The contractors for the ironwork were Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Co., of Gateshead. The bridge consists of a single arch of the Tudor style, has a span of 175ft. 2in., and is 25ft. in height from the summer level of the river to the crown. Six ribs of immense size are tied together with cross girders and braces tied and stayed, there being bearers for the corrugated iron plates which had been prepared for the girder bridge, and which have been used up in the present bridge. The spandrils consist of castings of Gothic tracery, ornamented with large shields of the city on one side and the arms of the see of York on the other. There is a smaller shield in the spandrils, which bear the Gothic letters "V.A.," the initials for Victoria and Albert. The letters are formed in a peculiar manner, and the idea of their formation was suggested to Mr. Page by seeing them engraved on a pencil-case which belonged to the late lamented Prince Consort. The hollow mouldings of the cornice contain ornamental bosses enriched with the letters "V.R.," "V.A.," the red-cross shield, and oak-leaves. The iron contains one-tenth of wrought iron after Stirling's patent for casting cast iron with a mixture of wrought iron. The parapet consists of a series of quatrefoils very much resembling the parapet of the nave of York Minster. The quatrefoils are enriched by bosses, in the centre of which are shields on which are emblazoned the three lions which form one of the quarterings of the Royal arms of England, the white rose of York, and the cross keys of the see of York. Under the centre of the arch is a shield of the red cross of England, supported by an angel, above which rises the base of the pedestals for the lamp standards, which are of a very ornamental character, and surrounded by smaller octagonal pedestals joined to the main shaft by flying buttresses. Above the capital of the standards spring the carved lines of the cross, with the quatrefoils in the centre bearing the monogram "V. A." in a style similar to that of Westminster Bridge. The parapet is terminated on the upper side by two stone pedestals with Gothic caps, on the summit of which is a lamp corresponding with the lamps of the central standards. On the opposite or lower side the sites of these pedestals are occupied with the two lodges, which have been erected in character with the Tudor buildings in the city, the lodge on the Lendal side containing a corbelled and embattled tower of beautiful proportions. The footpaths on the bridge are formed of Hopton Ward stone, a beautifully white paving-stone which has been used at the Houses of Parliament. At the margin of the footpaths is a cast-iron curb, which forms the ribs of a gutter as well as a tram. The paving of the carriage-way is of Mount Sorrel granite of a beautiful red colour. The extreme width of the bridge is 37ft. 9in.; the width of the footpaths, 8ft. 3in.; and the width of the roadway, 21ft. 3in. The weight of the bridge is at least 380 tons and it is believed to be of sufficient strength to carry a railway-train.

The above particulars have been gathered from a long article on Lendal Bridge which recently appeared in the *York Herald*. The total cost of the bridge will be about £34,000.

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"TIRED NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER, BALMY SLEEP," BY E. BARNES, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 7.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.—Septuagesima Sunday. St. Bridget or Bride. The French Republic declares war against Great Britain and Holland, 1793. The Bell Rock Lighthouse first illuminated, 1811.

MONDAY, 2.—Purification of the Virgin Mary: Candlemas Day. Battle of Lincoln: Stephen defeated and taken prisoner by the army of the Empress Maud, 1141. Battle of Mortimer's Cross: The young Duke of York (afterwards King Edward IV.) defeats the Lancastrians, under the Earl of Pembroke. Mantua surrenders to the French, after a siege of eight months, 1797. John Sheepshanks, Esq., presents to the nation his collection of pictures, valued at £60,000, 1857.

TUESDAY, 3.—Blasius, Bishop and Martyr, 289. Monte Video taken by General Auchmuty, 1807. Full Moon, 10h. 25m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Prebendary John Rogers, the proto-Protestant martyr, burnt at Smithfield, London, 1555. The American Confederate Southern States meet at Montgomery, Alabama, and elect Jefferson Davis President, 1861.

THURSDAY, 5.—Agatha, Sicilian Virgin and Martyr, about 253. Order of the Knights of St. Patrick instituted by King George III., 1783. The great Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, born, 1788. The Prince of Wales sworn in as Regent, 1811.

FRIDAY, 6.—Death of King Charles II., 1685; and of the great philosopher, Joseph Priestley, 1804.

SATURDAY, 7.—Seringapatam taken by Cornwallis: Tippoo Sahib gives his sons as hostages for his observance of the treaty, 1792. Battle of Eylau on this day and the 8th; Napoleon I. defeats the Russians; both armies suffer great loss, 1807.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 31	0 57	1 19	1 40	2 1	2 18	2 35	2 53	3 8	3 24	3 39	3 55	4 9	4 27

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
Jan. 21	29·722	42·5	33·5	·73	8	38·2	45·3	W. WNW.	454	·010
22	29·766	48·7	44·7	·87	10	41·8	51·5	SW. WSW.	533	·011
23	29·653	48·3	40·5	·76	7	48·0	53·1	SSW. WSW.	593	·000
24	29·712	45·9	34·7	·67	6	37·2	49·3	WSW.	527	·056
25	..	..	..	..	..	37·5	48·7	..	413	·000
26	30·204	45·8	40·8	·84	9	42·0	50·7	SSW. SW.	510	·000
27	30·175	43·9	31·1	·64	4	..	46·3	W. WNW.	437	·020

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	29·639	29·766	29·555	29·686	30·208	30·207	30·162
Temperature of Air	42·6°	46·5°	58·6°	47·3°	42·3°	46·4°	40·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	39·3°	46·9°	49·0°	42·4°	39·7°	43·8°	40·7°
Direction of Wind	W.	WSW.	SSW.	WSW.	W.	SSW.	WNW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday, Feb. 2, to commence with the Second and Third Acts of THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. On Tuesday, the 3rd; Thursday, the 5th; and Saturday, the 7th, LOVE'S TRIUMPH. On Wednesday, the 4th, MARITANA. On Friday, the 6th, SATANELLA. Every Evening, the Pantomime, HARLEQUIN BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Commence at Ten Minutes to Seven. A Morning Performance on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at Two o'Clock, to which Children under Twelve are admitted at Half-price to all parts of the house, except Pit, price 1s. 6d. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No charge for Booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, newly decorated and embellished in a truly magnificent and most costly style, is NOW OPEN, under the Sole Management of Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.
Mr. HOWARD GLOVER has the honour to announce to his Friends and the Public that he will give a Grand MORNING CONCERT, commencing at Two o'Clock precisely, on SATURDAY, the 7th of FEBRUARY, 1863, on which occasion the following distinguished Artists will positively appear:—
Vocalists:—Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mdme. Weiss, Mdlle. L. Van Noorden, Mdlle. Georgi, Miss Helen Percy, the Misses Pelham, Miss Emily Soldene, Miss E. Horder, Miss Stabbach, Miss Grace Delafield; Signor Giuglini; Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Leffler, Miss E. Spiller, Mdme. Lonisa Vinning, Mr Henry Haigh, Mr. Kennedy (the Scotch Vocalist), Mr. G. Perren, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Tennant, Mr. L. Walker, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. George Honey, and Mr. W. Weiss.
Instrumentalists:—Pianoforte—Miss Alice Mangold and Mdlle. Mariot de Beauvoisin; Flute—Mr. S. Pratten; Trumpet—Mr. T. Harper; Violin—M. Sainton.
Mr. Sims Reeves will sing "The Death of Nelson" and "Good by, Sweetheart."
Accompanyists—Mr. E. Land, Mr. E. Berger, Mr. George Lake, and Signor Randegger.
Conductors—Mr. Benedict and Mr. Howard Glover. Pianoforte, Full Band and Chorus.
Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; First Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d. Tickets to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, from ten to five daily; and at the principal Musicsellers' and Librarians.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. FALCONER.—On MONDAY and During the Week, THE NEXT OF KIN. After which, the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES.
A Grand Morning Performance of the Pantomime on WEDNESDAY NEXT, commencing at Two o'Clock, on which occasion the Boys of the Duke of York's School, with their Band, will attend.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Hemrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Gardner, Raymond, H. Butler, Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary Every Night. Brother Sam's letter encored every night. Mr. Buckstone every night. RASSELAS and Miss Louise Keeley every night. MONDAY, FEB. 2 and during the Week, at Seven, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and Lord Dundreary. After which the greatly successful and Johnsonian Extravaganza of RASSELAS; with OUR MARY-ANNE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY and during the Week, THE LITTLE TREASURE. After which, A TICKET OF LEAVE: Messrs. Toole and Bedford; Mrs. Billington. To conclude with GEORGE DE BARNWELL: Mr. J. Lauri, Miss Adams, Mr. Hildyard, Mr. Paulo. The celebrated Arthur and Bertrand.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY, FEB. 2, and following Evenings, THE CARTE DE VISITE—Mr. Johnson, Miss Cottrell. After which, THE MERRY WIDOW—Messrs. Frank Matthews, A. Stirling; Miss Herbert, Mrs. Frank Matthews; and conclude with THE DARK CLOUD—Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews, Western, Josepha; Misses Herbert and Cottrell.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD. The only great Pantomime of the Season. Juvenile Nights (the Last Three) Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. On MONDAY and during the Week, HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE; or, The Queen of Hearts and the Wonderful Tarts. With THE TRADESMAN'S SON. On Saturday, Feb. 7, will be produced the new Drama, EFFIE DEANS, THE LILY OF ST. LEONARD'S.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS every Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. Proprietor, W. P. COLLINS. Owing to the great success of the popular Songs "Mary Blane," "Lucy Neal," &c., they will be repeated every evening. Entire change of programme. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Mr. John Thomas's (Pencerdd Gwalia) Arrangements.—In order to give the greatest effect to these charming and characteristic melodies, the following eminent artists have been engaged:—Miss Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru Pencerddes), Mr. J. Balair Chatterton, Mr. T. H. Wright, and Mr. John Thomas. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; at Addison's, Cramer's, Chappell's, Keith and Prowse's, Austin's Ticket-office, and at the Rooms.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—A NICHT WI' BURNS and TAM O'SHANTER will, in consequence of its enthusiastic reception, be repeated by Mr. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, assisted by Mr. LAND at the pianoforte, EVERY EVENING at Eight (Saturday excepted), and on Saturday Afternoon at Three. In preparation, JACOBITE MINSTRELSIE. Admission 1s., 2s., 3s. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-crown. Children under twelve, Half-price. Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances, commencing at One o'Clock. Concert on Saturday.
The BIRD SHOW will commence on SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 7.
Proprietors admitted free on Sundays by Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE BIRD SHOW.—The SHOW of CANARIES and BRITISH and FOREIGN BIRDS, on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of February. Admission—Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

MR. SIMS REEVES—CREATION—WEDNESDAY NEXT, EXETER HALL.—Grand Performance of "The Creation" by the National Choral Society. Band and Chorus nearly 700. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., at the Offices, 14, 15, Exeter Hall. The "Elijah" will be given by the National Choral Society, assisted by Mr. Sims Reeves, in about three weeks. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the Choir of this Society may obtain particulars at the office.

MR. SIMS REEVES, FEB. 5 and 12, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. On THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, Mr. Reeves will sing three National Melodies: "The Last Rose of Summer," "Come into the Garden, Maud," and "Gol Bless the Prince of Wales," at the National Harp Concerts. The most popular melodies will be performed by the Choir of the Vocal Association, conducted by M. Benedict, accompanied by a Band of Harps. Mr. Aptommas will play Two Harp solos. Vocalists—Mdme. Louisa Vinning, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; area, 2s.; admission, 1s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 2, the Programme will include Mozart's celebrated Clarinet Quintet. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; violin, M. Sainton; violoncello, Signor Piatti; clarinet, Mr. Lazarus. Vocalists, Mdlle. Florence Lancia and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.—Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and Austin's, No. 28, Piccadilly.

ST. JAMES'S HALL (entrance, 69, Regent-street).—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg to announce that their ANNUAL BALL will take place in the Saloons of the above Establishment on TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 3. Gentleman's Ticket, 7s. 6d.; Lady's ditto, 5s.; Double ditto, 10s. 6d. To be had of Mr. Austin, Ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly, or of Mr. Bland, 33, Brewer-street, Golden-square, W. Dancing to commence at Half-past Nine o'Clock.

NATIONAL MELODIES.—SEVENTH CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11, Signor Giuglini and National Melodies Choir of 400 Voices. Band of 20 Harps. Signor Giuglini will positively depart for the Continent on Thursday, Feb. 12. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W. Sofa Stalls 5s. each.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS' LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—The EXHIBITION, will from MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 2, to the SATURDAY FOLLOWING, be Open only to Contributors, Subscribers, and to Patrons of Arts to whom invitations have been sent. Subscribers and Contributors may obtain extra cards on application to JAMES FAHEY, Hon. Sec.
German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street.
Subscriptions will continue to be received at the Committee-Room, 5, Waterloo-place, S.W.

THE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK GALLERY, now on view in the PICTURE GALLERY, EXETER HALL. Upwards of One Hundred Original Sketches, Drawings, and Paintings, together with nearly One Thousand Etchings, by George Cruikshank. Also his latest and greatest work,
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RÉNÉ FAVARGER, COURS DE PIANO, 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square; and at the Notting-hill College, 43, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

EIGHTY-NINE out of the 170 horses named have accepted for the Chester Cup, and on behalf of Asteroid (9st. 4lb.) Sir Joseph Hawley says "Content." Ivanhoff is an absentee, and is advertised for sale at £1300; and Ben Webster, 8st. (the winner in 1861), who was supposed to have quitted the turf, is sixth on the list. There are some very tempting weights between 7st. 12lb. and 7st. 2lb. Ivanhoff (9st. 4lb.) is at the top of the acceptances for the Northamptonshire Stakes, which number forty-five out of a hundred, and Asteroid (9st. 5lb.) heads the list in both the great Epsom handicaps, for which the acceptances will be out immediately. The celebrated Phryne is at Oulston's paddocks. Young Melbourne's subscription is full; but Kettledrum will not be advertised this year. To Mr. Jackson and Colonel Towneley, and, in fact, to the whole racing world, the loss of young Bullock, the jockey, will be a very severe one. In these days of "champagne supper tempters" and fast habits it is seldom that we have had a union of such uniform civility, careful conduct, and high saddle talent. He had done some good things before, but his selection by Colonel Towneley to ride Kettledrum for the Derby brought him quite to the front rank, and his riding of Tim Whiffler last season, in five of his great races, gave him a chance which, with his light weight, 7st. 4lb., he knew well how to improve. It is very singular that he and Luke Snowden, both of them under twenty-three, and the winning riders of the Derby and Oaks in 1861, should have gone within only a year of each other, and neither of them from a cold caught in wasting, nor any ailment connected with their profession, but since Frank Butler died in 1856, the jockey mortality has been unusually heavy. Bullock was hunting a very few days before his death, of which an abscess in the throat was the cause. He was a Northumbrian by birth, and was buried at Morpeth on Tuesday. Simon Nicholson, a well-known Yorkshire speculator of the old school, died last week, leaving a nice fortune. Sir Vincent Cotton, once the great coachman of "The Age," and the patron of "everything in the ring," has also not lived long into the new year. Although only sixty-two, he had been completely paralysed for some time past. Cricket, as the habitués of Lord's can testify, was the pastime the love of which seemed to stick by him to the last.

The unfortunate cricket split between Nottingham and Surrey continues; and there seems to be no chance of any settlement, till the Surrey Club hold a meeting—if then. We cannot exactly say whose doing it is (although George Parr gets all the credit); but, by a strange perversity, the All England and the Surrey list of important matches clash in six most important dates. Mr. Jackson has written to us thus with reference to our remarks of last week. "My men, Hayward, Carpenter, and Tarrant, shall play any three men in England at single wicket for a thousand, or any part of it. If there is any pluck in the South, I have no doubt a match can be made." We do trust that some one will take up this characteristic *défi* from "The Squire of Oran." Surely three all-round men can be found in the two "Elevens" to beard the Cambridge trio. The gate-money alone at such a contest would be good hedging, if the proprietors of Lords' or the Oval would pick up the glove. The Mynn memorial is closed, and one fifth of the £130 is to be expended in a monument in Thurnham churchyard, while the rest is to accumulate for some decayed Kentish cricketer.

Harry Andrews, with 250 yards start, won the Five-mile Handicap on Monday. Mills, Lang, and Deerfoot went from the scratch; but Deerfoot stopped before the last round, and Lang and Mills made a dead-heat of it. The latter pair run for £25 a side and the ten-miles cup at Hackney-wick on Monday; and, on March 9, Mills and Deerfoot (who have altered the terms of their original match) run ten miles, there.

Mr. Spinks's success with Sea Foam at the Altcar Club has increased the confidence in his kennel for the great day,

When North of Tweed and South of Tweed
Join hands at Waterloo.

Old Sea Flower won a Veteran Stakes at the same meeting, in which Corporal, Let-him-be-easy (sire of Agility, a great Waterloo favourite), Sweet Briar, Rosy Morn, and some other good "has-beens" were beaten. Cardington Club is fixed for Tuesday, &c.; Malton (open) and Longtown for Tuesday and Wednesday; Ridgway Club for Wednesday and Thursday; Diamor for Wednesday, &c.; North Thoresby for Thursday; Hereford (O) for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and Great Haywood for Friday.

Our Melton correspondent says that scent is all that can be wished, and that the sport has been a good average. The Duke's divided on to a couple of foxes at Sproxton Thorns on Wednesday, raced one to ground in ten minutes, and had a very fast thing to ground near Three Queens with the other. The Hon. Messrs. Morgan have arrived, and Sir Thos. Moncrieff is once more in Leicestershire. The Cheshire killed after a splendid fifty minutes, without a check, from Wrenbury Gorse on Thursday. They have not had a faster thing for years.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape of the total loss of the William, from Singapore to London, when all perished with the exception of two boys out of a crew of twenty-two hands.

Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of Victoria, at a recent meeting of the Acclimatisation Society in that colony, stated that the llama, angora goat, and camel had been successfully introduced into Victoria, and that measures were in progress for the speedy introduction and acclimatisation of roedeer, partridges, rooks, hares, sparrows, and song-birds from England; deer, cashmere goats, and black partridges from India; and ostriches, pheasants, partridges, and antelopes from the Cape of Good Hope.

The great iron floating-dock built at Sourabaya, Java, from the designs of Mr. R. W. Thomson, C.E., was successfully floated into deep water on the 23rd of November last. The difficulties of launching such an immense structure were evaded by building it in a kind of dam made on the seashore. When the iron dock was completed the sea wall of the dam was broken down, and the sea, rushing in, lifted the dock from blocks on which it had been built. It was then towed into deep water. It was intended to commence docking ships for repairs by the end of December last.

A letter from Florence states that a commission has just been formed, under the presidentship of the Mayor of that city, for establishing a national museum of the middle ages. The place fixed on for it is the Bargello Palace, formerly the State prison, and all the necessary arrangements have been already made. The museum will comprise such objects as are now in the Pitti Palace. The expenses of the establishment are to be defrayed from the Budget of Public Instruction.

The *Levant Herald* of the 14th inst. says:—"Yesterday 400 riflemen of the 15th Regiment practised target-firing in presence of the Sultan. The result was unsatisfactory. Though the practice lasted a considerable time, not one of the whole succeeded in hitting the bull's-eye at the easy distance of 200 yards. His Majesty has consequently given orders that the whole of the infantry troops forming the garrison of the capital shall be kept at frequent ball-practice till a decent proficiency has been acquired."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

FURTHER large amounts in bullion—about £400,000—having been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes, the directors, on Wednesday, advanced their minimum rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. This advance was immediately followed by a corresponding rise in the value of money in all other quarters, and the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are now as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	4½ to 4¾ per cent.	Four months' bills	5¼ to — per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4¾ to — "	Six months' bills	5¼ to 6½ "
Three months' bills	4¾ to 5 "		

The demand for accommodation has been very extensive, even at the above quotations, as most of our merchants appear to be of opinion that capital is likely to rule even higher in price. In the Stock Exchange money is now worth from 3 to 4 per cent, and the joint-stock banks and discount houses are giving 4 per cent for capital at call, and 4¼ per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal.

In addition to the amount withdrawn from the Bank, the whole of the recent imports of gold from America have been taken for France.

The total arrivals of the precious metals this week amount to £340,000, chiefly from New York, whence we learn that the quotation for bankers' bills had risen to 162, and the premium on gold to 50. These are the highest rates current during the present war; nevertheless, they are in favour of bullion shipments to this country.

On the Continent money is becoming dearer. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5	5	Amsterdam	4	4
Vienna ..	5	5½	Turin	6	6
Berlin ..	4	3½	Brussels ..	3	3
Frankfort ..	3	3	Hamburg ..	—	2½
			St. Petersburg	5	5½

The steamer for the East has taken out £315,430, partly in gold.

The forthcoming dividend of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, carrying forward £4189 to the reserve fund.

Vice-Chancellor Wood's decision, in the suit of the London and County Bank against Mr. Eyre, has been confirmed by the Lords Justices. The bank, therefore, will lose about £100,000; but the amount has been provided for.

The advance in the price of money has produced some heaviness in the market for National Securities. Prices, generally, have given way, although the sales of stock for money have not been to say very numerous. Indian Stocks, &c., have continued tolerably firm. On Monday Consols, for Transfer, were done at 92¼ ⅜; for the Account, 92⅜ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 7s. prem.; Bank Stock was 237; India Stock, New, 108⅜ ½; Ditto Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 95. The Debentures sold at 100⅞, and the Bonds, 17s. prem. Prices were rather lower on the following day:—Consols closed at 92 to ⅛; Bank Stock, 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅜; Long Annuities, 15 1-16; India Stock, 229; Ditto, Four per Cent Enfaced Paper, 95½; Five per Cent ditto, 107⅞ ½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent ditto, 112½; India Five per Cents, 108⅞ ⅜; Ditto, Debentures, 100½; Ditto, Bonds, 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 7s. prem. On Wednesday Consols marked 92½ ⅛; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜ ½; India Stock, 228 to 230; Ditto, Five per Cents, 108½ ⅜; Rupee Paper, 105¼ ¼ and 112½ ⅜; India Bonds, 15s. to 20s.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market continued heavy:—Consols, for Money, marked 92½ to ⅜; for Account, 92½ to ½; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ½; and Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 1s. prem. India Five per Cent Stock sold at 108⅜ to 108; and Bank Stock, 235 to 237.

The market for Foreign Bonds has ruled steady, and the quotations have been fairly supported. Portuguese and Venezuela Bonds continue to improve in value. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have marked 94½; Egyptian, 96⅞; Ditto, second issue, 97; Greek, 16⅜; Ditto, Coupons, 6⅛; Italian Railway, 72¼ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 33; New Grenada, 25⅜; Ditto, Land Warrants, 5½; Ditto, ex Coupons, 13½ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 6½ ex div.; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Ditto, 1862, 46½ ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Ditto, 1862, 95½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¾ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 46⅜ ex div.; Ditto, Passive, 26⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 10½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 86½; Ditto, 1858, 71; Ditto, Small, 74½; Ditto, 1862, 67 ex div.; Venezuela Six per Cents, 62; Ditto, Three per Cents, 23½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66 ex div.; and Italian Five per Cents, 69¾ ex div.

A full average business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the following are the leading quotations:—Agra and United Service, 9½; Alliance, 25; Australasia, 77½; Bank of Egypt, 26½; Bank of London, 102½; Bank of Queensland, 8½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 47; Chartered of British Columbia, 9⅜; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21⅜; City, 91; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 21; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 8; London and Brazilian, 31½; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 14½; London Chartered of Australia, 27; London and Colonial, 4 ex new; London and County, 39½; London Joint-Stock, 35½ ex div.; London and Middlesex, 2⅝; London and Northern, 3; London and South African, 27½; London and Westminster, 79⅜; Metropolitan and Provincial, Reserved, 8; National Provincial of England, New, 35; Ditto, 21; Oriental, 56½; Ottoman, 34½; Ditto, New, 9; South Australia, 34⅜; Standard of British South Africa, 10½; Union of Australia, 50½; Union of England and France, 1⅝; and Union of London, 32¼ ex div.

Colonial Government Securities have been in but moderate request:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, have been done at 105¾; Ditto, Five per Cents, 96½; Cape Six per Cents, 109; Mauritius Six per Cents, 111½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 99½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 106½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110⅜.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady, as follows:—Bombay Gas, 1; Canada Land, 95; Ceylon Company, ⅝; Crystal Palace, 31⅛; Electric Telegraph, 100½; English and Australian Copper, 2; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 1; National Discount, 9; Peel River, Land and Mineral, 54; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 44⅛; Rhymney Iron, 19½; Scottish Australian Investment, 140; Royal Mail Steam, 57; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, ⅝; Ditto, Registered, ⅝; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 6.

Considerable inactivity has prevailed in the Railway Share Market, and prices have ruled lower. The dividend of the North Staffordshire line is announced at the rate of 3½ per cent. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 46⅞; Great Western, 65⅝; London and Blackwall, 73; London and North-Western, 96½; London and South-Western, 102½; Metropolitan, 12⅞; Midland, 127⅛; Ditto (Birmingham and Derby), 97; North-Eastern (Berwick), 99½; Ditto (Leeds), 56⅞; South-Eastern, 90¾; Vale of Neath, 87; West Midland (Oxford), 42½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—London, Chatham, and Dover, 100; North Staffordshire, 22½; South Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Chester and Holyhead, 57.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 104½; Eastern Bengal, 106; East Indian, 106; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20½; Great Indian Peninsula, 106½; Indian Branch, 3½; Madras Five per Cent, 102.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20½; Dutch Rhenish, 16½; Recife and San Francisco, 19; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 23.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 28 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£122,605	An increase of other securities of ..	£141,279
An increase of public deposits of ..	451,065	A decrease of bullion of	244,023
A decrease of other deposits of ..	578,462	An increase of rest of	17,815
A decrease of Govt. Securities of ..	129,500	A decrease of reserve of	173,183

The total circulation is £20,771,236. Public deposits amount to £5,416,863, and private deposits to £14,414,763. Securities are £30,238,865, and the stock of bullion is £13,611,823.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 26.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was again limited; most bakers, most kinds moved off slowly, at barely last week's prices. We were well supplied with foreign wheat. Good and fine samples commanded previous rates; but inferior qualities ruled heavy. Floating cargoes of grain supported last currencies. Malting barley sold on former terms; but grinding and distilling sorts moved off heavily. No quotable change took place in the value of any kind of malt. The oat trade was firm, and, in some instances, the currencies advanced 6d. per quarter. In beans and peas very little was doing, at late rates. The flour trade was steady.

Jan. 28.—The demand for all kinds of produce was in a sluggish state. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 52s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 66s. to 84s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 29s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s.; boilers, 39s. to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lb.; American, 22s. to 25s. per barrel. French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English and Irish: Wheat, 130; barley, 250; malt, 550; oats, 280; flour, 1160. Foreign: Wheat, 11,550; barley, 8870; oats, 1150; flour, 8720 barrels 470 sacks.

Seeds.—Linseed and clover are in fair request, at very full prices. All other seeds move off heavily, at late rates. Cakes rule about stationary.

Linseed, English crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 59s. 3d. to 63s.; hempseed, 44s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 10s. per ton; canary, 48s. to 59s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 62s.; white ditto 45s. to 70s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 48s. 4d.; barley 35s. 8d.; oats, 20s. 9d.; rye, 30s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 38s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 20s. 5d.; rye, 34s.; beans, 36s. 7d.; peas, 37s. 11d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 84,579; barley, 96,361; oats, 18,677; rye, 96; beans, 4498; peas, 1224 quarters.

Tea.—There is about an average business doing in this article, and prices are well supported. Advices from China state that the exports to Great Britain had amounted to 82,015,976lb, against 60,934,596lb. in the previous season.

Sugar.—Although an increased amount of business has been transacted in raw sugar, the market, generally, is far from active, at late quotations. Barbadoes has realised 34s. to 40s. 6d.; Tobago, 32s. to 34s.; and Demerara, 32s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 46s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. In crushed and pieces a fair business is passing. Stock 61,064 tons, against 63,169 tons last year.

Coffee.—Most descriptions have sold at very full prices, and importers, generally, are very firm. The present stock in warehouse consists of 8197 tons, against 7097 tons in 1862.

Rice.—The demand is somewhat restricted, at about previous rates. The stock is over 62,000 tons. Last year it was only 30,755 tons.

Provisions.—The butter market, generally, is firm, and prices are tending upwards. Bacon moves off freely, at 2s. per cwt. more money. Waterford, on board, is selling at from 55s. to 56s. per cwt. All other provisions are a slow inquiry, at late rates.

Tallow.—Prices are well supported, but dealers operate cautiously. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 45s. 6d.; and for delivery in March, 45s. 3d. per cwt. The stock is 53,218 casks, against 49,572 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 5½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at £31 15s. to £31; rape is quoted at £53 10s. to £56; olive, £63 to £60; cocoanut, £51 to £57 10s.; and fine palm, £39 to £40. American turpentine, 115s.; and Frank, 100s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is inactive, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon for Proof Leewards, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for East India. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 6d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; ditto, rice, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. to 16s. 9d.; Hartleys', 14s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.; and manufacturers, 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Good and fine qualities are in steady request, at full prices. All other kinds are very dull. Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 160s.; Sussex, 80s. to 150s.; and foreign, 95s. to 135s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is flat; nevertheless, prices continue firm.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably extensive, and the demand is inactive, at from 55s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—(Thursday, Jan. 29.)—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All breeds moved off slowly; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported. The top quotation was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. The show of sheep was again limited; nevertheless, sales progressed slowly, at late rates. The best Downs realised 5s. 10d. per 8lb. Calves, the supply of which was limited, commanded a steady sale, at an advance in prices of 2d. per 8lb. The quotations ranged from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. There was a fair demand for pigs, at full currencies; but milch cows were very dull. The highest price for pork was 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 11s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1660; cows, 140; sheep, 3530; calves, 200; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 190; sheep, 800 calves 140.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. RAWLINS, Foley-place, Oxford-street, coachmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

C. BRERETON, Barnet, tailor.—D. MERRY, Harts-lane, Bethnal-green, trimming and elastic-webbing manufacturer.—D. G. WILLIAMS, sen., St. Thomas-street, Borough, coffee and eating-room keeper.—G. FROST, West Ham, Essex, baker.—R. JOHNSON, Newman-street, Oxford-street, saddler and harness maker.—R. F. W. RIECK, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, artist painter.—R. HOLDAND, East Grinstead, Sussex, miller.—CAROLINE ELIZA, and F. SHAW, Tooley-street, Southwark, stationers.—H. BROWN, Winchester, watch and clock maker.—T. WHITEHEAD, Southampton-street, Pentonville, mattress manufacturer.—J. COCKID, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, commission agent.—R. GOOSE, John-street, East-street, Locks-fields, Walworth, pork butcher.—J. COHEN, Union-street, Southwark, dealer in fancy goods.—D. LONDON, Star-street, Paddington, carpenter.—C. ROWCLIFFE, Paddington-street, Marylebone, baker.—S. TRIGO, Lacland-terrace, Kings-road, Chelsea, dairyman.—T. and J. PANTING, Commercial-road, Lambeth, carmen.—W. H. THOMAS, Deptford Bridge, Greenwich, furniture dealer.—T. SHEARMAN, Catherine-road, Notting-hill, plasterer and builder.—W. MOORE, Suffolk-lane, City, schoolmaster.—E. D. SHAVER, Pall-mall, picture-dealer.—A. W. DIXON, Water-lane, Tower-street, ship broker.—W. BAGSHAW, Worcester, licensed victualler.—C. MATTHEWS, Stockton-on-Teme, Worcestershire, builder.—S. CALDWELL, Birmingham, tailor and draper.—T. DAWSON, Sibson, Huntingdonshire, coal merchant.—J. FISHER, Blackheath-road, Greenwich, outfitter.—F. I. BELICAR, Rochester, grocer.—E. INGLEDEW, Wilson-villas, Hammersmith, farmer.—R. W. GLOVER and J. BOULCOTT, Long-lane, Bermondsey, leather dressers.—C. R. LANDON, New-road, Hammersmith, woollendraper.—J. W. COLE, Princes-street, Drury-lane, surveyor and builder.—W. MACLEAN, Paddington-street, Marylebone, brushmaker.—H. CARPENTER, King William-street, City, tobacconist.—F. G. WYNN, Blackfriars-road, leather seller.—M. COTTRELL, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, fishmonger.—M. LOWE, Wolverhampton, grocer.—R. TURNER, Netherton, Worcestershire, boiler maker.—J. STOCKTON, jun., Newcastle-under-Lyme, farmer.—R. HICKLING, Nottingham, maltster.—A. DAWES, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, draper.—T. JONES, Tredegarville, Monmouthshire, builder.—J. STEEL, St. Bees, Cumberland, farmer.—T. D. HADAWAY, North Shields, Northumberland, butcher.—J. IRELAND, Slyech Castle, Westmoreland, farmer.—M. KILROY, Birmingham, brushmaker.—B. HADLEY, Birmingham, carpenter.—R. HISCOCK, Bristol, engineer.—A. FREEMAN, late of Whittington, Derbyshire, grocer.—R. EARNSHAW, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, timber merchant.—G. CANSFIELD, Underbiffe, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.—J. PROCTOR, Liverpool, builder.—C. BROUNLIE, Liverpool, merchant.—C. ELING, Manchester, beerhouse-keeper.—R. K. LEIGH, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—R. B. BAILEY, Liverpool, lemonade manufacturer.—J. ROBINSON, Stockport, provision dealer.—J. D. C. THOMSON, Liverpool, dealer in paraffin oil and lamps.—J. M. AYERS, Liverpool, oil refiner.—J. CLARK, Manchester, travelling draper.—J. SINGLETON, Chesterfield, shopkeeper.—G. ROSE, Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire, chair turner.—F. HILL, Stoke-on-Trent, beerseller.—J. WATSON, Lincoln, saddler.—C. R. GALLANT, Norwich, timber merchant.—J. HUTCHISON, Tamerton Foliot, Devonshire, farmer and cattle dealer.—D. CURTIS, Manchester, painter.—J. SMITH, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—C. R. MERCER, Maidstone, barge owner.—G. SMITH, Northampton, carpenter.—I. CALVERT, Halifax, cheesemaker.—R. HOLMES, Great Yarmouth, smack owner.—T. GRIGGS, Great Yarmouth, builder.—W. MARSH, Strand, Gloucestershire, veterinary surgeon.—W. J. KENDALL, Chatham, Kent, boot and shoe maker.—T. HESLOP, Bishop-wearmouth, Durham, licensed victualler.—J. HILLESS, Bourn, Lincolnshire, tailor.—S. MICKLEWRIGHT, Stoke-on-Trent, beerseller.—S. SMITH, Kirmington, Lincolnshire, tilemaker.—P. HONEY, Parkham, Devonshire, farmer.—G. H. TURRELL, Earlsham, Suffolk, farmer.—C. SHOREY, Corfe Mullen, Dorsetshire, carpenter.—W. COX, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, lodging-house keeper.—T. HAINE, Portsea, Hants, lodging-house keeper.—W. MARRIOTT, Sheffield mark maker.—J. PALMER, Torquay, Devonshire, brassfounder.—J. EDMUNDS, Swansea Glamorganshire, dealer in fruit.—J. SQUIRES, Foulbridge, Cumberland.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. SOMERVILLE, Springhead, Lanarkshire, joiner.—J. RUSSELL, Inverness, accountant.—W. WALKER, Glasgow, merchant.—J. LAIRD, Partick, carter.—J. SAUNDERS, Liddle Inch, near Kirriemuir, farmer.—R. SMITH, Douglas, Lanarkshire, carrier.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. PETERS, Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico, and Launceston, Tasmania, merch at.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HEWITT, Campbell-street, Paddington, beershop-keeper.—A. W. CHILD, Mildmay-road, Islington, commission agent for the sale of beer and ale.—J. PRIME, Little Chishill, Essex, farmer.—F. T. MEAD, Writtle, Essex, farmer.—G. BRISTOW, Ovington-square, South Kensington, dealer in wines.—J. NOBLE, East Greenwich, master fisherman.—H. HAST, Old Gravel-lane, St. George's-in-the-East, carpenter.—J. STEWARD, Stokesby, Norfolk, horsedealer.—J. WILSON, Plumstead, Kent, carpenter.—F. FORSTER, Church street, Newington, artist.—J. HARRIS, Sloane-street, Chelsea, artist.—J. CUMMING, Leadenhall-street, City, merchant.—J. DICKENSON, jun., Blomfield-street North, Kingsland, grocer.—W. W. PURR, Stowmarket, ironmonger.—H. BRESLEY, Southampton, hatter.—W. BRIND, Ebenezer-terrace, Millwall, builder.—W. A. HALL, Little Knight-ryder-street, City, silk goods manufacturer, and Upper Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, linendraper.—H. S. GREEN, Cambridge road, Mile-end, cheesemonger.—AGNES BALL, High-street, Shoreditch, mantlemaker.—W. TARTE, Tothill-street, Westminster, plumber.—C. PITCHER, Kilburn, money agent.—J. W. SYER, George-street, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker.—R. SKUDDER, Deptford, wheelwright.—W. SLATER, Ponderson-gardens, Bethnal-green-road, umbrella-maker.—H. FIVEASH, Aldersgate-street, hotel-keeper.—D. S. WILKINS, Nelson-square, Southwark, general agent.—F. H. GREGORY, Cheapside, merchant.—W. ECCLESTONE, West Ham-lane, Essex, grocer.—J. WESTLAKE, North-place and John's-mews, Gray's-inn-lane, wheelwright.—J. EDWARDS, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, butcher.—R. FOLLETT, Bristol, builder.—J. MURGATROYD, Idle, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—W. GREENBURY, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner.—W. J. WADLAND, Kingston-upon-Hull, butcher.—J. PAUL, Liverpool, grocer.—C. HEPTONSTALL, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, stay manufacturer.—J. MEAYS, Conisbrough, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—W. F. SMITH and W. B. HAWKSLEY, Sheffield, razor manufacturers.—W. GOODE, Liverpool, milliner.—C. SHREEVE, Melbourne, Derbyshire, grocer.—G. P. GABRIELSEN, Liverpool, importer.—J. BROWNE, Cefn-isa, Denbighshire, farmer.—J. BOLTON, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, butcher.—G. HYDE, Lower Broughton, Lancashire, joiner.—ELIZABETH J. ABRAM, Altrincham.—ANN HUTCHINSON, Hindley, Lancashire, beerseller.—W. MALLEY, Manchester, grocer.—W. BOYLE, Hulme, Lancashire, clerk.—G. W. THOMAS, Bristol, marble mason.—J. E. WATKINS, Bristol, victualler.—J. MELHUISH, Clifton, Bristol, saddler.—J. BUXTON, Manchester, beer retailer.—H. H. FOOTHEAD, Nottingham, millinar.—F. PEABSON, Nottingham, machine agent.—J. J. LAWRENCE, White Hart-street, Kennington-road.—L. WALRAVEN, Sheffield, commission agent.—E. MARSHALL, Heighington, Lincolnshire, wheelwright.—J. R. HOLLINGWORTH, Great Grimsby, grocer.—G. BAINES, Cowfold, Sussex, schoolmaster.—S. HARDAKER, Pudsey, near Leeds, teadealer.—R. BROOMHALL, Eckington, Worcestershire, butcher.—W. PEARSON, Coxhoe, Durham, quarryman.—L. DOCKERAY, Brigham, Cumberland, innkeeper.—J. KNIGHT, Selbourne, Hants, tailor.—MARY ANN SISWICK, Lockwood, Yorkshire, rag-grinder.—S. SWAINE, Barnsley, bookmaker.—C. LEWIS, Pontlottyn, Glamorganshire, victualler.—J. WHITEHEAD, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. R. TARRANT, Portsea, cabinetmaker.—S. J. GREEN, Milton-next-Gravesend, schoolmaster.—R. CLEARES, sen., Shelmerdine, Staffordshire, fowl-dealer.—H. BRIERLEY, Brighouse, Yorkshire, turner.—J. MARTIN, Market Harborough, cabinetmaker.—T. SCAMELL, Twyford, Hants, innkeeper.

SOCTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDREW and ANN ALLAN, Glasgow, hotel-keepers.—T. FRIER, Galashiels, manufacturer.—J. and J. ROBB, Aberdeen, merchants.—J. KINNISON, Dundee, ironmonger.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Now that the formalities of New-Year visiting are over, the more serious occasions for the display of dress, and the consequent encouragement of "decorative art," consist in soirées at the Court, soirées at the Ministers', soirées in the families of distinction (no longer confined to one particular faubourg), and soirées aux Italiens, where, however, Mdlle. Patti, during the time she is en scène, gains an unsought triumph over the more material attractions offered by what would otherwise be subjects of interest, the exquisite toilets of the fair habituées, who always comprise a numerous selection from the most distinguished portion of the Parisian population, native and foreign. Never did the tide of a fashionable, but not the less real, success flow on amid such unanimous expressions of approbation as those which have followed the appearance of this most talented of modern artistes, who is so completely and so agreeably La Mode, that Mdlle. Patti's friends and admirers in England will, we are sure, pardon us this cursory appeal to their souvenirs, which perhaps ought not to have been introduced, apropos of the February fashions, to a few very brief observations upon which we at once seriously proceed.

Walking-dresses and visiting-dresses are very highly trimmed when they are not composed of plain material. When the stuff itself is very stout trimming may be dispensed with; however, even very thick materials are frequently so richly ornamented as to stand almost alone when made up. The trimmings consist, according to the nature of the dress and the taste of the wearer, of narrow guipure, narrow blond, silk ruchings, and sometimes, for evening costume, of very extensive ruchings of blond or tarlatan edged with black, and occasionally coloured satin favours.

The fashion is at a standstill as to bonnets, of which the shape seems fixed for a time, but for a short time only, rest assured, fair dames! For what is more fickle than the fashion! Feathers are literally in the ascendant as ornament, although they are arranged in different ways, and on many parts of the chapeau, to which they generally offer a contrast as to colour. The short month of February will not outlive the velvet bonnets, which for the present season are light in colour: violet, cream, rose, blue, and lilac are met with in profusion at the best modistes'.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Morning Dress.*—Robe of dark blue moire antique, edged with a wide band of black velvet; each breadth is ornamented with a velvet band, cut to a point at the bottom and trimmed with guipure, as shown in the Engraving. The bands are made to appear to turn over at the waist, thus producing the effect of a basquine. The corsage and the plastron form two points in front, like the bands on the skirt of the dress.

Fig. 2. *Toilet de Bal.*—This white dress is of tarlatan over silk, and has three narrow fluted flounces round the edge of the skirt, the two at the bottom being in light blue silk, and the white one above serving as a relief to the blue silk design, edged with narrow blond, forming the chief ornament of the dress. The corsage is décolleté,

ornamented with two black guipures, the lower one placed horizontally upon the skirt at a certain distance above the fluted flounce on the edge, of the same material as the dress, the upper one *en guirlande*. Square corsage, with guipure plastron. The corsage itself and the sleeves are richly trimmed with narrow black guipure. We call attention to the peculiar gracefulness of the coiffure in this evening dress, which is so carefully drawn as to enable us to dispense with further description.

Fig. 4. *Headdress.*—This fourth figure, in the second plan, is given merely to show the latest style of coiffure for a ball or a soirée. The front hair is arranged on each side in two rolls, and carried behind so as to pass through the back hair and still leave a ringlet to fall forwards. Artificial holly, with red berries, furnish the ornament indicated in our Engraving. The back hair forms three thick rolls, fastened by an amber comb.

LAUNCH OF THE DUBLIN TRINITY YACHT PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

THE launch of this beautiful little vessel, the first built in the Thames bearing the name of the future illustrious consort of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, took place at Blackwall on the 20th inst. A deputation from Dublin was expected to have been present on the occasion, but the boisterous weather of the preceding night had prevented their arrival. The honours of the naming, &c., were gracefully and efficiently performed by Miss Margetson, daughter of one of the directors of the company; and, as the Princess Alexandra glided with a gentle motion into the water, hearty cheers were given by those assembled. Apart from the motive of paying respectful homage to the future Princess of Wales by naming the steamer after that esteemed lady, there is something like a claim to Danish names for vessels built in the yards of the Thames Ironworks. It is but a short time since some gun-boats, the first in the Danish fleet, were built at, and launched from, those works. These boats carry plates of 2½-inch thickness, and a layer of felt is interposed between them and the iron skin of the ship. They have a light draught of water, carry three guns—one amidships and one at the stem and stern—and steam easily eleven knots an hour. In every point for which they are designed they have perfectly fulfilled the intentions of the Danish Government, and are justly regarded as the most valuable vessels of the kind in the Danish navy.

As an example of the immense amount of armour-plated vessels constructing in this country for our own and other Governments, we may notice what is doing at these works alone.

After the launch of the Princess Alexandra the company, among whom was a large number of ladies, were conducted by Mr. Rolt and Captain Ford over the extensive foundries and forges of the company, and they courteously directed the attention of the visitors to an enormous frigate now building in these works for the Spanish Government. This vessel is pierced for 30 guns, is of 4860 tons burden, and is to be fitted by Messrs. Penn and Co. with engines of 1000-horse power. She will carry armour-plates of 5½in. in thickness, upon a backing of 9in. of teak, or the same in this respect as the Minotaur, now building by her side in the same yard. Close by the Spanish frigate a monster battery is in course of construction for the Russian Government. She has an enormous snout, like the head of a hippopotamus; her tonnage is 2800 tons, and is intended to carry 26 guns. Her plates are of 4½in. iron. She has been specially designed for small draught of water, hence her peculiarly ugly sides. When complete, and with all her stores on board, she will draw only 14ft. of water. In another part of the yard an ironclad has been commenced for the Turkish Government. This war-vessel is only a shade smaller than the Spanish frigate, being of 4300 tons against 4860. The armament and plating are similar to those of the Spanish ship. The engines, of 900-horse power, are in course of construction by Messrs. Ravenhill and Co. In this one yard there are now building four armour-plated ships—the Minotaur, for the British Government; the Victoria, so named, we may suppose, out of compliment to our own gracious Queen, for the Spanish Government; one for the Russian; and a fourth for the Turkish Government. Add to these that the company have undertaken to complete the Valiant for our Government, and that they are making the sternposts and iron plates for the Royal Sovereign, the Achilles, and several other ironclads, and some notion may be formed of the busy scene which the forges and foundries of this extensive establishment presented to the astonished and delighted visitors. It is expected that the Russian battery will be launched in April, the Minotaur in June, and the Valiant in July. The Spanish and Turkish frigates will be ready for launching next year.

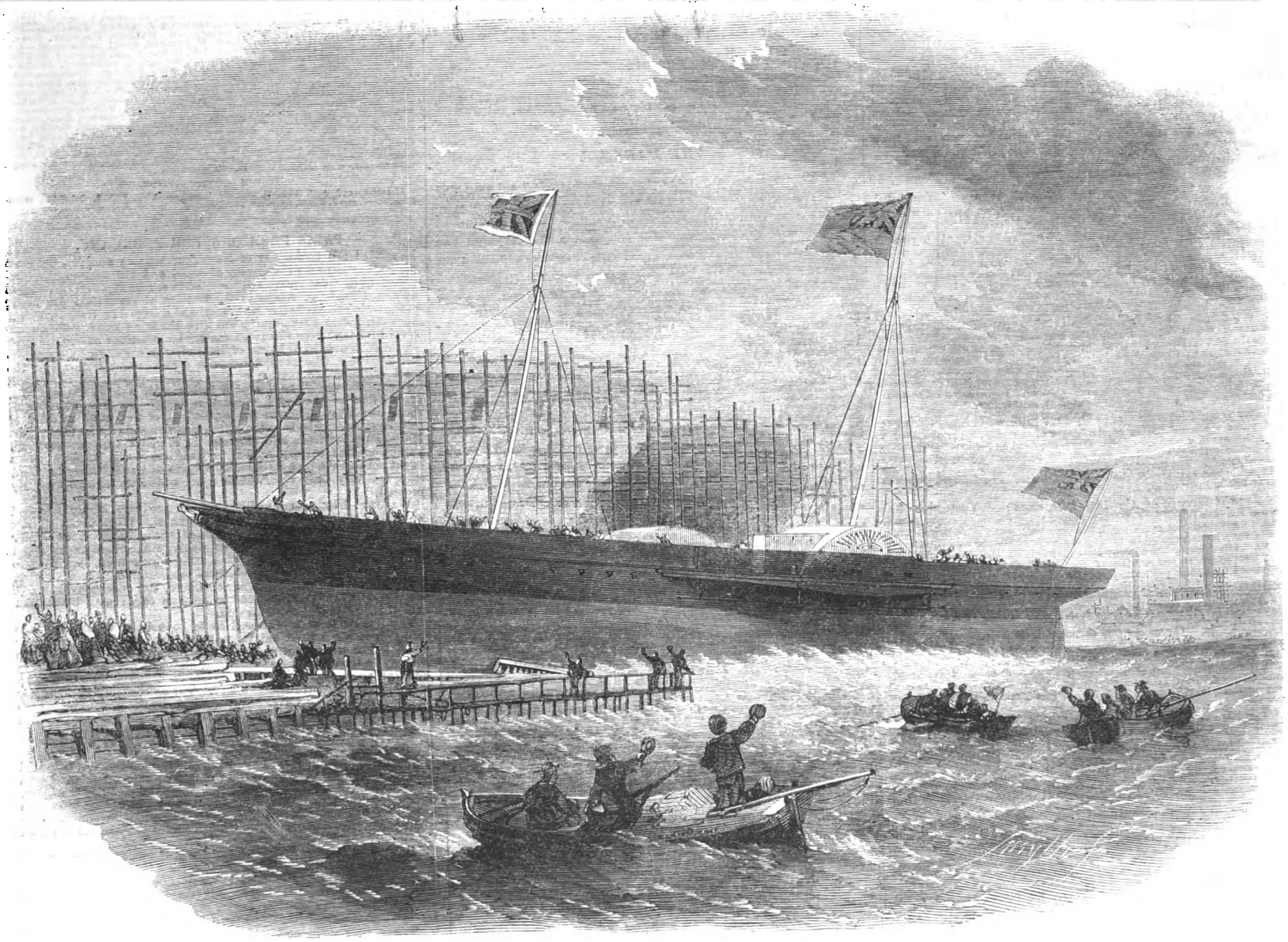
The Princess Alexandra is designed by Ash, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 176ft.; beam, 24ft.; depth, 14ft. 6in.; her engines, by Messrs. Penn and Co., are of 180-horse power.

THE LATE MR. RICHARD GREEN, SHIPOWNER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 126.

MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK HOUNDS AT HOUGHTON.

THIS beautiful Norfolk seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, which is thirteen miles from "the pleasant town of Lynn" and ten from Fakenham, was the scene, on the 21st inst., of the Prince of Wales's second meet with the West Norfolk hounds. Houghton is not unknown to fame. Sir Robert Walpole built the original house in 1676, and in his zenith he was wont to hold there, for a fortnight annually, "the Congress" of Ambassadors and Ministers of State. It is also remembered by poulterers and farmers' wives as the place where the £500 wager was made, between Lords Orford and Rockingham, to match five geese to walk five turkeys from Norwich to London. The present house stands low in a flat park, with fine beech woods and beautiful gardens, and was built in 1722-35. It has a centre 166ft. square, and at each angle a cupola and a lantern, with wings connected by a Tuscan colonnade.

The meet took place immediately in front of the house, and "the Congress" was worthy of the occasion. At eleven o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Captain Grey and Mr. Knollys, arrived in the Royal carriage. After the usual courtesies had been exchanged between the Prince and Mr. H. Villebois a movement was made to one of the park covers, where a fox, after being very nearly "chopped," went to ground. Mr. Coldham's cover at Anmer produced another, which gave them a capital fifty-minutes' ring in the open, and so back to Anmer, where the hounds checked. Harris,



LAUNCH OF THE DUBLIN TRINITY YACHT PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AT BLACKWALL.

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MEET OF THE ROYAL NORFOLK HUNT AT HOUGHTON, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

the huntsman (once first-whip to Clark when Mr. Morrell was master of the Old Berkshire), hit him cleverly off, when "Charley," with great politeness, put his head straight for the Prince's residence at Sandringham Park, and the hounds were whipped off at West Newton, within a mile of it. Prince Louis of Hesse did not leave the carriage; but the Prince of Wales went in a style which would have delighted his celebrated tutor, Mr. Davis, who still "goes like a boy" in his seventy-sixth year. His Royal Highness has made foxhunting "a great fact" in Norfolk at last.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

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*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Toronto, C.W., the wife of Hector Cameron, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Montreal, the wife of Edward M. Hopkins, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th inst., at 14, Hyde Park-gate south, the wife of Archibald Bulloch, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd inst., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Hastings, by the Rev. Divie Robertson, the Rev. Kenyon Homfray, Incumbent of Llangoven, near Monmouth, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Endell Tyler, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Castlenau House, Mortlake, Robert Cunninghame Cunninghame Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, aged 63.

On the 7th inst., at her residence, Great Bedford-street, Bath, Mrs. Paynter, only child of the late Howel Price, Esq., of Berthllewdd, Carmarthenshire, and the Lady Aylmer, and niece of the Earl of Whitworth, K.G., aged 74.

On the 25th inst., at his house, 32, Montague-square, Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., aged 87.

On the 22nd inst., at Camis, Rekan House, Dumbartonshire, Colin Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain, in the 82nd year of his age.

On the 25th inst., at Greysouthen, Cumberland, John Harris, Esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, in the 36th year of his age.

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Toast Racks	0 7 0	0 13 0	1 0 0
Cake Baskets	1 13 0	2 12 0	3 15 0
Set of four Side-dishes ..	8 10 0	12 0 0	16 0 0
" Dishcovers ..	10 0 0	13 13 0	18 0 0
Bedroom Candlesticks ..	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Table Candlesticks, per pair	1 5 0	1 18 0	2 16 0
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12 Dessert Ditto 20 ..	7 6 6	12 Dessert ditto 26 ..	9 7 6
12 Table Forks 20 ..	11 0 0	12 Table Forks 40 ..	15 0 0
12 Dessert Ditto 20 ..	7 6 8	12 Dessert ditto 25 ..	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons 10 ..	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons 13 ..	4 0 0
1 Soup Ladle 10 ..	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle 11 ..	4 3 6
4 Sauce ditto 10 ..	3 13 4	4 Sauce ditto 12 ..	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) ..	1 0 0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt) ..	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)..	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)..	3 5 0
12 Tea Spoons 10 ..	3 15 4	12 Tea Spoons 14 ..	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	1 5 0

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6 Dessert forks ..	0 13 6	2 Salt spoons	0 3 4
6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	1 Butter knife ..	0 3 6
8 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Table knives ..	0 11 0
1 Soup ladle	0 12 0	6 Cheese knives ..	0 8 0
1 Pair fish carvers ..	0 14 0	Pair of meat carvers..	0 7 6
2 Sauce ladles ..	0 8 0	Pair of chicken carvers	0 7 6
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SCHOOLROOM PIANOFORTE, 22 guineas. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD manufacture a capital small instrument for the Schoolroom. It has all the requisites of a good practising pianoforte—check action, solid touch, agreeable tone. The case is of polished ash or pine. The fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly on this Pianoforte than in pianoforte with the usual instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; walnut, 26 guineas.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S NEW PICCOLO PIANOFORTE, with a greatly simplified and most effective escapement check-action. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD have secured the first issue of these admirable Instruments. Price (in rosewood) 55 guineas.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

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Illustrated prospectus on application to Boosey and Sons, 24, Holles-street, London.

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THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE works in connection with this great undertaking have lately attracted so much attention that a brief account of a recent visit to them, accompanied by some Illustrations of the progress of the works, cannot fail to be of interest to the public. Besides the cutting of the rigole, or trench, for the ship canal between Lakes Menzaleh and Timsah, an account of which has recently appeared in this Journal, the efforts of the company have been directed to the cutting of a lesser canal for the supply of sweet water to Port Said, the Mediterranean entrance of the intended maritime canal, and to Suez, its other terminus.

This fresh-water canal, to which the attention of our readers is for the present mainly directed, commences at Zagazig, and receives its supply of water from the El-Mashrafieh Canal, which flows direct from the Nile from a point a few miles north of Cairo. From Zagazig to Tel-el-Kibeer the company have merely deepened and repaired the existing El-Wady (the Valley) Canal, the ancient Arsinoë. From Tel-el-Kibeer the actual works of the company may be said to commence. The new canal is about 20ft. wide on the water line, and 6ft. deep; it is completed, and open for navigation as far as Lake Timsah, where it branches off in opposite directions, and is intended to run parallel with the maritime canal. This work is, therefore, being pushed forward with vigour, and it is hoped that before the end of the present year Suez will be supplied with an abundance of sweet water.

The effect of opening out this canal through the Wady Tumilat is already perceptible in every direction. A vast extent of land, which a few months back was a dreary wilderness, is now being brought into a high state of cultivation. Every inundation will add considerably to this already valuable territory, so that, with ordinary care, it will realise, in a few years, all the capital expended upon it. As an instance of what good management can effect, the district of Ras-el-Wady, recently purchased by the company from his Highness the Viceroy, and of which only 2000 acres were under cultivation last season, has been so transformed that at least 5000 acres, it is said, will be the result of the present year's improvements in irrigation, or 150 per cent increase of the proceeds over last year.

Further in the interior more time will be required before the soil can be ready for farming. At present small crops are raised by the Bedouins, who only wait to gather it in and then move off to other climes. The company seem to be on excellent terms with these gentry; and, indeed, putting aside the injustice of the labour system, all the labourers are well cared for, and, as far as one can see, do not appear at all miserable.

The Illustrations in connection with the Suez Canal which appear in this week's Impression are from the pencil of Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, who has forwarded to us the accompanying particulars of a trip on the fresh-water canal taken by him last month:—

THE LATE HORACE VERNET.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NADAR, JUN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Having been favoured by Count Sala, vice-president of the company, with a letter of introduction to the agents on the route, I lost no time in getting together a few necessaries and making the best of my way to Benha, a station twenty-nine miles from Cairo, on the Alexandria line, joined by my friends; then proceeded by a branch line to Zagazig, the terminus, about forty miles from Cairo.

Arriving at what is called the station, but of which nothing can be seen but mountains of cotton bales awaiting transport, we did at length find the way out, and, clear of the railway, could draw breath and look about us. Zagazig is a considerable town, and at this season is in a state of great commercial activity. Struggling through the crowds in the bazaar, we crossed three bridges, which span as many canals, which here form a junction, and give quite a Venetian aspect to the picturesque old town. From its central position and its being in direct communication with Alexandria and Cairo by rail and canal, it has risen much in importance of late. There are several factories for cleaning cotton in and about the place, into one of which, belonging to our fellow-countrymen, Messrs. Acland, Mitchell, and Mustaple, we hurried, and happily in time for a delightful dinner. Being refreshed, we called upon Mr. Wilkinson, the company's agent, at Zagazig, who courteously placed at our disposal a boat, with dromedary to tow in case of need.

We were here fortunately joined by a gentleman connected with the company, Mr. Paponot, who accompanied us to Timsah, and to whom I am much indebted for valuable information and attention during the trip.

Everything being prepared, we took leave of the agent and our friends and started at 2 p.m. Sometimes sailing with a light breeze, sometimes being towed, we reached Tel-el-Kibeer, the first station, about nightfall, having passed on our way many beautiful little bits of scenery and some busy villages, among which I must not forgot Abou Hamad, where the company have substituted a serviceable wooden drawbridge for a rotten old stone erection of Mohamed Ali's time. Here and there we passed groups of women filling their water-jars, men irrgiating land, with the simple "shadoof," or basket, suspended on a lever. This portion of the valley is very fertile and well populated.

Finding it would be impossible to continue the voyage by night, as there was no moon, we put up at a neat little hotel at Tel-el-Kiboer. The company have recently made some very fine gardens here, which supply the whole of the works with an abundance of every kind of vegetable and fruit. There is also a drawbridge, similar to that of Abou-Hamad.

There is a telegraph-station here, in communication with all the stations at the works. The system is the French dial telegraph (Briquet's). The operator was good enough to explain to us the mechanism.

Leaving Tel-el-Kibeer at daylight, we continued our way now fairly on the actual works of the company. Four hours' sailing brought us to Lake Mahsamah, where there is a station. The lake is small, but full of fish, and apparently the resort of numerous flocks of wild fowl and geese. Good shooting can be had about there. A solitary heron stalked about the shrubbery which everywhere dotted the surface of the lake. A species of flamingo has been seen here at times.

(*Continued on page* 128.)

THE SUEZ CANAL: COTTON MARKET AT ZAGAZIG.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG.

THIS act of the Federals, which took place on the 11th of December last, began the late hostilities on the Rappahannock which continued for five days and ended, as our readers are aware, in a decisive victory for the Confederates. At the time chosen by our Special Artist for making the accompanying Illustration (on page 116) the Federals had over 160 guns directed on the town from the heights on the opposite side of the river; and it was under cover of this tremendous cannonade that their troops commenced crossing by three pontoons. Their dense masses can be seen in the distance winding down to the river. The town is on fire in various places from the shelling, but 300 Mississippians still hold their ground as sharpshooters on the Confederate bank, annoying the heads of the columns as they appear on the bridges. General Lee's plan, however, as is now well known, was to let the enemy cross and attack him in the strong position in which he had ensconced his forces. The infantry moving along the road in the foreground are proceeding to rifle-pits in front of the battery seen on the hill on the left, which was the first of the Confederate defences, and held by Colonel Walton's Washington artillery—of which position more anon.

INCIDENT IN THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.—THE ATTACK ON MARYE'S HILL.

The attempt of the Federals to carry the first of the Confederate positions on their right—the battery of the Washington Battery, on Marye's Hill, commanded by Colonel Walton—was, as our readers are aware, totally unsuccessful, and most disastrous to them. Immense masses were hurled at intervals on the hill and works, shown in our Illustration; but at each attack they were driven back with immense loss. "From the point where I stood, with Generals Lee and Longstreet," says our Special Artist, writing from the Confederate camp, "I could see the grape, shell, and canister from the guns of the Washington artillery mow great avenues in the masses of Federal troops rushing to the assault, while the infantry, posted behind a breastwork just under the battery, decimated the nearest columns of the enemy. In the distance, Franklin's corps is seen deploying into line of battle on the Federal left. They have some field-batteries thrown forwards shelling the Confederate positions on the wooded range of hills. A portion of Fredericksburg is seen in the rear of the attacking forces, and beyond is the range of heights on the opposite side of the river from which the Northerners have heavy guns playing on Marye's Hill to cover the advance of their men. Numbers of their shell are bursting over the Confederate soldiers in the breastwork. It was here General Cobb was killed, and it is his brigade acting as sharpshooters. At the back of this hill a South Carolinian had a portion of his head carried away within four yards of myself by a shell from the heights alluded to above. After the battle, I counted 660 dead lying on a small plot of ground, scarcely four acres in extent, at the foot of the hill shown in the Illustration; and, altogether, 1493 were buried between the hill and the town. Eight hundred were buried on that part of the field occupied by Franklin. These were all Federals. This makes the Northern dead on the right and left amount to 2293. The Federals, besides this, buried many within their own lines on the night of the battle."

The Southern correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter from Richmond, written shortly after the battle of Fredericksburg, has some remarks on the important post at Marye's Hill, and of the dreadful slaughter of the assaulting troops, to whose bravery he bears no niggard testimony. He says:—"By far the most important position was occupied by the Washington artillery, commanded by Colonel Walton, of New Orleans, and posted on the heights in the immediate neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, not more than 400 yards from the town. These heights, which are precisely of that altitude which is most favourable for the play of artillery, are surmounted by a brick house, now riddled by round shot, belonging to Mr. Marye, and are commonly called Marye's Heights. At their base a road winds, protected on one side by the hills and on the other by a solid stone wall, about four feet in height, over which a brigade of Confederates, themselves perfectly sheltered, poured the deadliest and most effective of fires. . . . The battle which had dashed furiously against the lines of Generals Hood, A. P. Hill, and Early, was little more than child's play as compared with the onslaught directed by the Federals in the immediate neighbourhood of Fredericksburg. The impression that the Confederate batteries would not fire heavily upon the Federals advancing in this quarter, for fear of injuring the town of Fredericksburg, is believed to have prevailed among the Northern Generals. How bitterly they deceived themselves subsequent events served to show. To the Irish division, commanded by General Meagher, was principally committed the desperate task of bursting out of the town of Fredericksburg and forming, under the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Marye's Heights, lowering immediately in their front. Never at Fontenoy, at Albuera, or at Waterloo was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe. That any mortal men could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, it seems to me idle for a moment to believe; but the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battle-fields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Heights on the 13th day of December, 1862."

The same correspondent, in a subsequent letter written on Dec. 20, thus returns to the subject of the loss of life resulting from the attack on Marye's Hill:—"A glance at the long slope between the town of Fredericksburg and the foot of Marye's Heights gave the best idea of the magnitude of the toll which had been exacted for the Federals' passage of the Rappahannock. A ride along the whole length of the lines told also a sad tale of slaughter; but when the eye had once rested upon the fatal slope above mentioned the memory became fixed upon the spot, nor for fifty years to come will that scene ever fade from the memory of those who saw it. There, in every attitude of death, lying so close to each other that you might step from body to body, lay acres of the Federal dead. It seemed that most of the faces which lay nearest to Colonel Walton's artillery were of the well-known Milesian type. In one small garden, not more than half an acre in size, there were 151 corpses. I doubt whether in any battle-field of modern times the dead have ever lain so thick and close. By universal consent of those who have seen all the great battles of this war nothing like it has ever been seen before."

The Philharmonic concerts, this year eight in number, are to begin on March 9.

A French gentleman, M. Barthe, 6, Rue de la Fouderie, Toulouse, writes to the *Times*, announcing a discovery he has made of a number of Spanish military plans. These are—1st. Details of all the strong places in Spain, particularly of the fortifications of the Campo and of Gibraltar. 2nd. The topography of the shores of the Peninsula, to a depth inland of about twenty leagues, showing the soundings at all places where vessels could penetrate. 3rd. The coasts of Africa from Ceuta to Oran, with the fortifications of the latter place. 4th. Thirty-five topographical maps of Italy, drawn upon the spot by French and Spanish officers and engineers.

SAXON ENGLISH.—The Bible of 1611 has 97 per cent of Anglo-Saxon, Shakspeare 85, and even Gibbon, our most Latinised writer, 55. The inference is obvious. And if the genius of our tongue is Teutonic in writing, it is still more so in speaking. The lower we descend in society the more the Saxon element prevails, till among the peasantry Latin words "of learned length and thundering sound" are practically "an unknown tongue." Whoever, then, wishes to find his way into the heads and hearts of Englishmen, I mean not merely the tillers of the ground but the masses of the people, must clothe his thoughts not in the elegant phraseology and elaborate periods of Roman origin, but in that clear, strong, glowing speech first brought to our shores by the fair-haired followers of Hengist and Horsa. I trust, however, that I shall not be misunderstood in thus contending for a greater use of Saxon. English as it now exists is a composite language, in which, while Saxon has undoubtedly the largest share, Latin, Greek, and other tongues play no unimportant parts, and serve as vehicles of ideas, for whose expression unaided Saxon can furnish no suitable terms. An exclusive use of Saxon derivatives is, therefore, impracticable. Even those purists who contend for the Saxon element employ a full proportion of Latin or French terms in the very sentences in which they plead most earnestly for the Germanic words! It is quite true that justice has not hitherto been done in our schools and colleges to our old English tongue, but the ends of justice are never promoted by overseating the merits of a case.—*D'Orsey's Study of the English Language.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COLONEL SIR GEORGE LLOYD HODGES, K.C.B.

This very distinguished military officer and diplomatist was the eldest son of George Thomas Hodges, Esq., of The Abbey, in the county of Limerick, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Ballincollig, in the county of Cork, and Castle Mahon, in the county of Limerick. He was born at The Abbey, in the county of Limerick, in 1792, and entered the British Army as Ensign in 1806. He served in the Peninsula from 1806 to 1814, including the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. He was also in the campaign of 1815, and was at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In these ever-memorable engagements he was three times wounded. In 1832 he was given the command of the British and Foreign Legion in Portugal, under the orders of his Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro. In this expedition he achieved a high martial reputation, particularly in the operations for the defence of Oporto, when attacked by the Miguelite forces. In January, 1837, he was named Consul in Servia, and in December, Consul-General. In 1839 he was appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and acted a conspicuous and distinguished part in the struggle between Mehemet Ali and the Sublime Porte, for which he received the marked approval of his Government. In 1840 he assisted in the hostile operations by sea and land on the coast of Syria, and was present at the attack on the Egyptian forces under Ibrahim Pacha by the Turkish army and the forces commanded by Commodore Sir Charles Napier on the heights above Beyrout. In May, 1841, he was appointed Consul-General in the circle of Lower Saxony and for the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, and in August was promoted to the rank of Chargé-d'Affaires. In 1843 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary to conclude a commercial treaty with the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz, and in 1849 Commissioner, in conjunction with the Commissioners of Denmark and Prussia, for the Government of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1841 he received her Majesty's license to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of St. Benedict d'Avis, conferred on him by the Queen of Portugal. For his services with the British and Turkish forces the Sultan conferred on him the Order of the Grand Nisham, with the rank of General of Division and a sword of honour, which favour he also received her Majesty's permission to accept. In 1851, on the termination of his mission to Schleswig-Holstein, he was created a C.B., and on his retirement from the public service, in 1860, a K.C.B. The Senate of Hamburg also conferred upon him their gold medal of honour, we believe not before given to any British subject. Sir George Hodges married Miss Turrell, eldest daughter of James Turrell, Esq., of New Grove, in the county of Dublin, which lady is deceased.

LADY KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The Right Hon. Sarah Lady Kirkcudbright, who died on the 21st inst., was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Gorges, and was married to Camden Grey Maclellan, ninth and last Lord Kirkcudbright, in the peerage of Scotland, who died at Bruges, on the 19th of April, 1832, leaving by her an only child, the Hon. Camden Elizabeth, now the wife of James Staunton Lambert, Esq., of Creg Clare, in the county of Galway, formerly M.P. for that county.

LADY MONSON.

The Right Hon. Eliza, Dowager Lady Monson, who died on the 22nd inst. at the family seat, Gatton Park, near Reigate, Surrey, having only survived her husband a few weeks, was the youngest daughter of the late Edward Larken, Esq., of Bedford-square, and was married on the 8th of May, 1828, to Sir William John Monson, sixth Lord Monson, of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, who died on the 17th of December, 1862, leaving, by her, William John, present Lord Monson, three other sons, and an only daughter, Florence Grace.

MAJOR HENRY LOFTUS.

This gallant and lamented officer, who died at Murree, India, on the 2nd of November last, was the second son of the late Lieut.-General Loftus, of Kilbride, in the county of Wicklow, heir male of the ancient family of Viscounts Loftus, of Ely, by his wife, Margaret Harriet, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Langrishe, second son of the celebrated Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart. Major Henry Loftus, who was born in 1824, having entered the British Army, served with his Regiment, the 71st Highland Light Infantry, throughout the Crimean campaign. He was present at the siege of Sebastopol, the taking of Kertch, the destruction of Taman, and other affairs. He acted also throughout the central Indian campaign in the late mutiny; was at the battle of Koonch, and all the affairs during the advance on Calpee, the capture of Calpee, and the battle of Morar. He wore the Crimean, Indian, and Sardinian medals, and the Turkish medal and Order of the Medjidie. Major Henry Loftus's elder brother is Lieut.-Colonel Loftus, commanding the 38th Regiment, with which he served throughout the Crimean campaign and Indian mutiny, and was dangerously wounded at Lucknow. His sisters are Mrs. Onslow, of Stoke Park, Guildford, widow of the late Augustus Cranley Onslow, Esq., nephew of the Earl of Onslow, and Mrs. Edward Sheldon, wife of Captain E. Sheldon, son of the late Ralph Sheldon, Esq., M.P., of Brailes, Warwickshire.

THE REV. ROBERT HANKINSON, M.A.

This venerable and highly-esteemed gentleman, who for many years past had been the senior clergyman of the diocese of Norwich, was born at Lynn, on the 22nd of October, 1769, and received his education at the King's Lynn Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1794 he married Ann, daughter of Francis Edwards, Esq. He, in 1808, became Vicar of Walpole St. Andrew's, which living he held for the last fifty-five years. He was in almost unimpaired enjoyment of his faculties till his decease, which occurred at St. Andrew's vicarage, the 8th inst. At the time of his death he held an honorary canonry in Norwich Cathedral. He was also a Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk. His name was given to a wing of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, which he endowed, and he was a warm supporter of benevolent and educational as well as of religious institutions—such as the Church Missionary, Church Pastoral Aid, and kindred societies. By his wife, who died many years since, he had (with daughters) three sons, who took holy orders—namely, the Ven. Robert Edwards Hankinson, Archdeacon of Norwich and Vicar of Halesworth, Suffolk; the late Rev. Thomas Edwards Hankinson, sometime Curate of St. Margaret's, Lynn, and author of poems which for several successive years gained the Seatonian prize, and have since been published collectively and received with favour; and the Rev. Edward Francis Edwards Hankinson, formerly Incumbent of St. John's, Lynn, and now Rector of North Lynn, with St. Margaret's, King's Lynn, attached. One of the late Mr. Hankinson's daughters is the widow of the late Admiral Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated Arctic navigator, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

WILLIAM COTTON, ESQ., F.S.A.

William Cotton, Esq., F.S.A., well known as an admirer and collector of biographic souvenirs and relics relating to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a patron of the graphic art generally, who died on the 22nd, at his residence, 8, West Hoe-terrace, Plymouth, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, was the son of Charles Rogers, Esq., F.R.S., the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and had inherited from his father, a famous collector in his day, a magnificent gathering of drawings, prints, sculptures, paintings, and other works of art, brought together with extreme care and taste and regardless of cost. The possession of these treasures increased in Mr. William Cotton a love for art, and especially of art of the Reynoldian period; and, although his father had sold some £4000 worth of his articles, his son and successor was so ardent and indefatigable a collector that he soon restored the collection to its original size. Mr. William Cotton, having married a lady of the family of Shortland, of Plymouth, some years ago, left the Priory, at Leatherhead, Surrey, and came to reside at Highland House, Ivybridge. He there munificently made arrangements with the proprietors of the Plymouth Library to provide accommodation so that his collection might be presented free for public inspection. The name was then given to it of "The Cottonian Library," from the patronymic of its donor, and it was opened to the public the 1st of June, 1853. The library contains a superb collection of drawings and prints—the works of the great masters—of the highest importance and value to the student in art. During his residence at Ivybridge Mr. Cotton promoted and subscribed liberally towards the erection of a church there, and was joint patron, with Lady Rogers, of the perpetual curacy. He also co-operated heartily with the Rev. R. Cornish in establishing and conducting the national schools of the place. Mr. Cotton was the author of several works, amongst which are "Celtic Remains," "Illustrations of Stone Circles, Cromlechs, &c., in Cornwall;" "The Antiquities of Totnes, in Devonshire;" "Notes of the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," which work contains many interesting particulars about Plympton and the neighbourhood. "A Catalogue of the Portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds," with notes as to the possessors of the pictures, and engravers, if engraved. "A Catalogue of the Library at Leatherhead, Surrey," &c.

MR. RICHARD GREEN.

The death of Mr. Richard Green can be regarded as little less than a public calamity by many who are best qualified to understand the position he sustained with respect to the commercial interests of London. At the same time, a still larger number of those who were associated with him in the works of benevolence of which he was such a munificent and liberal supporter lament the loss of a man, charitable without ostentation, and who, throughout his life, used his great commercial success as the means of simple and hearty philanthropy. Mr. Richard Green was born at Blackwall, in December, 1803, and was the only surviving son of Mr. George Green, by his first marriage, with Miss Perry, the daughter of Mr. Perry, the shipbuilder, of Blackwall. Upon the introduction of Mr. George Green into the business he became a shipowner, and fitted out several vessels in the whaling trade, thus laying the foundation of the house which, at the time of his son's admission to the firm, was styled Green, Wigram, and Green. Gradually increasing their operations, the partners took advantage of the expiration of the East India Company's charter to increase the number of those splendid vessels for the Indian voyage which have ever since been intimately associated with their name. Upon the death of the head of the firm and the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Richard Green continued the business in conjunction with his now surviving partner and brother, Mr. Henry Green, and by his judgment and energy still further augmented the number of their vessels until the discovery of gold in Australia, when they launched a large number of vessels for this voyage also. To these services they were about to add another to China, one vessel having made the passage just previous to Mr. Green's death, and a second having nearly reached completion. In all his transactions Mr. Green had in view not only the success of his own particular undertakings, but the establishment of a principle which naturally led to wider and more important results, and to this end almost all the institutions which he established were ultimately directed. Almost from the commencement of his career he set himself the task of improving the whole mercantile marine of the country, and, beginning with the administration of his own service, rapidly effected improvements which had an immediate influence on the entire merchant fleet. The establishment of the Sailors' Home was one of his earliest efforts, and its effects were so obvious that he eventually made it available for all merchant seamen who could show a good character. In connection with this he provided a course of instruction in navigation for both officers and men; and in the belief that education, as well as improvement in physical comfort and social condition, was a necessary means for raising the character of the service, he established, or aided in maintaining, all the principal schools where men and boys were instructed in the duties of seamanship. Of the schools at Poplar—where 2000 children are taught and partly clothed—he was the principal support; while the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, the Poplar Hospital, the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, and a large number of general charities, were constantly aided by his generous contributions. For those who were in his immediate employ he exhibited that personal interest which led them to regard him with an affectionate respect not too often observable in those who occupy similar relations; and the inhabitants of Poplar, the district in which he lived, must feel that his death has left amongst them a vacant place which few men could have occupied with such cordial sympathy and benevolence. As connected with his constant efforts to elevate the mercantile marine service, Mr. Green was warmly interested in the Naval Reserve, and for some time before his death he was occupied in obtaining the permission of the Admiralty for merchant vessels whose officers and part of whose crews consisted of Naval Reserve men to carry the blue ensign, to mark the union between the services. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the "Thames Marine Officers' Training-ship" (the Worcester), where boys are sent, as to a naval school, at which they may receive instruction directly calculated to prepare them for the profession they have chosen. He accepted the office of chairman, and he recognised in the establishment of such a school the furtherance of the improvements he had been constantly endeavouring to effect. It may be matter for wonder that the head of a great and increasing business could afford time to give his personal attention to so many claims; but Mr. Green was possessed of the rare faculty of prompt decision and immediate action. He has been heard to say that he had "no time to hesitate," and he generally decided even weighty matters with a rapidity, but at the same time with a clearness of judgment, which must have had much to do with his almost uniform success. Mr. Richard Green died in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, on the 17th inst., and was buried in the chapel which had been founded by his father—Trinity Chapel, Poplar—on Saturday last, his funeral being attended by as large a number of friends and such a concourse of people as to make it a public event, while the tokens of sincere mourning with which it was accompanied attested the regard which is entertained for his memory.

HORACE VERNET.

Horace Vernet, as he was familiarly called, the most celebrated of modern French painters and the last of his name, died in his apartment at the Institute of France on Saturday, the 17th inst., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His death had been expected for some time past, and his sufferings had called forth the expression of the most condoling sympathy from the multitude of his admirers, amongst whom the present Emperor of France was one of the greatest. It will be remembered that during course of the illness which has proved fatal his Majesty sent to Horace Vernet the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour; and, carrying out the expression of respect still further, the Emperor was represented at the funeral by Marshal Vaillant and an Imperial Chamberlain, who took his place on foot (by the side of the two young orphan Delaroches, the deceased artist's grandsons) at the head of the long file of veritable mourners that followed the modest cortège to the cemetery. This, indeed, was the only official mark of honour shown to the deceased painter, who had expressed the desire that the military display usually observed on the occasion of the interment of an officer of the Legion of Honour might be dispensed with in his case. The funeral service was performed at the church of St. Germain-des-Prés (hung with black cloth and escutcheons marked with the letter V.) on the Monday morning following Horace Vernet's demise. Although the ceremony was announced for nine o'clock the church was too small to contain the large concourse of friends, brother artists, and literary gentlemen who sought to honour by their presence the genius of the departed; yet more than a thousand persons sprinkled the coffin with holy-water as it lay in the nave of the sacred edifice for that purpose after the service, previous to being conveyed to its final resting-place. Rarely have we seen such a large assemblage so indubitably sincere in the performance of this last mark of respect—a respect justified by unquestionable virtues; for while as an artist his works entitle him to a large space in the history of modern French painting, as a citizen his kind, generous, and obliging nature had endeared Horace Vernet to all who had ever come in contact with him. His abilities were not more highly appreciated by the august occupant of the Palace of the Tuileries than by the extreme ultra of the Parisian ateliers; and this fact proves once more the really permanent triumph of talent, for political parties often vary in the ascendancy and consequent title to respect from the crowd, whereas before the earthly remains of artistic genius all uncover with a feeling of genuine, because merited, admiration.

Horace Vernet (or, rather, Emile Jean Horace Vernet) was born in Paris on the 30th of June, 1789, of a family already illustrious in the Arts. His great-grandfather, Antoine Vernet, enjoyed a certain artistic reputation at Avignon; his grandfather was the famous Joseph Vernet, a rival at once of Claude and Backhuysen in the pictures of the principal ports of France painted for Louis XV.; and his father, Carle Vernet, who died in 1836, was celebrated as a painter of horses and battle-pieces, some of which are in the gallery of the Louvre. At a very early age Horace Vernet displayed the family taste for the Arts, and studied under several masters, the principal of whom, however, was his father. His first picture, "The Capture or a Redoubt," produced in 1809, was marked by an originality that has since characterised nearly all his works, and which may be said to have formed the present schools of French painting, more especially as regards military subjects. His earliest pictures were executed in entire opposition to the teaching of the time, and even the example of his father. David and his scholars of the classical school were then in the ascendant. Every subject, though from contemporary life, was represented in a manner to give it a conventional resemblance to the "antique"—especially of the Roman empire. Horace Vernet from the first painted exactly what he saw. He served in the ranks, though twice bought off by his father; was a sergeant at Montmirail; and his youth was passed in a warring period, of which he ultimately rendered himself the pictorial historian by placing on record the exploits of the French armies from 1792 down to the present time. All the great battles of his own epoch have been illustrated by his brush in such a masterly manner that his pictures, engraved by numerous hands, have become familiar throughout the world. Before 1814, his "Dog of the Regiment" and "The Trumpeter's Horse" had established his popularity and obtained for him the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, admiringly accorded to the youthful artist by the First Napoleon. In 1817 he painted "The Battle of Tolosa," and in 1819 "The Massacre of the Mamelukes," now in the Luxembourg, which, however, was not altogether correct in an historical point of view. His battles of Jemmapes, Valmy, Hanau, Montmirail, the Barrier of Clichy, and a number of other important pictures, were produced from 1820 to 1823. All his pictures of battles glorious for the First Empire were refused by the juries for the exhibitions under the Restoration, and, in consequence, Horace Vernet opened a private exhibition of his own in his atelier, which was assiduously frequented by the opponents of the Government. The Government of Charles X. soon after conciliated the painter, however, by giving him several public commissions. In 1825-6 he exhibited his two pictures of "Mazeppa," from Byron's poem. In 1827 he was allowed to exhibit his "Pont d'Arcole."

Having been appointed director of the French Academy at Rome, he set out for that city, and the effect of his study of the Italian masters of the sixteenth century was seen in the new character and class of subjects of several works, some of which are well known through the engraver, such as the fight of the "Pontifical Dragoons with Brigands," "The Confession of the Brigand," and "The Arrest of the Princes in the Palais Royal by Anne of Austria" (both destroyed in the sack of Neuilly, in 1848), the famous "School of Raphael," &c. Upon the Revolution of 1830, the French Legation having quitted Rome, Vernet was nominated representative at the Papal Court, and he is said to have executed his diplomatic functions with as much éclat as did Rubens when Ambassador. In 1836 he returned to France, and exhibited four episodes from the battles of Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and Fontenoy. From Louis Philippe he received the commission to paint those immense pictures for the Constantine Gallery which so much astonish the visitor to Versailles. These great works were designed to illustrate the military and naval successes of the French under the Orleans dynasty. The principal subjects are three episodes of the siege of Constantine, "The Attack of the Citadel of Antwerp," "The Occupation of the Teniah," "The Bombardment of San Jean d'Ulloa," and "The French Fleet Forcing the Tagus." These great works occupied the painter six years. When they were finished Louis Philippe offered Vernet a peerage, which was declined, and the relations between the King and the artist grew less intimate. To paint his Algerine pictures faithfully Horace Vernet paid more than one prolonged visit to Algeria. He also visited the Holy Land about this period; and his "Judith and Holofernes," "Rebecca at the Fountain," "Hagar Driven out by

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Abraham," and other Biblical subjects, were the result of his studies there. To this period also belong his "Lion Hunt" and "Arab Mother Rescuing a Child from a Lion." The cause of the sudden coldness between Vernet and Louis Philippe is said to have been the painter's refusal to falsify history by representing the Grand Monarque, Louis XIV. (who, as Macaulay shows, is open to a strong suspicion of personal cowardice), mounting to the assault of Valenciennes. Soon after this Vernet made a visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received with marked attention by the Emperor Nicholas. He returned to France after the death of the Duke of Orleans, and his old friendly relations with the Tuileries were re-established. In 1845 he painted for Versailles (in eight months) the large picture, "The Taking of the Smalah" of Abd-el-Kader—one of the largest pictures in the world; and in the following year "The Battle of Isly." He next painted another very large picture of the taking of Rome by Oudinot, for the present Emperor. To the French Universal Exhibition of 1855 he contributed, among others, "The Cholera on Board the Melpomène" and "Mass in the Camp," and was awarded one of the gold medals. Scenes of the Crimean campaign have succeeded, one of which, "The Incident of the Battle of the Alma," was sent to our International Gallery, and we took the occasion of its exhibition to offer a criticism upon the painter's merits, which need not be repeated here. Besides the works already enumerated, and others of similar pretensions, only less successful, Vernet has painted an immense number of portraits. Rubens himself was scarcely more prolific. His popularity with the mass of his countrymen is greatly due to his accuracy, the choice of his subjects, and the scale on which they are executed. Even French critics generally form, however, a not very high estimate of his art. But his works possess, these all agree, two qualities eminently French—movement and clearness—while his military knowledge and minute exactitude render some of his canvases veritable bulletins. His career was one long course of popularity and honour. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a member of the Institute and of the Academy of Fine Arts. Orders of knighthood were conferred upon him by every Continental Prince. He won by his pencil an ample fortune; lived at Versailles and at the Palais de l'Institut in a very handsome style; was extremely beloved by his friends; always hospitable and generous. The artist race of the Vernets dies with him. He had no son, and his only daughter, who married Paul Delaroche, died childless in 1845. The issue of the union, if a son, was to have perpetuated the two great artist-names as Vernet-Delaroche.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Ashburnham, late of Southwood Lodge, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, and Eaton-square, London, was proved in the principal registry, and the personalty sworn under £12,000. The executors nominated are Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart., and Lady Elizabeth Sophia Ashburnham, the daughter. The testatrix, who attained to a great age, was the daughter of the first Earl of Beverley. Her Ladyship married, in 1795, George, third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G. The will was executed in 1854, and her Ladyship disposes of her freehold residence at Ramsgate to her daughter, Lady Elizabeth, and on her decease to her other daughters for their respective lives, and then devises the estate of Southwood Lodge to the children of her daughter Lady Wodehouse absolutely. To her son, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., a legacy of £1000 is bequeathed, and to her daughter, Lady Wodehouse, a like sum of £1000, in addition to her marriage portion. The remainder of her property is to be equally amongst her unmarried daughters.

The will of General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., of St. Margaret's, Titchfield, Southampton, was proved in the London Court on the 8th inst. The executors and trustees therein appointed are Lady Bainbrigge, his relict; his sons, Colonel Philip John Bainbrigge and the Rev. John Henry Bainbrigge, B.A.; and his son-in-law, Franklin Lushington, Esq., C.B. This gallant general officer was Colonel of the 26th Regiment, or Cameronians, and had seen much active military service and won many badges of distinction. Sir Philip attained to the age of seventy-six. His will bears date November last, and is very brief. The testator directs that the income of Lady Bainbrigge shall be increased to £300 a year, which is to be in addition to the pension of £120 coming to her Ladyship as a general officer's widow, and that his personal property shall be divided into seven equal parts amongst his seven children, three sons and four daughters.

The will of Francis Fox, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, was proved in London, on the 2nd inst., under £60,000 personalty, by the affirmation of the executors—namely, Francis Edward Fox, the son; George Fox (the brother), of Devon, banker; and the testatory cousins Samuel Fox, of Tottenham, and William Ball, of Glenrothay. The will was made in November, 1860, whereby the testator disposes of his shares in the London and North-Western Railway, and all his furniture, wine, and other effects to his daughter, Mary Jane Fox, leaving also to her an equal share with his son in the real estate, and dividing between them the residue of the personalty. To his (the testator's) brother, George Fox, he leaves a legacy of £3000; and there are several legacies to relatives and friends; as well as to his servants, proportioned to their length of servitude.

A handsome clock has been presented to the Hon. P. E. de Roubaix, Member of the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope. by numerous residents on the frontiers of the colony, "as a slight acknowledgment of his private worth and his valuable public services." The case of the clock, emblematic of the colony, has on one side the gnu, on the other the brown antelope—animals peculiar to the Cape. Beneath these are two embossed silver medallions: that on the right representing a plantation, with a civilised native and a European conversing, in the foreground; while on that to the left vessels are tossing in a heavy sea, with the Table Rock in the distance. Between these is an inscription, engraved on a rock. Above this stands the dial, and, though partially overshadowed by two native trees, it stands prominently out. The clock is from the manufactory of Messrs. Thompson and Profaze, of New Bond-street; the case, modelled and chased by Mr. W. Beattie, is a favourable specimen of that accomplished worker in the precious metals.

The Victoria skating-rink was opened at Montreal on Christmas Eve by the Mayor, in the presence of a couple of thousand of the best society of the city. This rink, which is without an equal in Canada, contains a skating space 202ft. long by 80ft. wide, surrounded by a broad promenade, the entire surface being spanned by a semicircle, forming at once both sides and roof. The immense building was well lit by six pendent rings or stars of gas, while all around the space blazed a row of single burners, 480 in all, making the rink almost as bright as day and lighting up the ice and the many colours which slid over it. Since the evening of the Prince's ball Montreal has not seen so brilliant an effect produced at any social gathering. The band of the 47th Regiment played appropriate airs, while hundreds of skaters, ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys, flitted about on the ice in one ever-moving scene.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Government emigrant-ship Persia, of 1684 tons, belonging to Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co., of London, sailed from Southampton on the 21st inst. for Sydney, New South Wales, having on board 470 Government emigrants, under the care of Edward Kearney, Esq., Surgeon-Superintendent, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Corlette.——The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the ship Maori, of 700 tons, belonging to Messrs. Luart and Simpson, of London, to convey emigrants to Melbourne. The vessel is to sail from Plymouth on the 16th of March.——The Government emigrant-ship Ariadne, of 671 tons, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of June, arrived at White Bay, Queensland, on the 6th of October, with fifty-six married couples, forty-seven single men, sixty-two single women, ten boys between the ages of one and twelve, fourteen girls between the same ages, nine male infants and five female—making a total of 259 souls—under the charge of Surgeon-Superintendent William Holman. Five births and six deaths (one female adult and five children) occurred during the voyage.

The proposed new lines intended to unite the South-Eastern Railway with the Grand Surrey and Commercial Docks will consist of seven branches. The first will run from the London and Greenwich Railway at the Spa-road, through Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, terminating near the north-west corner of the Timber Pond of the Grand Surrey Docks and Canal. The second will run out of the first, through Rotherhithe, to Deptford, to a junction with the tramway of the Commercial Docks, and, by a double junction, to the Deptford branch of the Brighton Railway and the Grand Surrey Canal. The third will go from the Grand Surrey Docks to the Bricklayers' Arms extension of the South-Eastern. The fourth will run from New-street and Neptune-street, Rotherhithe, to the foreshore of the Thames, eighty yards above King's Mill Wharf. And the others will run from places in Rotherhithe to points on the South-Eastern and Grand Surrey Docks, at an estimated cost of £260,000. Working arrangements will be made with the South-Eastern and Brighton Companies.

The continued gales on the west coast have not only been productive of much destruction to shipping, but have brought down a light-house at Lytham, which had been erected recently for the benefit of vessels coming into the River Ribble, though its light was also valuable for all vessels navigating Morecambe Bay. The action of the sea upon its front had given rise to anxiety some time since, and last week the waves beat upon it with so much fury that its insecurity became fully manifest. On Tuesday night the lights were lighted for the last time. On Thursday it fell. Happily, the warnings of the catastrophe were so decided that there was no loss of either life or property. An exciting scene took place at Ilfracombe during the late gale. A ship was carried against the chief promenade, the Capstan-hill, in the sight of a large number of intensely-interested spectators, and was dashed to pieces. The crew were saved. On the 24th inst. the loss of three ships was reported at Lloyd's, and we regret to say that in each of the three cases nearly all hands went to the bottom. One of the ships—the William, from Singapore to England—foundered at sea; the two others—the F. W. Bailey, from San Francisco to Liverpool, and the Mary Jenkins, from Boston to Cardiff—went ashore.——The life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution stationed at Lowestoft, on the Suffolk coast, was instrumental, on the morning of the 25th inst., in saving, under very perilous circumstances, the crew of thirteen men of the barque Bonnie Dundee, of Dundee, which, during a gale of wind, was wrecked on the Newcome sandbank. The Caistor life-boat, which also belongs to the National Life-boat Institution, was instrumental in saving the schooner Emily, of London, and her crew, on the night of the 21st inst. The night was very dark, and the schooner could not have been in a more perilous position, nor could she have been more gallantly rescued, as the sea was running mountains high.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH involving an apparent contradiction in terms, it may be said that the period of the emancipation of members has so nearly arrived that no more will be heard of them out of Parliament for awhile. What we mean by their emancipation is, that that terrible individuality which is cast upon them in their meetings with their constituents will merge into the aggregate mass which moves and has its being in the Palace of Westminster for the next five months. It is remarkable how completely the relative character of elected and elector differs during the sitting of Parliament from its status in the vacation. In the latter case, the member is in a moral pillory when he comes to his place of representation, and alone he has to stem the tide of hundreds or thousands, as the case may be, who are seeking to overwhelm him with a sense of the obligation due to them for making him a great man in their estimation, whatever he may be in his own. But in the Session a solitary constituent, or a deputed half dozen, can hardly recognise the dignified, half-condescending magnate who nods with ironical affability to them in the lobby, and makes a great merit of giving a single order for the strangers' gallery on a night when, say, the case of the Baron de Bode, or Sir Charles Wood on an Indian statement, are the attractions; on which occasions the mystified elector, gazing on the empty House, wonders hour after hour when the sitting is really going to commence. If any knot of the represented, taking courage from being gathered together as two or three, seek to jam their member up into a corner and endeavour to extract satisfaction—no matter what—out of him, observe how curiously coincident with that moment are the claims of the general commonweal upon that unit of the Legislature who cannot give up to a deputation the time which the service of the country at large demands, and who finds it incumbent upon him to rush away at the most interesting (to the constituents) moment, and to disappear within that mysterious door which is so facile to the touch of the initiated, but is as a gate of steel with bolts of adamant to those who create the right in another to pass within it. Our "lobbying" is not exactly that which the Americans designate by that word; but we have a lobbying of our own, which is quite as characteristic in its way, and from which some not unamusing sketches might be taken. We remember a pair of pictures which were respectively entitled "Diffidence" and "Impudence," and those titles might well be taken for a couple of sketches of a member as he appears in the townhall in the vacation and the lobby in the Session.

To refer, however, to the last doings of members *in partibus* before they doff their robes of humility. In point of date the reference brings us to Mr. Stirling, member for Perthshire, who has been delivering an inaugural address to the University of Aberdeen as its Lord Rector. A very accomplished gentleman, and a fair specimen of a useful member of Parliament, is Mr. Stirling, who has more than once brought on motions of interest, and who always speaks well and fluently, but with an air of deprecation and a tone of depression that are almost mournful. If he were singing a penitential psalm instead of denouncing a grievance he could not seem more thoroughly as if Melancholy had marked him for her own. A Scotch member, and born in Scotland, he has nothing of the Scotchman—not the trace of an accent about him; indeed, he speaks with that freedom from peculiarity of any kind, whether as regards voice, intonation, or pronunciation, which is supposed to belong to an Englishman pure and simple, but which is to be found only in one in a thousand of the most cultivated of our countrymen. There was, however, something of the national canniness in the advice which he gave to the University which had chosen him as its head, and which is believed to be specially desirous of direct Parliamentary representation, not to choose members of the Legislature for its Rectors, as that would be likely to create an argument that it was sufficiently represented already. Mr. Stirling has got a tolerable position in the House, which he may keep; but there is not much chance that he will magnify it.

Two or three days after the close of last Session the members for Marylebone presented themselves for electoral scarification or titillation, as the case might be, and we thought that they had adequately done their spiriting for the recess; but they have thought it necessary, or have been taught that it was necessary, to make another appearance last week, the surface reason being, probably, that, whereas on the former occasion their venue was St. Pancras, this time their standpoint is in Marylebone. Now, in this latter district there are several local magnates, who, as vestrymen, believe that they are apt patterns for members of the High Court of Legislature; and we imagine that it must be somewhat of an ordeal for a not too fluent and somewhat ungainly speaking Irish Peer, and a really modest talking and bearing Irish gentleman, who cling to one another in Parliament, as if conscious that it requires their united strength to keep them from sinking under their representative burden, to discourse upon public affairs with crack orators from the vestry and the Metropolitan Board of Works at their elbows, and measuring them pitilessly by their own standard, above which, somehow, it seems to be the fate of the elected choice of this curiously-represented borough never to be able to soar. We fancy that it is mainly by tacitly accepting the character of delegates that the generally forcible feeble members for Marylebone get themselves tolerated by the Boanergean vestrymen, who, believing they could be the members themselves, yet prefer to be loud in their local talking-vent to being dummies in the sense of neither being allowed to speak nor being spoken to in the House, take care that nobody is sent to the latter place as their member with whom they cannot complacently compare themselves when they stand side by side on the platform or hustings. The representation of Marylebone has almost always been an anomaly or a puzzle; but, as it stands just now, we think we have solved the enigma.

As we are in the metropolis, we may as well pay our respects to Mr. Ayrton, who has in the late ex-Parliamentary season been making his bow and his palaver to his constituents in the Tower Hamlets. We never could exactly make out this honourable and by no means deficient, in some respects, member's line as a politician, or, we suppose we must say, as a statesman. He has often seemed to us as if he was under the influence of what we will call political opium—an influence which rendered him spasmodic in Parliamentary action and slightly rhapsodical in his style of oratory. We declare that we have heard him speak for an hour with marvellous fluency and intense earnestness, and, though rapt in attention, because studying what we conceived to be a psychological curiosity, we were utterly unable to discover what he was driving at through a sea of abstractions which poured on in ceaseless wave after wave. But this is by no means always the case, for there are times and occasions when he can speak to the point as closely and with as sharp an irony as any man; but then, probably, he has abstained from Parliamentary lotus-eating. Probably he would think we were paying him an equivocal compliment when we say that we really believe he would make an excellent Under-Secretary after a few weeks' training, for then he would have something in his grasp, whereas now he always gives one the idea of catching at impalpable shadows.

It is to be presumed that the constituencies of the north of England are not content to allow Cabinet Ministers entire immunity from the vacational running the gauntlet which is common to other members, else we think that Mr. Milner Gibson would just now rather follow Sir Charles Wood's example in avoiding for thirty years this making sport for electors than accepting his recent appearance on the platform as a precedent. Although now only put under the comparatively light pressure of the electors of Ashton-under-Lyne, we fancy that Mr. Gibson's position before them is still too much of the *qui s'excuse s'accuse* description to be quite pleasant to him. When he represented, actually and in truth, Manchester in the House, he was a much greater person than now, when he represents Manchester in the abstract in the Cabinet. In the former character, when he was denouncing a tax on knowledge or bringing forward a motion that was to put a Ministry out of office, Mr. Milner Gibson, though always essentially courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanour, was bold and loud in an eminent degree; he seemed in addressing the House to neither beg nor fear their favours nor their hate; and he realised adequately the notion of a naturally quiet man, who was roused into intellectual gladiatorism by the power of conviction in a principle. Who would recognise this half-inspired democratic orator, who was ever elegantly bearding the House of Commons, in the timid, hesitating, hemming-and-hawing, reluctantly drawn-out official, whose eyes seek the floor beneath him at every sentence he speaks, and who seems as if he really knew nothing about that phase of his departmental duties on which he has to reply to interrogation? It is positively painful to see him in the performance of his Parliamentary duty as a Minister; and even on the occasion when he was battling for the abolition of the tax on paper, and when there was a smack of his former self, the effort was apparently a painful one, and his speeches were anything but successes. A man had better have no position at all, social or political, than a false position; and it seems as if Mr. Milner Gibson feels keenly that he has got into such a predicament, and that the wear of the situation is too much for him. In his speech at Ashton the other day there might be observed traces of the anomalous place he is said to occupy in the Cabinet, which, if it is definable at all, is that of a standing protest. It has been said that he joined the Ministry only at the solicitation of Mr. Gladstone, and that it is only the point of honour which prevents his leaving it—that is, he will not go so long as Mr. Gladstone stays; but his mind misgives him woefully nevertheless.

Hereditary principles, like hereditary honours, may sometimes be inconvenient to their possessor. It would seem as if Mr. Charles Buxton has been paying some such penalty, if we are to judge from his having felt it necessary to appear in public lately somewhat frequently, and, both by voice and pen, to defend himself from a charge almost amounting to apostacy on the question of American slavery. Only last week he took an opportunity of vindicating himself from a class of Abolitionists who seem to think that an institution ingrained in the social system of a country, and representing so many solid dollars to a community, is to melt way before a proclamation as the walls of Jericho fell before the blast of a trumpet. When Mr. Buxton is taunted with falling away from the faith of his father, he may, perhaps, be able to mention how long it was and what were the practical difficulties to be overcome before the slave trade and slavery were abolished by England. If he has an hereditary duty imposed on him in this matter we rather think he has an hereditary right to deal with it in a practical and commonsense way.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND commenced a course "On Chemical Affinity" on the 22nd inst. He defined this affinity to be an attractive force which causes the intimate union of the particles of two or more previously distinct bodies; and he showed by experiments how this force differs from the forces of gravity, heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, in its inability to act across an appreciable distance, in which respect it resembles cohesion. Chemical affinity was shown to act, firstly, in the combination of bodies, thus forming substances of greater complexity, an operation termed synthesis (or putting together; and, secondly, in the separation of compounds already formed—decomposition. As examples of synthesis, the Professor produced water by the combination of the elementary gases, oxygen and hydrogen; oxide of magnesium (by the combustion of that metal); and (by the requisite processes) sulphuric acid, sulphate of magnesium, sulphate of lime, &c.—bodies of various degrees of complexity. The moment chemical force is excited heat is evolved, and it was shown that the amount of heat evolved in synthesis becomes smaller as the compound form increases in complexity. In some cases brilliant combustion is produced; in others the heat can only be observed by the thermo-pile. Each element having its own peculiar degree of attraction for every other element, the energy of this attraction is measured by the amount of heat evolved in the combination, and the properties of the bodies which thus unite chemically are changed in proportion to the energy of their attraction. With regard to decomposition, it was stated that every chemical compound can be resolved into its elements; but only when the force binding them together is overcome by a stronger force, which may be chemical affinity, heat, light, or electricity. Chemical affinity effects decomposition by substituting one element or constituent for another in a compound termed simple elective affinity, and by an exchange of constituents between two compounds, which is double elective affinity—heat being evolved in both cases. Numerous interesting examples of chemical synthesis and decomposition were given, which we have not space to detail.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL gave the first Friday evening discourse in the season on the 23rd instant—Sir Henry Holland, Bart., V.P., in the chair. The Professor reminded his audience of the main constituents of our atmosphere—the gases oxygen and nitrogen, with the addition of a small quantity of carbonic acid and ammonia, and also water in the form of vapour. He stated that on previous occasions he had laid before them, by the aid of complicated apparatus, evidence of the enormous power of absorbing and radiating the solar heat possessed by this aqueous vapour, being 16,000 times more than the air itself; and that thus it becomes, as it were, a blanket enveloping our planet, receiving and retaining the solar heat required for the maintenance of animal and vegetable life. This absorptive power of the air increases in proportion with the quantity of vapour it contains. Some of the results of the Professor's researches on this subject having been controverted by some eminent foreign philosophers, he proceeded to investigate the alleged sources of error. He showed by experiment that these results were not nullified, as supposed, by defects in his apparatus; and, it having been stated that the absorption of heat by the moist air examined was due to its impurity, as containing carbon in the form of smoke, he procured bags of air from Hyde Park, Hampstead, Epsom, and the Isle of Wight. The aqueous vapour contained in all these specimens intercepted 70 times more radiant heat than did the air in which it was diffused. Placing some humid air in a tube, the Professor arranged so that a beam of electric light should pass through it and appear on a screen as a small sun. To the tube an air-pump was attached. When the air was very slightly exhausted the moist air expanded, and, being thus chilled, it took the form of a beautiful cloud or haze. This experiment was applied in explaining the meteorology of the tropics. The great solar heat there generates a large amount of vapour, which ascends, is rarefied, and thus chilled, and then descends in deluges of rain. He compared the cumulus clouds to capitals of columns of vapour. We have no space to notice the very many experiments wherewith the lecture was illustrated, all tending to show the great importance of studying these phenomena in relation to the science of meteorology.

Mr. W. S. SAVORY, F.R.S., delivered his first lecture "On Life and Death" on the 24th inst. He stated that his object was to set forth the main features of the science of life—biology, not in mere details or theories, but in generalisations founded on well-ascertained facts. Life exists in the processes termed digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, excretion, secretion, locomotion, sensation, and volition, and, in man, mind. With regard to some of these processes the distinction between the animal kingdom can hardly be defined. In animals we find what are called "types of organisation" and "grades of development." By the aid of diagrams Mr. Savory pointed out the similarities and differences between the arm of man, the wing of a bat, the fore leg of a horse, the leg of a reptile, and the pectoral fin of a fish. A certain part in one was elongated, in another shortened, and in another existed only in a rudimentary form. These limbs are therefore termed "homologous" in type. On the other hand, the wings of insects, having a different structure, are not homologous with those of birds. In regard to morphology Mr. Savory expressed his opinion that all the parts of an organised being are useful, though we in our ignorance may not perceive it. Proceeding to consider grades of development, he pointed out how we see in nature that the higher the functions of life become, the higher and more complex are the degrees of organisation. There may be a multitude of parts, yet all resembling each other—as the feet of the centipede. Some fishes have fifty times the number of teeth that we possess, yet they are all prehensile, while ours are of different kinds. There is a subdivision of labour in the body resembling that which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of a highly civilised state of society. The blood has its special organ, the heart; respiration has the lungs, nutrition the teeth, stomach, &c., all distinct, yet by no means independent of each other. On the other hand, in the sea-anemone, so simple in its structure, all these vital functions are carried on without special organs. Yet, in all there appears a "unity of plan," as in the case of the lungs, which, in their manifold form of tubes, sacs, and tissues, always manifest their object—the interchange of the blood and air through a permeable membrane. As an example of the law of progress from the general to the special, Mr. Savory commented on the development of the heart of the chick, which at first resembled that of the fish, the "growth of an individual is the growth of its individuality." He concluded by dwelling on the indispensable necessity of studying the physiology of animals and plants in connection with that of man; and in expressing his sense of the expression "Law of Nature" to be only our perception of that law in the world around us, which gives us such abundant evidence of the existence of a great creative and sustaining Will; that, in fact, the "Law of Nature" is the "Law of God."

PROFESSOR MARSHALL commenced his second lecture "On Animal Mechanics" on the 27th inst., with a notice of what are termed the mechanical, physical, and electrical theories of the causes of the internal changes which take place in the contraction of muscle, illustrating his views by experiments. He next considered the utilisation of mechanical power in the animal economy. By the involuntary muscles, placed in the interior of the body, the heart, lungs, and digestive organs perform their functions. By the aid of the voluntary muscles all our members execute the desires of our mind, through the nervous system. In the action of the muscles are comprised the three different orders of levers. The voluntary are much more quickly called into action and, in proportion, sooner fatigued than the involuntary muscles; and their modes of attachment to the skin, the bones, &c., vary. Muscles have the power of shortening to one-third of their length. The swiftest muscle in action is one in the forearm, employed in the act of striking; the strongest is one forming the calf of the leg, which is able to support the whole weight of the body. With regard to the strengths of muscle, it was stated that on an average an animal can sustain 2000 times its own weight. In man much of his muscular strength is lost in consequence of his anatomical structure being adapted for other purposes. Considering him as a machine, he is, however, able to exert on the outer world the force of one-seventh of his food or fuel; while from a steam-engine we can only obtain the force of one-twentieth of the fuel employed. Muscle was also stated to possess a certain amount of elasticity, which thus saved the exertion of its contractible power. After some remarks on the regulation of this wonderful mechanical power, Professor Marshall concluded by explaining that every time muscle contracted it caused waste, which had to be replaced. This was done by rest, during which the nutritive organs fulfilled their proper office of reparation.

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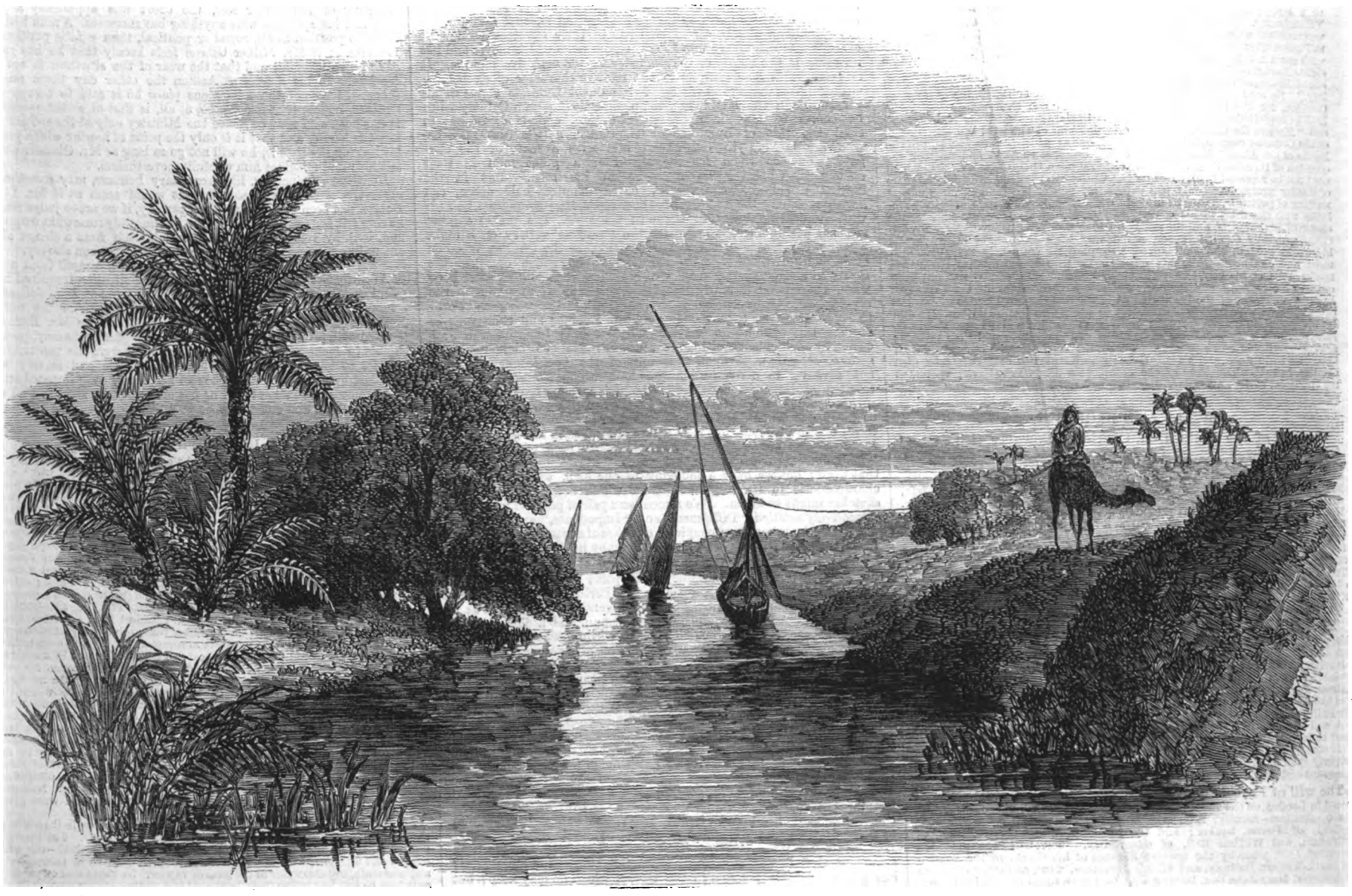
THE SUEZ CANAL.



SCENE ON THE SWEET-WATER CANAL, NEAR TEL-EL-KIBEER.

(Continued from page 125.)

Our next stoppage was at Ramses, a station of the company and the site of an ancient town. In an excavation we saw a granite mass representing Ramesis I. sitting between the gods. The back part of the stone is covered with hieroglyphics in a very bad state of preservation. The whole thing has been very badly used; but the company have taken measures to preserve this interesting relic of the past. The company have established extensive works for brickmaking here, the quality of the material being very superior: it supplies all the stations. A gentleman resident explained these matters, and did the hospitable charmingly. There was much to see here, but time pressed, and we therefore re-embarked and proceeded on our way to Timsah, which we reached at sunset.

As the landing-stage is about half an hour's ride from the town, we were supplied with dromedaries, and soon reached

DRAWBRIDGE OVER THE SWEET-WATER CANAL, AT TEL-EL-KIBEER.

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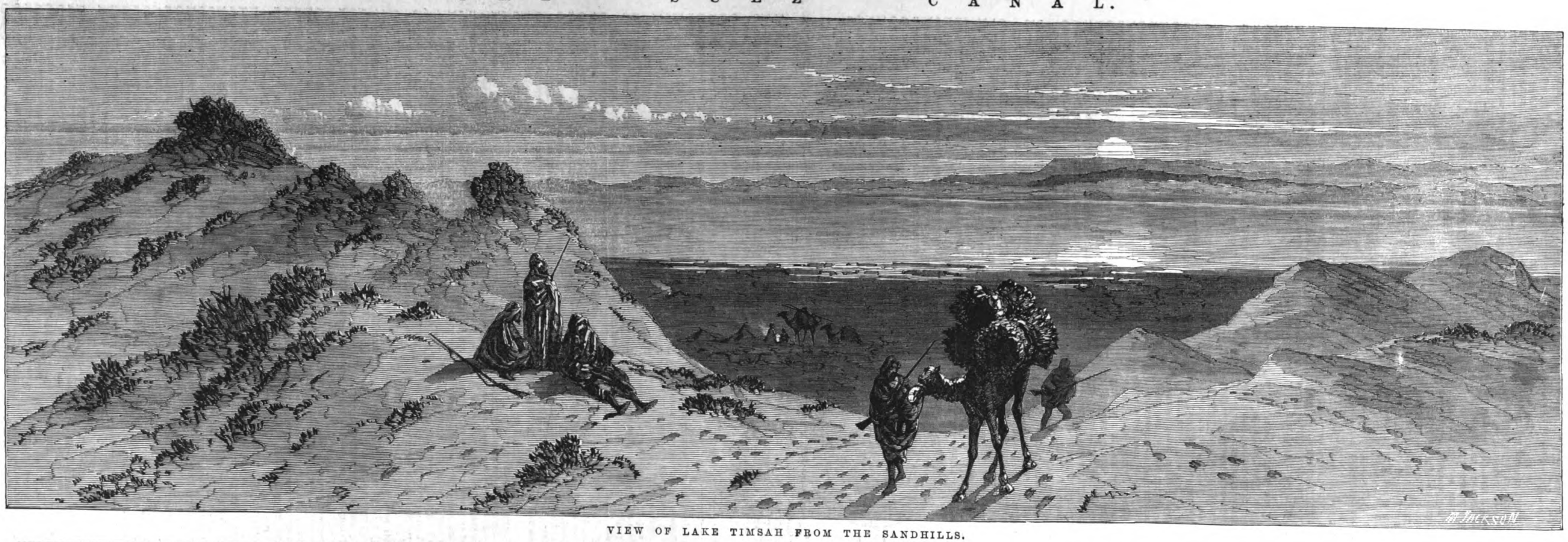
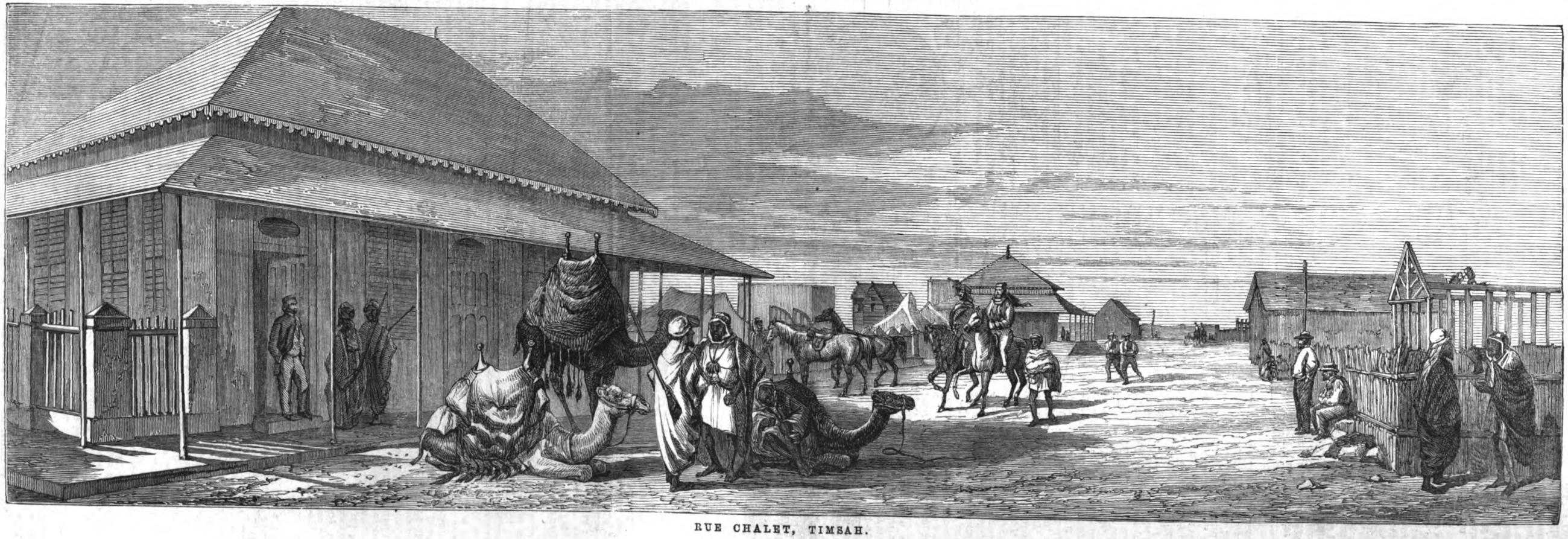
THE SUEZ CANAL.



VIEW OF LAKE TIMSAH FROM THE SANDHILLS.



RUE CHALET, TIMSAH.

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our destination, where we were received most kindly by M. Leconte, Chef du Campement at Timsah, who placed his rooms at our disposal, and had an excellent dinner prepared. The following morning this gentleman took us everywhere where there was anything to see, and we were much delighted. The town of Timsah is to be the permanent station, and has even now attained the proportions of a very respectable town in Europe. Some thousands of fellahs were at work on the continuation of the northern or Mediterranean branch of the sweet-water-canal.

The Engraving representing a general View of the Town and Works may convey a faint idea of the bustle that existed at thetime. The streets are admirably laid out, and the houses are all substantially built of stone, and double roofed. To the extreme left of the picture the masts of the boats in the distance indicate the position of the landing-stage, or Bureau du Transit. The next prominent object is M. de Lesseps' château, in the Swiss cottage style. The large houses are the residences of the engineers and M. Le Chef du Campement; further on to the right we pass cafés, billiard-rooms, &c., and arrive at the company's stores and magazines, with a multitude of accessories in the shape of camels arriving and departing, bawling men, and excited storekeepers. Further on is the engine-house for supplying the town of El-Girah with water through porcelain tubes. In the Street Scene the nearest house belongs to M. Le Chef, who received Sir Henry Bulwer on his late visit.

The View of the Lake is taken from the sandhills between the town and the lake. The shores are covered with a thick, woody shrub peculiar to the Desert: it is useful as firewood. The water is very bitter to the taste. The lake is called Timsah (Crocodile), why I know not; it is very evident that if any of those animals attempted to take up their quarters there they would inevitably be pickled.

The extension of the canal for nearly a mile beyond the town is ready for opening. The whole work from Tel-el-Kibeer is very creditably done, and every precaution had been taken to avoid slips and drifts. The banks shelve down very gradually, and a species of Mexican grass has been planted on both edges and promises to grow well. This is to preserve the sides, which are subject to injury by the trackers constantly walking over them.

Sir Henry Bulwer being expected at Timsah about sunset to-day, the 18th, we waited some time; but, seeing no signs of the boats, we pushed on to El-Girah, distant about one hour and a half, and were delighted to find a substantial-looking, well-lighted hotel. The proprietor showed us our rooms and set about preparing some creature comforts, which are all-important in the desert, the bracing air making one's appetite quite wolfish.

The hotel boasts a public room and a billiard-table, and seems well patronised—the charges being moderate. The European staff at El-Girah appears very numerous, but will no doubt be draughted off to other works soon. Through the agency of my good friend M. Paponot I was introduced to a number of gentlemen connected with the works, and was overwhelmed with kindness and attention.

The community at El-Girah have organised themselves into a club, and possess, amongst other advantages, an admirably-arranged museum, which contains specimens of reptiles, fossils, and many curiosities which have been brought to light during the excavations. A well-conducted reading-room is attached, and the whole thing speaks well for the spirit and intelligence of its members.

Mr. Villar, the chief engineer of this section, received us most courteously, and at our request supplied us at once with dromedaries to cross the Suez Desert.

At about noon a large party arrived at El-Girah, composed of Sir Henry Bulwer and suite and other distinguished gentlemen, accompanied by M. Lesseps, to whom we were introduced. This gentleman did me the honour to present me to his Excellency the Ambassador. A dinner had been provided at El-Girah for the whole party, to which we were invited. After partaking of the same the company visited the most interesting objects, and eventually took their departure for Port Said by water, large commodious boats towed by dromedaries having been prepared for the visitors.

Our time not permitting us to continue the voyage to Port Said, we determined to cross the desert to Suez; and took our departure, leaving with infinite regret many kind friends who had spared no pains to make the visit as pleasant as possible.

MUSIC.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week was excellent and successful as usual. The instrumental pieces were all well known to the musical portion of the public, but they were of the highest order, and performed by most accomplished artists. They were—Spohr's Nonetto in F, for violin, tenor, violoncello, double bass, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; played by Messrs. Sainton, Webb, Piatti, C. Severn, Pratten, Barret, Lazarus, Hutchins, and C. Harper; a Romanza of Viotti, played on the violoncello by Piatti; Mozart's pianoforte sonata in A, op. 19, performed by Hallé; Beethoven's quartet in E flat, of the set dedicated to Salieri; and Haydn's quartet in B flat, No. 60. The vocal performers were Miss Banks and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. The former lady sang Mozart's canzonet "The Violet," and the latter "The Orphan's Song," by the Russian composer Glinka. They also sang Macfarren's set of songs from "The Arabian Nights." We are glad to learn that Mdme. Arabella Goddard is to appear at the concert on Monday next.

Balfe's new opera, in preparation at Covent Garden, will be produced, we understand, the week after next. We may venture to say that the public will find it a chef-d'œuvre.

The Parisian musical theatres are active. At the Grand Opéra "La Muette de Portici" (Massaniello) has been revived with all the care and splendour of a new production, and has had a corresponding reception. Gueymard has the character of the Neapolitan fisherman, and the dumb girl Fenella is personated by a young and charming danseuse, Mdlle. Vernon, who has been substituted for Mdlle. Livry, still suffering from her terrible accident. New operas by Gounod and Berlioz are spoken of as forthcoming at this theatre. At the Opéra Comique a new opera by the veteran Auber (turned eighty!) is in rehearsal. It is called "La Fiancée du Roi du Garbe," the libretto by the deceased Scribe, Auber's celebrated collaborateur for so many years. At the Théâtre Lyrique a strange sort of novelty is said to be *in petto*—Shakspeare's "Love's Labour Lost," turned into an opera, with the Music of Mozart's "Cosi fan Tutte." What is become of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," announced some months back as being in preparation at this theatre?

Gounod's opera, "Faust," has just been produced at Berlin, under the title of "Margaretha," with complete success. This opera, it will be remembered, was composed for, and first performed at, the Grand Opera of Paris; and it is now making the round of the chief theatres of Germany with an éclat which is the more remarkable from the fact that Spohr's "Faust," the chef-d'œuvre of that great composer, is one of the most popular pieces of the German stage. It may be expected, in the present dearth of musical novelty, that a work of so much Continental fame will be given at our Royal Italian Opera.

A grand opera, in three acts, entitled "Der Wald bei Hermanstadt," composed by Wilhelm Westmeyer, has been brought out with success at Dresden. It is splendidly got up, admirably performed, and warmly applauded.

It is reported that Mr. Mapleson, the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, has made an offer to the Italian Government for a lease of the San Carlo Theatre, of Naples.

Giuglini is going to Vienna, to fulfil an engagement there.

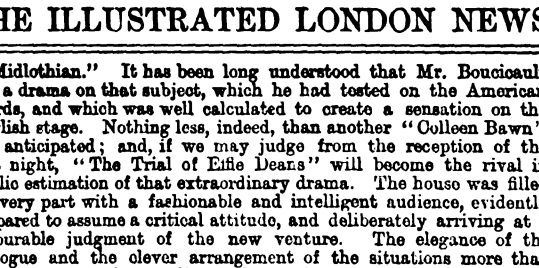
THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER. — Considerable public interest attaches to the conduct of this theatre, under Mr. Boucicault's management, as an example of the style of improvement proposed by that gentleman in the business of theatres generally. Hitherto he had not, however, commenced management in earnest—the remodelling of the house being regarded as sufficient in the way of promise. On Monday last that promise was partly fulfilled by the production of a new piece from his own pen, and founded on Sir W. Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." It has been long understood that Mr. Boucicault had a drama on that subject, which he had tested on the American boards, and which was well calculated to create a sensation on the English stage. Nothing less, indeed, than another "Colleen Bawn" was anticipated; and, if we may judge from the reception of the first night, "The Trial of Effie Deans" will become the rival in public estimation of that extraordinary drama. The house was filled in every part with a fashionable and intelligent audience, evidently prepared to assume a critical attitude, and deliberately arriving at a favourable judgment of the new venture. The elegance of the dialogue and the clever arrangement of the situations more than justify the popular verdict. It is also well mounted in every respect, and illustrated with scenery representative of views in and around Old Edinburgh by Mr. Roberts and his assistants. The characters are also well cast. We never saw Mr. Ryder to more advantage than in that of David Deans. The old man's thorough earnestness and solemnity showed the severity of the principles in which he had himself been reared and had reared his offspring. When Effie's guilt became clear to him, the wound that he thus received appeared almost too much for him to endure and live. A curse involuntarily rose to his lips, but he struggled with it, and it was but half pronounced. This situation concluded the first act in a powerful manner, and Mr. Ryder was deservedly summoned before the curtain. The second act terminates with the trial of Effie, in which Mr. Boucicault himself performs the part of the leading counsel for the prisoner. Here the business of the court is copied with literal exactness; and Mr. Boucicault assumes the manner of the popular advocate who trusts to his eloquence and his finesse to perplex the jury and extort a verdict against evidence. The reality of the thing completely carried the audience away, and they sympathised with the progress of the scene exactly as they would have done at a real trial. The third act compresses a large amount of action into the narrowest compass. Jeanie Deans, admirably acted by Mrs. Boucicault, travels in it to and from London, meets with perils by the way from Meg Murdochson (Miss Atkinson), and has her interviews with the Duke of Argyll (Mr. Henry Vandenhoff) and with the Queen (Mrs. Johnson), and returns, just as the Edinburgh mob have set fire to the Tolbooth, with the pardon which saves her sister from an ignominious execution. When we add that Geordie Robinson was supported by Mr. Swinbourne, our readers will see at once that the entire drama must have been strongly sustained and throughout most efficiently performed. Mr. Boucicault has discriminated the different characters with great tact, and so powerfully entered into the sentiment of the theme that many an eye yielded to the pathetic touches of the dialogue, and paid its tribute to the dramatist's power in the tear that could not be restrained. The drama was greatly applauded throughout, and at the conclusion was pronounced, by an overflowing and exceedingly fashionable house, to be a triumphant success.

PAVILION.—On Saturday a new drama by Mr. John Douglas, jun., was produced, entitled "Night; or, The Perils of the Alps." This is professedly a "sensation drama." The second act terminates with an admirably-arranged scene among the Alps, in which an avalanche descends and breaks down a bridge, so that a prisoner who has escaped is obliged to yield to his pursuers. The person who is thus in peril is one Edmund Campion, an English artist in the Swiss army (Mr. Charles Robinson), who is falsely accused of murder by Ramon Cabrillo (under the feigned name of Paquito), his rival in love. At length, however, the latter discovers that the heroine is his sister, whom and whose husband he has been criminally persecuting. As he himself is guilty of the murder in question he makes a confession, in order to save Campion, and then commits suicide. This drama is supported by some excellent scenery, painted by Mr. P. Findley, and was enthusiastically received by a full house.

THE COINAGE OF FRANCE.

THE coinage of France was never in a more satisfactory condition than it is at the present time, when it offers the result of many years' persevering care in its production and preservation. In former times there existed in France several mints authorised to coin, according to the requirements of the monetary service. At present three only exist—those, namely, of Paris, Strasbourg, and



THE NEW FRENCH BRONZE COINAGE.

Bordeaux. At the first two—gold, silver, and bronze coins are struck; and although that at Bordeaux has been frequently shut up, it is just now again actively employed in the manufacture of bronze money only, of which there is a deficiency, especially of the laureate description shown in our Engraving of a new piece of the value of ten centimes (or one-tenth of a franc), which is that adopted for future pieces. In a short time the Strasbourg and Bordeaux mints will be definitively closed, as it is intended to confine the manufacture of the metal currency exclusively to Paris.

Since the American War the production of the gold coinage in France has considerably slackened, in consequence of the scarcity of ingots. The pieces struck bear, however, the laureate effigy of the Emperor Napoleon; but on the reverse, which is extremely beautiful, the Imperial arms are substituted for the Imperial eagle of the ten-centimes piece recently issued, and which we have engraved in our present Number.

On account of the premium on silver few pieces of two or five francs have been struck during the past year, as they would have been speedily snatched up, if abundant, for exportation; but of the smaller silver money the coinage has continued its usual course, without disadvantage to the interests of the country.

But the recent great reform in the French currency has affected principally the bronze money, which has latterly been imitated in England, to the certain advantage and convenience of our pockets and purses. The metal employed in France for the recoinage is an alloy of copper, tin, and zinc; it soon changes colour, but the pieces wear well, being protected, not only by the public generally, but by a slightly elevated rim, which also guarantees the preservation of the design.

It was shortly after the termination of the late war in Italy that the authorities at the Mint were instructed to crown the head of the Emperor Napoleon III. with a wreath of laurel; and at present all the new pieces issued—whether in gold, silver, or bronze—are *à têtes laurées*, executed by M. Barre, the engraver to the French mints.

There are fourteen pieces of money actually in circulation in France—viz., five in gold, of 100, 40, 20, 10, and 5 francs; five in silver, of 5, 2, 1 franc, 50 centimes, and 20 centimes; and four in bronze, of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime. It is highly creditable to the French people that they take a pride in the cleanliness and good appearance of their coins. It is is very rare to meet with a disfigured piece; indeed, among the old silver still current, the 5-franc pieces bearing Louis Philippe's effigy are the handsomest as well as the best preserved, perhaps on that account.

During 1862 the value of the gold coin struck in France was 213 millions of francs, whereas in 1861 it amounted to only 98 millions. The production of bronze coins with the laureate head followed the ordinary course, three million francs' worth having been prepared for circulation. In addition to the lion's share in this considerable amount of production, the Paris Mint struck large quantities of silver or bronze coins for the Governments of Russia, Switzerland, Chili, and Uruguay.

The Bishop of London intends to hold his next Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, on Trinity Sunday.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

SPECULATION AT YORK-BUILDINGS AND HUNGERFORD.

In our Journal of Dec. 27 we recorded the demolition of what may be termed New Hungerford Market; for, although its erection cost some £200,000, it existed scarcely thirty years. It was "baulked at first," like the spendthrift, Sir Edward Hungerford's conversion of his house and grounds into a public market, in 1680; so that the site had been for a century and three-quarters a locality of ill-omened speculation. The Hungerford mansion was placed between York House and Suffolk—now Northumberland—House, and the fortunes of the site and the adjoining York Buildings were of chequered interest. Of the York House estate the only relic is the picturesque water-gate, long ascribed to Inigo Jones, but, by an account-book in the Soane Museum, proved to be the work of Nicholas Stone. We need scarcely remind the reader that at York House lived Sir Nicholas Bacon, and here was born his son, Francis Bacon, Jan. 22, 1560-1. Here he kept his sixtieth birthday, and here the Great Seal was taken from him. When importuned to part with the mansion, Bacon replied, "For this you will pardon me; York House is the house where my father died, and where I first breathed; and there will I yield my last breath, if so please God and the King." He did not, however, return to York House after his release from the Tower, being forbidden to come within the verge of the Court. Next, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, got possession of York House upon terms not scrupulously fulfilled; for, on July, 1662, Chamberlain writes to Carleton, "Visct. St. Albans has filed a bill in Chancery against Buckingham on account of the non-performance of his contract for taking York House" (Mrs. Green's "Calendar of State Papers"). How this was settled, has not yet been explained. However, Buckingham having got possession, the King (James I.), after much trouble, persuaded the Archbishop of Canterbury to part with the freehold of the house (which had been the residence of the see) in exchange for other lands; and in 1624 it was conveyed to Buckingham. He had the old mansion taken down, and commenced building a magnificent new one, in which Portland stone was extensively used; James I. paying £1800 for 2000 tons of that material to be used in Buckingham's building. (Mr. Bruce's State Paper "Calendar of Charles I.") This new fact in the history of York House does not correspond with the statement that Buckingham only built the water-gate of stone near the middle of a long embattled wall fronting the Thames, the house being merely a temporary structure: Buckingham's "noble soul," Pepys tells us, appeared "in the doorway and the windows." Cromwell seized the estate, and gave the house to General Fairfax, on the marriage of whose daughter and heiress to George, second Duke of Buckingham, the property was reconveyed to the Villiers family. The Duke resided here subsequent to the Restoration, but, in 1672, sold the estate for £30,000; the house was taken down, the gardens were cleared, and upon the site were erected York Buildings, which were afterwards severally named as we now see them.

A few persons of note came early to reside here. John Evelyn took a house in Villiers-street for the winter, in 1683; and Pepys, the diarist, had a handsome mansion, the last on the west side of Buckingham-street, looking upon the Thames; and at the opposite corner was the house in which Peter, the Czar of Russia, lodged for a time. Harley, Earl of Oxford, was living here in 1708, the year in which he was removed from his secretaryship by Queen Anne; and in Villiers-street Sir Richard Steele lived after his wife's death, from 1721 to 1724: Mr. P. Cunningham found, in the rate-books of St. Martin's, the word "gone" against Steele's name in 1725; he died in Wales in 1729. Sir Richard had one of the many schemes in this focus of speculations. Here he projected a sort of nursery for the stage, which required large premises; and, possibly, he may have fitted up some portion of Buckingham's reception-house which may have been spared. Here Steele gave to some two hundred guests a sumptuous entertainment, with dramatic recitations. Addison assisted, and wrote an epilogue for the occasion, in which we can relish the quiet humour of these lines:—

> The sage, whose guests you are to-night, is known
> To watch the public weal, though not his own.

It was in fitting up the theatre, which was opened with this entertainment, that Steele was outwitted by his carpenter. The theatre was nearly completed, when Steele, anxious to try whether it was well adapted for hearing, placed himself at the back of the gallery and begged the carpenter to speak up from the stage. The man did not know what to say, when Steele called out to him to say whatever was uppermost; and, after a moment, the carpenter began, in a voice perfectly audible, "Sir Richard Steele," he said, "for three months past me and my men has been a-working in this theatre, and we've never seen the colour of your Honour's money. We will be very much obliged if you'll pay it directly, for until you do we won't drive in another nail." Sir Richard said that his friend's elocution was perfect, but that he didn't like his subject much.

In Duke-street, "over against the Blew Posts," lodged Humphrey Wanley, the learned antiquary; and Shadwell, the dramatic poet's son, and a celebrated physician in his time, lived in the same street.

One of James's pictures at Hampton Court Palace, painted in the reign of George II., is "The Thames, comprising Westminster-bridge, the Hall and Abbey, Whitehall, Hungerford-stairs, Adelphi, and the Waterworks;" the latter a spirelike shaft of a veritable steam-engine, or "fire-engine," for supplying the west end of London with water. These waterworks were undertaken by a company, incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1691. The works are described in the "Foreigner's Guide to London," 1720, and the company, extending its operations to purchasing estates, granting annuities, and assuring lives, was one of the bubbles of that year of wild speculation. The company ceased to work this "fire-engine" in 1731, but it was afterwards shown for several years as a curiosity. "Its working by sea-coal," says the *London Daily Post*, 1741, "was attended with so much smoke that it not only must pollute the air thereabouts, but spoil the furniture." The failure is burlesqued in a humorous ballad printed by Mr. Thomas Wright in his "England under the House of Hanover." The confused affairs of the company, and the consequent disputes and lawsuits with its creditors and debtors, gave rise to a host of pamphlets, and even "a political novel." The last of the property was sold in 1783. However, the spirit of the York Buildings speculations lingered here until our time; for, in Buckingham-street, in 1818, were "the Sea-water Baths," which were supplied by a vessel with water from below Southend. It may be curious to add, that however the smoke of the fire-engine of 1720 may have polluted the air and spoilt the furniture, in the upper chambers of the house adjoining Etty, one hundred and twenty years later, painted some of his finest flesh pictures amidst the smoke of the Thames steamers at Hungerford-pier.

CANDLEMAS.—Notwithstanding the Popish character of Candlemas, and its hallowing and conjuring of candles, in 1623 we find a Bishop of Durham climbing ladders to light up his cathedral with 220 candles and 16 torches; and, in 1790, the collegiate church of Ripon, Yorkshire, was, on the Sunday before Candlemas Day, "one continued blaze of light all the afternoon by an immense number of candles."

BRIDEWELL.—The old hall, the last remains of Bridewell Hospital, in Blackfriars, as rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666, has just been taken down. It was a handsome wainscotted apartment, and beneath it was a large kitchen, used once a year for dressing the dinner for the Governors, in June, at the expense of the twelve stewards. The hall is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 6, 1850, with its Holbeins and other pictures upon the walls, and the Governors' dinner.

ALBERT GATE, HYDE PARK.—Lady Morgan, in her "Memoirs," lately published, narrates her exertions to obtain for the public this handsome entrance to the park. The pair of stags placed upon the piers formerly occupied a similar position at the entrance to the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park, from Piccadilly. The stags were modelled from a pair of prints by Bartolozzi, which some forty years since, we were informed by Mr. Benjamin Talart, of Bond-street, he sold to the sculptor of the stags, we think, Turnerelli.

COVENT GARDEN.—Sydney Smith, in his odd way, calls this noted locality "the amorous and herbivorous parish of Covent-garden."

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH the scheme for holding a grand closing ceremony, under the auspices of the Heir to the Crown, in the exhibition building proved abortive, and the ill-fated palace has been given up to, it is feared, irrevocable damp, desolation, and dinginess, South Kensington is not to be bereft of one more pageant which shall have some reference to the triumphant congresses of art and industry that have characterised the reign of Queen Victoria. The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, to be erected in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, approaches completion. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been solicited to grace the inauguration with his presence, and, with that prompt and kind condescension which gives so brilliant an augury for his popularity in the future, has at once acceded to the request. The letter sent on the part of the Prince by General Knollys to Mr. George Godwin states that his Royal Highness "cannot but feel that he is contributing towards carrying out the wishes of a beloved and lamented parent that the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 should be inaugurated with every circumstance of honour."

So, on the 5th of June, 1863, there will be high festivities at South Kensington or West Brompton; and all that pomp, and splendour, and decorative sculpture can do to perpetuate the memory of a momentous event in the world's history will be effected. The Exhibition of '51 will, however, have a more enduring monument. It is already deep graven on the hearts of the people of England.

Before that same summer day comes round another occurrence—for weeks the engrossing topic for town talk—will have taken place. The Prince's wedding will make the early spring-time happy and glorious. Although a mysterious silence is yet observed by the Lord Chamberlain's department as to what ceremonial is to be observed in the way of beefeaters, heralds, and trumpeters, the whole country is busy in devising programmes for a splendid display during these auspicious Ides of March. Triumphal arches, volunteer guards of honour, fireworks, flags, joybells, and, we trust, banquets *à la Russe* and donatives of money to the poor, are talked about everywhere. The Corporation of London will not be behind-hand, and Gog and Magog will put on their bravest apparel to grace the public entry of the Prince and his Scandinavian bride into the metropolis.

Apropos of heraldry, precedence, titles of honour, courtesy, and so forth. We always endeavour to observe the most scrupulous discretion in our Echoes, and to tread on nobody's toes—whether those toes be cased in white satin shoes or in hobnailed boots. But there is a little malevolent echo just now floating about town, and whispered from boudoir to clubroom, from Belgravia to Pall-mall, to which we may, without sinning against *les bienséances*, allude. A very amiable, accomplished, and majestic *grande dame de par le monde*, has just been married (*en quatrième noces*) to an Under-Secretary of State. The names of both bride and bridegroom are historic; the first artistically, the last aristocratically, speaking; only in this particular case the gentleman happens to be a commoner, and the lady the widow of an Earl. She has chosen to retain her title; whereupon a certain wiseacre, who signs himself "Blue Mantle," writes to a contemporary very ungallantly, and almost coarsely, insinuating that the lady has no right to cling to even the shadow of her coronet. "Blue Mantle" forgets that the title is purely one of courtesy, and that everybody is aware that no right of peerage exists or is claimed; and, moreover, the fastidious critic, in assuming his *nom de plume*, has rendered himself amenable to the charge of a ludicrous usurpation of nomenclature: the real "Blue Mantle" being a Pursuivant-at-Arms attached to the Herald's College. 'Twas lucky that the sham B. M. did not sign himself "Rouge Croix," or he would have roused the ire of the redoubtable Mr. James Robinson Planché, Pursuivant of that ilk.

Heraldic hypercriticism notwithstanding, society, we believe, will see no harm in the beautiful and fashionable Frances Countess Waldegrave continuing a Countess to the end of the chapter. But this Echo suggests another little Echoette, less heraldic than philological. What does a "member of the family of Fortescue" (*sic*), who seeks in the pages of our esteemed contemporary *Notes and Queries* for information respecting the history of his race, mean by spelling Fortescue with a *q*? Etymology is dead against him. The English Fortescue is merely the Norman *Fort escu* or *écu*, and the Italian *Forte scudo*—the man with the strong shield, or "strong-i'-the-shield;" and the *q* sought to be interpolated would nullify the meaning and degrade the pronunciation into "Forteak," or, worse, into "Fortesqueue"—strong tail!

A series of sad accidents, all due to the agency of fire, has horrified the town during the past week. At Nice the English community has been thrown into mourning by the dreadful death of a beautiful young lady, who was burnt to death on her return from a ball given in honour of the King of Bavaria. Her dress caught fire from the embers of an open hearth. Her mother, in endeavouring to succour her, was so frightfully burnt that she has since died. In Upper Harley-street, London, another poor young lady, only six-and-twenty years of age, the pride and solace of her family, has also fallen a victim to the flames. She was retiring to rest, when, stooping to arrange the fire, from which she had removed the guard, a live coal ignited her light muslin dress. She, too, is dead. Then comes the dismal tragedy at the Princess' Theatre. Two unhappy little ballet-girls had their skirts set on fire while waiting to come on in the transformation scene of the new pantomime. The accident was caused either by the flaring gas battens at the wing, or by a pan of coloured fire held in perilous proximity to their cobweb-like drapery. The two hapless girls lie in the Middlesex Hospital—only so much charred flesh stuck over with cotton wool, as we remember seeing the wretched scalded victims on board the Great Eastern after the explosion of the "steam jacket." The poor young creatures are yet alive while we pen these lines, but ere our sheet goes to print one or both may have for ever succumbed.

The outcry against crinoline has been renewed with redoubled vigour in consequence of these catastrophes, and all the misery and suffering of burning alive are laid at the door, or rather the ribs, of hoop-petticoats. Against the immoderate use of crinoline all sensible persons protest, and excess in amplitude of skirt has long since been discouraged by the two great leaders of fashion in the civilised world—the Queen of England and the Empress of the French. But a moderate amount of crinoline, so far from doing harm, may effect a great deal of good. It is undeniably graceful; the ladies say it is comfortable; and the doctors declare it to be healthy. *We don't hear of ladies who wear merinoes or silks over their crinolines being burnt to death.* Accidents by fire in private life we ascribe to two causes—First: the practice of wearing sleezy muslin dresses in winter-time; next, the most pernicious system adopted in the modern construction of grates, which are now built so low, open, and yawning, as almost to invite adults—to say nothing of children—to tumble into them. If the requirements of modern elegance render the use of low, open grates necessary, let them, in all cases, be protected by *irremovable* (save by unlocking) wire guards, which may be made as ornamental as luxury can wish; and, in the name of common-sense, let the ladies diminish their crinolines *at home*, reserving their full circumference of *jupon* for outdoor walking, and forthwith abandon those sleezy, ragged muslins, which, at the slightest spark, fly into a blaze.

With regard to accidents by fire in theatres—which have been very rare since the death of poor Clara Webster, nearly twenty years since—it is suggested that were the dresses of ballet-dancers—who, at least, wear no crinoline—steeped in a solution of tungstate of soda or sulphate of ammonia they would become as incombustible as asbestos. To this it has been objected that such steeping would mar the snowy hue of our sylphides' drapery, and that, moreover, the under-garments, which could hardly, as a rule, be subjected to the same process, would still be liable to incineration. To our mind, the great preventive to casualties by fire in theatres lies in the thorough revision and remodelling of the system of lighting adopted. Although the footlights are, as a rule, innocuous, we often hear of "wings," "set pieces," and "sky borders" catching fire. Cannot some means be devised for concentrating the light now so incongruously scattered about the stage?

Clever, pushing, and useful Miss Emily Faithfull is about to tax once more the feminine energies of the Victoria Press in the production of a poetical album, to be dedicated to the Princess of Wales, and which in beauty of typography and excellence of literary matter is to surpass the far-famed "Victoria Regia." Among the contributors to Miss Faithfull's forthcoming volume we read the names of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Grote, Miss Mulock, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Isa Craig, Miss Martineau, and Miss Christina Rossetti (the authoress of "The Goblin Market"); and, *en fait de Messieurs*, of Lord Carlisle, Professor Kingsley, Mr. Antony Trollope, Mr. Sidney Dobell, M. Louis Blanc, Mr. Owen Meredith, and Mr. George Macdonald.

General Tom Thumb is about, for the tenth time, if puffs are to be believed, to be married. Mr. Barnum has announced to the public of New York that the future bride of the famous *homunculus* is Miss Lavinia Warren, twenty-one inches high, and granddaughter of General Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill! As the diminutive couple can in future only be exhibited to "the crowned heads of Europe," the beneficent Barnum offers the New Yorkers a final opportunity of attending the General's levées at the American Museum, and at the small charge of twenty-five cents a head.

We are able to state, this time without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Sala, whose health has broken down, and whose medical advisers have ordered him comparative rest, and variation, if not decrease of labour (say oakum-picking and stone-breaking in lieu of the treadmill and the crank), has finally relinquished the editorship of *Temple Bar*, the management of which magazine will henceforward devolve on his old friend and coadjutor Mr. Edmund Yates.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R. B. Jun.—Much too obvious even for a beginner.

I. R., JUVENIS, L. P.—They are under examination, but with so many others that our report upon them will probably be delayed for some time.

G. T. V.—An excellent opening, but no novelty, since you may find it with many beautiful variations in that great repertory, the German "Handbuch."

NO CHECKMATE.—You cannot castle when your King is in check. See the rules of the game in "Chess Praxis," published by Bohn.

C. G. G., Brixton; R. S., of Malines.—See P. T. D.'s letter in our Number of the 10th inst.

I. R. WILSON.—Your solution of the enigma is right, but you have failed in the problem.

F. THOMPSON, Derby.—If you will be good enough to signify by initials which are the White and which are the Black men in your diagram, and at the same time forward the solution, the problem shall be re-examined.

*** The late match between Messrs. Mackenzie and M'Donnell. The loser in this contest wishes us to state that the gross result of his play with Mr. Mackenzie in five series of games is:—

Mackenzie, 10; M'Donnell, 10; drawn, 4;

and that he hopes to be prepared in a fortnight or three weeks to meet Mr. Mackenzie in another Chess fight.

MEDICUS.—Copies of M. de Jaenisch's "Traité des Applications de Mathématique au Jeu des Echecs, &c.," can be procured in London of Barthès and Lowell, the foreign publishers. From the same source, or from Williams and Norgate, of Covent-garden, you may obtain the "Stratégie Raisonnée des Ouvertures du Jeu d'Echecs," of L'Abbé, Durand, Louis Metton and Jean Preti.

*** The sets of prize and competing problems in the late tourney, which have been forwarded to us in welcome profusion from all quarters, shall receive immediate attention. Already selections have been made from those of the most distinguished composers for insertion on diagrams or in the form of prize enigmas.

S. E. H., Glasgow.—Your query regarding Mr. Bayer's fine stratagem, No. 963, is answered in a notice to "W. W. D.," which appears in last week's "Chess" column.

JAMES PIERCE.—The last batch shall be reported on very shortly.

O. T., Oxford Union.—"Ries'," or, as it is generally called, "The Grand Divan," is situated in the Strand, facing Exeter Hall.

PERCY.—Mr. Morphy, we learn, has lately been playing with M. de Rivière and other amateurs of note, in Paris.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 966 by Phillis, I. V.; R. S., Malines; O. P. Q., Senior; F. R. S. Union Club; Treviso, M. P., Henry Garcia, T. M. G., W. W., Sancho, Œdipus, Leo, Maid Marian, Civis, Box and Cox, F. S. A., Major H., Pip, Margery, Volunteer, R. G. K., T. D. H., Nerissa, Jerry, L. S. N., Peon, Q. E. D., S. T. V., Gorilla, Philo S., Iota, Vernon, F. C. S., Lucy, German, P. L. D., Princeps, Stanley, R. W. D., Old Joe, 1863, Try-again, Prosis, A. Z., Omicron, Argus, I. F. W., H. L., Percival, S., Morris, R. N, D. D., T. V., Athenæum Club; G., Palace Chambers; Ernest, Quidnunc, Lionel, Fergus, C. M. B., Delta, Sidney, S. C., T. W. B., Derevon, Bumble, R. E. F. D., Ringrose, Oxford, A Bath Archer, G. M., H. Smythe, Rector, Simonides, Lydia, Miles are correct. All others are wrong.

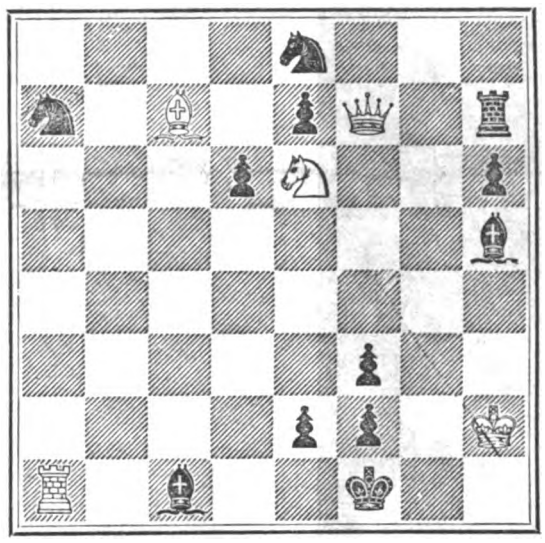
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by B. H., F. S. A., Derevon, I. R. Wilson, Q. E. D., Fergus, Lydia, T. W. B., S. S., Dover, German, Philo S., Box and Cox, Pip, H. T. V., Query, Oxoniensis, M. P. Voluntoor, Peon, Q. E. D., Percy, R. E., Garryowen, T. H. M., W. H., 1863, Clerious, F. D. T., Victor, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 968.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

One of the competing Problems in the late Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following is one of the most interesting Games in the late Match at the Grand Cigar Divan, between Messrs. M'DONNELL and MACKENZIE.

(*Philidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd
6. P to K B 4th	Castles
7. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
8. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
9. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
10. B takes B	Q to Q B 2nd
11. Castles	Q Kt to Q 2nd
12. B to K 3rd	Q R to Q sq
13. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd
14. P to Q R 4th	K R to K sq
15. Q R to Q sq	P to K B 3rd
16. Q to K B 2nd	
(A move of more importance than it looks.)	
16.	B to K B sq
(We have seen too little of Mr. M'Donald's play to know whether the vice of throwing away moves which he exhibits in these games is inherent or only incidental to the present contest; but, from his success in former matches with the same opponent, we apprehend the fault is not habitual.)	
17. K to R sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
18. P to K Kt 4th	Q to Q B sq
19. B to Q B sq	
(P to Q Kt 3rd looks better chess; but it is hard to quarrel with a move which subsequently turns out so well as this does.)	
19.	Kt to K R 2nd
20. P to K R 4th	P to K B 3rd
21. Q to K Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
22. B to K 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
23. P to Q R 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
24. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
25. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q B 3rd
26. Q R to K sq	
(Evidently necessary to enable him to play away the Knight effectively.)	

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
26.	P to Q Kt 4th
27. P takes P (in passing)	Kt takes P
28. Knight takes Kt	Q takes Kt
29. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q R sq
30. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q sq
31. P to K Kt 5th	K R P takes P
32. K B P takes P	R to K R sq
(Unless made under the misconception that he could take the K Kt Pawn with Kt, this move appears useless.)	
33. K R to K B 4th	Q to Q 2nd
34. Q R to K Kt sq	Q to K sq
35. Q R to K B sq	K R to K B sq
36. P to K R 5th	R to Q R 2nd
37. K R P takes P	
(Very well played. He might, however have won more expeditiously perhaps by the following course of action:—	
37. P to K R 6th (ch)	K to R sq
38. P takes K B P	B takes P (best)
39. R takes B	Q takes P (ch)
40. K to R 2nd	Kt takes R
41. R takes Kt	R takes R
42. B takes R (ch)	K to R 2nd
43. B to Q 3rd, &c.)	
37.	Q takes P
38. P takes P (ch)	Kt takes P
39. R to K Kt 4th	R to K R sq (ch)
40. K to Kt 2nd	R to K R 3rd
(This is ingenious, but, unfortunately, of no avail.)	
41. K to B 2nd	K to R 2nd
42. R takes Q	R takes R
43. R to K R sq (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
44. Q to K R 4th	K to B sq
45. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Kt to K Kt sq
46. R to K Kt sq	B to K Kt 4th
47. K to K 2nd	

And Black abandoned the game.

MATCH BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.—A match of chess was played between six members of each of these clubs on Saturday, the 10th inst., when Liverpool scored eight games; Manchester, two; and six were given up as drawn battles.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet R. M. Jones to be Cornet. 2nd: Lieut. W. T. Foster to be Captain; Cornet M. D. Gordon to be Lieutenant; Ensign G. T. Morris to be Cornet. 5th: Lieut. W. J. Scarlett to be Captain; Cornet W. B. Foulkes to be Lieutenant; Lieut. J. D. Bourne to be Adjutant. 7th: Capt. A. G. B. Martin to be Captain; Cornet E. Goldsmith to be Lieutenant; W. M. Money to be Cornet.

5th Lancers: Major W. H. Slade to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. G. D. Massy to be Major; Lieut. B. Vandeleur to be Captain; Cornet F. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant. 9th: Cornet B. W. Cave-Browne-Cave to be Lieutenant; W. Saville to be Cornet.

3rd Hussars: Lieut. F. G. F. Grant to be Captain; Cornet W. P. Maxwell to be Lieutenant. 10th: Capt. A. H. Cass to be Major; Lieut. C. T. Vandeleur to be Captain; Cornet T. A. St. Quintin to be Lieutenant; W. H. Watkins to be Cornet. 11th: Lieut. the Hon. J. D. Drummond to be Captain; Cornet L. T. B. Saunderson to be Lieutenant. 13th: Capt. W. W. King to be Captain. 14th: Cornet J. Mather to be Lieutenant. 18th: Cornet A. C. Hughes to be Cornet.

Grenadier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. J. C. Stanley to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign and Lieut. J. T. R. L. Fox to be Lieutenant and Captain; R. S. S. Douglas to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers: Capt. E. Hemery to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. T. E. Gahagan to be Captain; Lieut. H. Tulloch to be Second Captain.

1st Foot: Lieut. E. W. Pardoe to be Lieutenant; A. J. Burnett to be Ensign. 4th: Capt. F. F. Hamilton to be Major; Lieut. C. E. B. Breton to be Captain. 5th: Capt. E. Townshend to be Captain; C. Harison to be Ensign. 8th: Major T. de C. Hamilton to be Major. 9th: Lieut.-Col. H. D. Ellis to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 11th: Capt. R. Burke to be Captain; Cadet P. H. Smith to be Ensign. 12th: Ensign C. H. Gardner to be Instructor of Musketry. 17th: Cadet F. F. Parkinson to be Ensign. 19th: The appointment of Lieut. J. Knox as Adjutant, to bear date the 16th of July, 1862, instead of the 23rd of September, 1862. 21st: Cadet H. Gordon to be Ensign. 23rd: Ensign E. B. K. Lucon to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. R. Watson to be Ensign. 24th: Lieuts. G. C. Ross and R. S. B. Leech to be Captains; Ensign W. Dinwiddie to be Lieutenant; J. H. Otway to be Ensign. 29th: Capt. S. M. Clarke to be Major; Lieut. H. Davis to be Captain; Ensign A. W. Matchett to be Lieutenant; W. B. Elliott to be Ensign. 37th: Cadet W. L. Beattie to be Ensign. 38th: Major and Brev. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Loftus to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. E. T. Gloster to be Major; Lieut. W. Hume to be Captain; Ensign N. W. D. Pringle to be Lieutenant; Ensign T. F. Stilwell to be Ensign; Cades. H. Mackenzie Macdonald Wood to be Ensign. 43rd: Ensign A. Longley to be Ensign. 46th: Capt. W. Leach to be Captain. 48th: Ensigns St. John Bally and W. R. Vandeleur to be Lieutenants; Ensigns W. T. Ellis and W. T. M'Laughlin to be Ensigns; F. P. Ryland to be Ensign. 49th: Ensign F. Russell to be Lieutenant; Cadet G. C. Cockburn to be Ensign. 54th: Colour-Serj. W. E. Turnley to be Quartermaster. 60th: Lieut. C. Ashburnham to be Captain; Ensign G. E. G. F. Pigott to be Lieutenant; J. W. B. Parish to be Ensign. 67th: Lieut. J. R. Crane to be Captain; Ensigns W. S. Middleton, A. W. Poole, and T. R. Stevenson to be Lieutenants; Cadets J. E. Blundell and J. Spence to be Ensigns; G. W. B. Anderson to be Ensign. 68th: Lieut. A. H. Tucker to be Captain; Ensign W. W. Turner to be Lieutenant. 73rd: Assist.-Surg. J. W. C. N. Murphy to be Assistant-Surgeon. 87th: Lieut. N. Stephenson to be Lieutenant. 92nd: Capt. J. C. Murphy to be Captain. 96th: Cadet J. H. S. Seagram to be Ensign. 97th: Ensign A. P. Martin to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. J. Kennedy to be Ensign. 100th: Capt. H. E. Bayly to be Captain. 101st: Capt. and Brevet-Major R. Brown to be Major; Lieut. T. A. Butler to be Captain; Ensign C. Pakenham to be Lieutenant. 102nd: Lieut. J. Duncan to be Adjutant. 105th: Lieut. C. F. Bond to be Adjutant.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign H. Golding to be Lieutenant; Sergt. H. F. S. Bolton to be Ensign. 4th: Capt. D. R. Gah to be Captain.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Capt. J. Clarke to be Captain; Lieut. A. M. Armstrong to be Captain; Ensign W. T. P. Bernard to be Lieutenant; Ensign C. H. Moore to be Ensign.

UNATTACHED.—Lieuts. F. E. Medhurst, J. J. C. Irby, and J. E. D. Hill to be Captains.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Lieut.-Col. W. Inglis to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. J. Higginbotham to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg.-Major M. B. Gallwey to be Staff Surgeon-Major; Assist. Surgs. W. Millar and R. W. Jackson to be Staff Assistant Surgeons.

MILITARY STORES DEPARTMENT.—R. R. Frigate to be Superintendent of Stores; W. O'Neill to be Deputy Superintendent; A. S. Beswick, J. Moore, and R. Fayrer to be Assistant Superintendents.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Horsley to have the honorary rank of Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major W. Brookes to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. K. Le Palley and Second Capt. C. F. Roberts to be Majors; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. B. Russell to have the honorary rank of Colonel; Paymaster R. Thompson and Quartermaster T. Hipkin to have the honorary rank of Captain. The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Gen. Sir P. Bainbrigge, K.C.B., Colonel of the 20th Foot, on Dec. 20, 1862:—Lieut.-Gen R. Macneil to be General; Major-Gens. W. Crokat, R. M. Leake, and Sir A. J. Closel to be Lieutenant-Generals; Brevet Cols. T. C. Smith and W. Sutton to be Major-Generals; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. P. Bond to be Colonel; Major D. Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt G. L. Chandler to be Major.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levée on the 29th inst.

The Active, an old 40-gun sailing-frigate, is to be fitted for a training-ship for the naval volunteers at Hartlepool.

During the high wind which prevailed on the 26th inst. a portion of the Crimean memorial arch erected at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, was blown down.

The sailing-frigate Terpsichore, 18, having been found unfit for further service, is ordered to be sold, a report of her value having been made to the Admiralty.

The office of chief contractor to the Navy having become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Watts, the Duke of Somerset has appointed Mr. Reed as his successor.

Prince Alfred has advanced a step in his profession. He has received an acting order as Lieutenant, but an examination at the Royal Naval College still stands between his Royal Highness and confirmation in this rank.

The members of the United Service Club are about to entertain Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., at a dinner, in honour of his career while Commander-in-Chief in China.

Earl De Grey and Ripon has completed his survey at Plymouth by inspecting the Devonport Dockyard, Keyham Steam-yard, and the gun-wharf.

It is stated to be the intention of the authorities at the Horse Guards, among other important changes, to break up the dépôt battalions at Chichester and Canterbury in April next, and amalgamate them with others.

We understand that the Government have determined to erect a fort on Kicker Point, which is situated on the Gosport side of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour.

A War Office circular has been received at Chatham directing that the moiety of money deducted from the pay of troops on the issue of their clothing for 1862-3, for alterations, is to be refunded to them, and the amounts charged against the public.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* asserts that the military expenditure will be reduced by an amount which will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remit twopence of the income tax. There will, it is said, be a decrease in the land forces of something over 5000 men, but the promised saving will mainly be effected under the head of "warlike stores," for which £2,200,000 was voted last year.

The death of Admiral Francis Temple occurred at his residence, Cliff Cottage, near Truro, on the 19th inst. General Sir William Greenshields Power died at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, of bronchitis, on the 23rd inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. Lieutenant-General Burke, Colonel of the 10th Foot, has just died at his seat near Limerick. The deceased was nearly sixty-nine years in the Army.

The foundation-stone of the "Aldershott Mission Hall," or Soldier's Home, will be laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury, on the 11th proximo. The institution is intended to supply the means of quiet recreation and instruction to the troops, in addition to providing amusing reading, and facility for chess, draughts, and similar games. Refreshments of a harmless character will be sold at the "Home" at a moderate rate; and the whole undertaking, which has been originated by a philanthropic lady, is intended to counteract the demoralising tendency of some of the places of public entertainment in the vicinity of the camp to which the troops resort in their leisure hours.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual ball of the Victoria Corps took place on the 22nd inst. at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of the Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. The assembly, numbering some 600 or 700 ladies and gentlemen, was of a very brilliant character.

The annual meeting of the members of the 2nd Tower Hamlets was held on the 22nd inst. at Pembroke Hall, Hackney—Lieutenant-Colonel Walker in the chair. The chairman congratulated the members upon the satisfactory state of the corps, both in reference to its finances and discipline.

A special general meeting of the first company of the 3rd City of London (Captain Osgood's) was held on the 28th inst. for the purpose of establishing a clothing and accoutrement fund in the company, to assist the members in procuring their uniforms and accoutrements at the cheapest rate and on the easiest possible terms, and to enrol members.

The officers and members of Captain Sandeman's company (No. 4), second battalion, 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal), having subscribed amongst themselves for prizes, the same were shot for on the 17th inst. Ensign Smith was the winner of the first prize, Corporal Westaway carried off the second, Sergeant Vaughan the third, and Lieutenant Jarvis the fourth.

The members of the 22nd (West) Essex have inaugurated a school of arms to be attached to the corps.

A rifle-match between No. 4 Company of the Bristol Rifle Corps, and No. 3 Company of the Gloucester Corps, took place on the 22nd inst. at the Sneyd Park range, Bristol. The aggregate score was:—Bristol, 609; Gloucester, 590. The result of a previous match fired at Gloucester, on the 23rd ult., was:—Bristol, 600; Gloucester, 569.

Among the anticipated reforms of the ensuing Session is an order of the Speaker on the reduction of fees on private bills. Since the last Session a Committee strongly recommended an immediate reduction, and at the commencement of the next Session it is expected to take place. The annual fees on private bills amount to £40,500 to £50,000. In 1845 and 1846, during the railway mania, after the expenses of the House, there was an excess of £220,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1845 transferred the officers of the House to the Consolidated Fund, and put his hand on £170,000. Soon afterwards came a collapse, and the fees fell to £25,000 a year.

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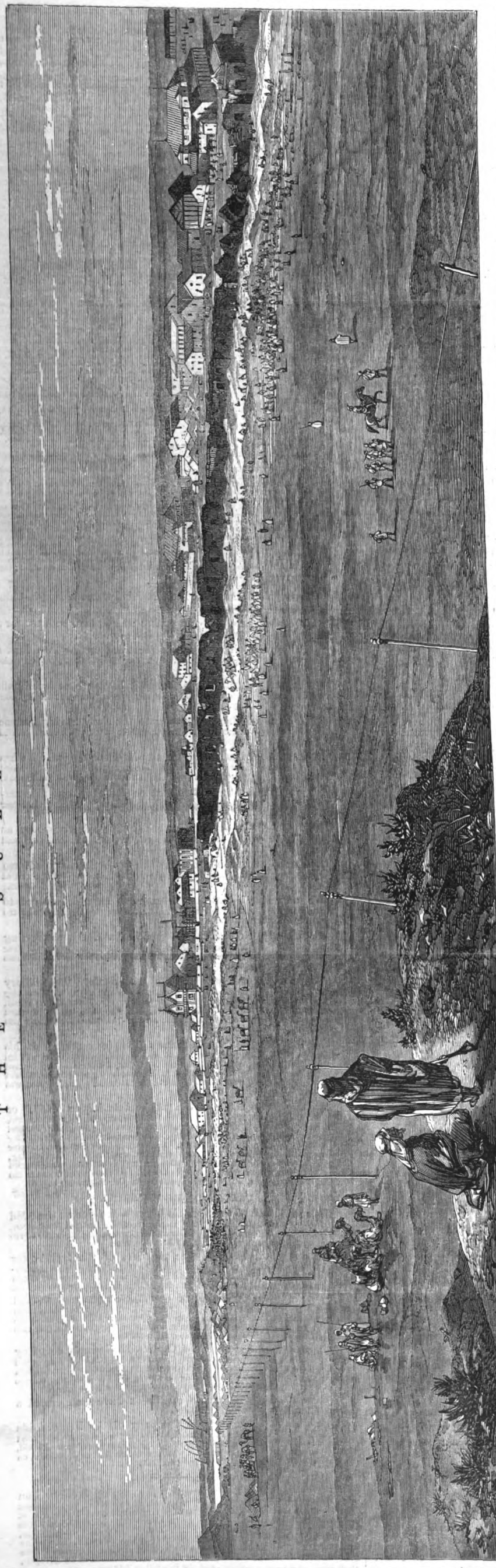
THE SUEZ CANAL.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN AND WORKS AT TIMSAH, FROM THE SANDHILLS IN THE VICINITY OF THE LAKE.—SEE PAGE 125.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1187.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

BEARING in mind that the vague and contradictory telegrams which announced the outbreak and which indicate the progress of the insurrection in Poland, are given to the world on Russian authority, we deem it necessary to receive the scanty information they contain with more than usual reserve, to sift and compare every portion of it with the utmost vigilance, and resolutely to guard ourselves against forming hasty conclusions. From all the *data* to which, in common with the public, we have access, three or four inferences may, we think, be drawn without much fear that they will be overturned by subsequent tidings.

It seems certain that the present insurrection is not, or at any rate was not in its commencement, a national revolt—a preconcerted struggle of the Polish people to wrench themselves from the gripe of Russia and to achieve their independence. The Czar, in his address to the army, has admitted thus much. Considering the infamous disregard of national rights and susceptibilities with which Poland has been treated, the bad faith which has nullified all the guarantees which should have secured her political freedom, the elaborate and brutal cruelty which has been practised upon her in the hope of extinguishing her life and spirit as a nation, and the frequency with which her ruthless masters have thought fit to

> Keep the word of promise to the ear,
> And break it to the hope,

no reasonable man could affect surprise, far less indignation, if Poland, more intent upon casting off the intolerable burden of her own woes than careful to consult the convenience of Europe, should seize the first favourable opportunity offered her by passing events to snatch back, if possible, the indefeasible rights of which she has been wickedly despoiled. But European Liberals could not have witnessed an explosion at this moment of Polish patriotism, at least in the shape of massacre and insurrection, without profound regret shaded with disapprobation. The time would have been so ill chosen, the chance of success would have been so infinitesimally small, the damage inflicted upon that accumulation of moral force which the unhappy Poles have acquired during the last few years would have been so extensive and irretrievable, that no intelligent and hearty friend of Poland could have listened to news of another national uprising without heaving a sigh as for a bitter calamity. It is, therefore, a relief to be able to collect, and that, moreover, from exclusively Russian sources, incontestable evidence that the Polish nation, as a whole, have not committed themselves to a conflict from which nothing can be reasonably anticipated but disastrous failure. Warsaw has remained quiet from the first—a fact which may be explained, no doubt, by the presence of 40,000 Russian troops. But the refusal of the entire body of students to join the insurrection, the inaction of the upper and more influential classes, and the known determination of the best and most trusted friends of Poland, scattered throughout Europe, to discountenance any immediate appeal to physical force, corroborate the surmise of the Emperor that the present is not an organised attempt of the whole people of Poland to recover their long-suppressed national independence or to pluck from the battle-field their political freedom. Poland, it is clear, has not been guilty of wantonly inflicting this needless wrong upon herself.

The origin of the affair which has awakened so anxious an interest throughout Europe is to be found in an act of the grossest administrative folly. Since the death of the Emperor Nicholas, conscription for the army has not been enforced in Russian Poland. It is a rough and exasperating process, even when the army which it is applied to recruit belongs to the country from which the conscripts are taken. Its operation upon the Poles was peculiarly harsh, for it condemned those of them upon whom the lot fell to wear out their lives in the alien and hated ranks of Russia. But the authorities who on this occasion had the management of the conscription, instructed probably by directions from St. Petersburg, converted this odious instrument of despotic power into a political engine

"BLOWING BUBBLES," BY W. HUNT, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 159.

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of more than inquisitorial cruelty. The peasantry were wholly exempted. The measure was restricted in its application to the inhabitants of towns, amongst whom alone political life is to be found. The conscripts, instead of being drawn by lot, were designated by military and civil functionaries. Known patriotic aspirations attracted everywhere the vengeance of officials. The lists were compiled less with a view to the wants of the service than with a determination to sweep into military exile all the manhood of Poland suspected of too devoted a love of their country. In the middle of last month the plan began to be put in force. Between midnight and morning the homes of those condemned by the authorities to be thenceforth Russian soldiers were surrounded by companies of troops and squads of police. Young men and fathers were torn from their families, and hurried off to dépôts. Haul after haul was made with this terrible dragnet. Rage and consternation filled the breasts of the townspeople. It is uncertain whether, up to the time of the first razzia, there had been any premeditation of resistance. Very possibly the "coming event cast its shadow before;" and a hasty central organisation attempted to give some unity to efforts at self-defence. There appears to have been a general rush both of actual and expectant conscripts to the forests, and every band of soldiers met with was fiercely assailed, while such as were billeted among neighbouring villages were put to death. Prince Orloff, who foresaw what troubles the measure was likely to occasion, left Brussels for Warsaw that he might use his influence to prevent, if possible, its being carried into effect. He pleaded in vain. It seems to have been predetermined to trample out the life of Polish nationality, and this insurrection has been the natural, we might be justified in saying the inevitable, result.

In spite of the assurances that are being daily flashed along the telegraphic wires to every capital in Europe, to the effect that the Russian Government are rapidly extinguishing the fire kindled in the Polish provinces by their own creatures, it is evident that the insurrection must have assumed formidable proportions. North, south, east, and west of Warsaw the same sad story is being repeated: telegraphic communication interrupted, railway lines torn up, military posts harassed, forests alive with swarms of insurgents. It is no child's play. That it can succeed against the pride and might of Russia no one can for a moment delude himself by expecting. The capital and the four great fortresses of Poland are in the possession of her master. The oppressors count twenty millions against four millions oppressed. The insurgents are without leaders, without a commissariat, almost without arms, without any natural inexpugnable place of retreat, without hope of foreign assistance. But that they will be easily put down is wellnigh as improbable as that they will achieve success. Should they, as they have hitherto done, adopt a guerrilla method of warfare, and avoid congregating in large masses, they may manage to worry and wear out a considerable number of disciplined troops; and the longer they keep afoot the more likely it will be that the classes which now hold aloof will be sucked into the maëlstrom of rebellion. We see this already to some extent. Some are goaded by their patriotism, others are driven by their apprehensions, out of the metropolis and the more populous towns, to join the ranks of, and make common cause with, their hapless brethren. The contagion, unless speedily checked, will become dangerous. The fire smothered in one district will burst out afresh in others. No doubt the insurrection will be subdued in course of time, and what Russia calls "order" will, sooner or later, be re-established; but it is tolerably certain that for the iniquity which provoked this explosion the Government of the Czar will have to pay a heavy penalty.

For three or four years past, public opinion in Russia, if, in the legitimate sense of the words, such a thing there be, has been undergoing a favourable change in regard to Poland. Sympathy for the unfortunate people whose country the three Northern Powers divided between them, and especially for those of them whom the Emperor Nicholas governed and crushed, had begun to percolate even into the Russian army. Alexander II. has probably cherished in his heart liberal intentions towards the victims of his father's inexorable self-will—nay more, he has given some outward expression to them. The firmness and benevolence with which he has prosecuted to completion the abolition of serfdom throughout his dominions seemed to give the world a pledge that he would exercise the same high qualities in restoring Poland, if not to absolute, at least to administrative, independence. Nor are we altogether without hope that he may yet further ennoble his reign by erasing from the escutcheon of Russia the foulest blot by which it is defiled. This insurrection is an untoward incident in bar of any such wise and humane purpose, supposing it to have been formed in his heart. Yet one cannot but hope that, when quiet has been restored and the dust of disorder has been blown aside, and when he shall have ascertained the deplorable facts to which the present outburst must be ascribed, he may see in what is now passing not less but more reason to change the whole system of the Imperial Government so far as Poland is concerned. The nation which can only be dragooned into submission is a perpetual source of weakness to the governing race. The world's opinion condemns the experiment as an outrage, and the throne of the Czar cannot defy the world's opinion with impunity. Policy, no less than justice, demands a considerate treatment of the most unfortunate and, at the same time, the most gallant of European nations. Will the Emperor be deaf to the appeal? We hope not. That he will surrender the Polish crown is not to be expected,—is not, perhaps, all things being taken into account, to be desired. But Europe's reason and sense of justice will expect from him a fair reconciliation of his claims as a Sovereign with the wellbeing and political freedom of the subject people. We trust his own heart will prescribe what right and truth alike require; and that a course of generous and conciliatory policy on his part will give the civilised world a reliable guarantee that this shall be the last of Polish insurrections.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Address of the Senate to the Emperor was, on the 30th ult., carried all but unanimously, there being only one dissentient—Prince Napoleon. A deputation from the Senate presented the Address of that body to the Emperor on the 1st inst. The Court was present at the ceremony. Prince Napoleon was absent. The Emperor observed, in reply:—

I receive with thanks the Address by which the Senate gives its approbation to my policy. The expressions of devotion which it contains touch me sincerely. The unanimity displayed in voting the Address has also given me deep satisfaction, because it testifies a harmony which cannot fail to bring about happy results. Receive my thanks, therefore, for having been the eloquent interpreter of the sentiments of an Assembly over which you preside so worthily.

The Marquis de Boissy has reappeared in the French Senate and inaugurated the Session with one of his characteristic onslaughts upon England, which provoked the usual amount of hearty laughter in the Assembly.

In the sitting of the Corps Législatif on the 30th ult. the draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was read. The reply is an entire approval of the Imperial policy at home and abroad—little more, indeed, than a paraphase of the Speech. On the 4th inst. the general debate on the Address was closed.

The tenth anniversary of the Emperor's marriage at Notre Dame occurred on the 9th ult.

The Emperor has received Mr. Lambert, the Envoy of the King of Madagascar.

The *Moniteur* announces the nomination of M. Royer as First President of the Cour des Comptes.

The galleries of the Louvre are reopened to the public. In the workshops of the Louvre several persons are occupied in cleaning seven pictures by Vanloo, the property of the Church of the Petits-Pères. Six of them represent the principal events in the life of St. Augustine, whilst the seventh shows Louis XIII. and Richelieu at the feet of the statue of the Virgin, offering up a vow to build a church in commemoration of the taking of Rochelle.

M. Barthe, Senator, First President of the Court of Accounts, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, died recently aged sixty-eight.

The Government has received intelligence from Mexico to the 27th of December. At that date Puebla was untaken, and General Forey was still at Orizaba, collecting provisions and ammunition preparatory to his march towards the former city. The Mexicans, we learn from New York, were preparing to give the French a warm reception. Three thousand five hundred French soldiers are leaving Cherbourg for Mexico; 1600 are embarking at Algiers for the same destination, besides 300 Arabs for the baggage service. Agents have been beating up in all directions for the purchase of mules; it appears that 15,000 of these useful animals are required.

It is stated that the Emperor has drawn up for the education of his son a curriculum of studies which will fill a volume, and of which ten copies are to be printed.

PRUSSIA.

A children's festival was given at Berlin on the 27th ult. by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, to celebrate the fourth birthday of Prince William, their Royal Highnesses' eldest son. Their Majesties dined with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess on the occasion, and remained to witness the entertainment which followed.

The Premier formally announced to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 31st ult., that the King could not be induced to receive a deputation presenting the vigorous Address which has just been adopted by the Chamber. The President consequently proposed that the Address should be sent as a letter, and the members immediately adopted the proposition without any debate.

The Upper House, or at least a large portion of it, have come forward as mediators in the dispute between the King and the Lower House. Fifty of the members belonging to the different political parties have prepared an address to his Majesty, pointing out that each of the three legislative powers of the State have exceeded their rights, and that the Constitution does not prescribe which of the three is to yield in case of dissension. The members say they do not wish the Crown to infringe the law, and they hope that, by moderation and strictly legal means, the present dangers of anarchy and absolutism may be averted, and promise their support to any project of agreement between the Crown and the Lower House.

DENMARK.

The Parliament was brought to a close on the 27th ult., after a Session of four months. It has been remarkable for the many important projects of reform which have been brought to a settlement.

One of its final measures (we learn from the *Danmark*) was to pass several railway bills, whereby the net of our State railways may be regarded as settled for a long time. The railway net spreads over North Jutland and Fyen, and consists of a trunk line from Aalborg, in the north of Jutland, over Aarhus and Frederica to Vamdrup on the Slesvig border, and a branch from Aarhus over Viborg to the west of the Limfiord. On Fyen the line will run from Nyborg over Odense to Strib, opposite Frederica, in Jutland. The connection between the Sealand line and the Fyen line, and between this and the Jutland will be by means of a steam-ferry for goods and passenger waggons. As soon as a similar communication is established between Helsinborg, in Sweden, and Elsinore, in Sealand, the whole Scandinavian North will have a satisfactory iron route to the European continent. The execution of this railway net has been intrusted to Sir Morton Peto. Its whole length is about 300 English miles, and its total expense about 16,000,000 Danish dollars. In order to complete the system, Sir Morton is bound to connect the Jutland line with the long since finished South Slesvig line; while the Sealand Railway Company, whose line runs from Copenhagen to Korsör and the Great Belt, is now throwing out a line from the capital over Fredericksborg, the King's former residence, to Elsinore.

RUSSIA.

The various accounts from Russian Poland, although they represent the Government as gaining advantage over the insurgents, at the same time admit that the insurrection is wide-spread, and that it will require the whole strength of the Government to suppress it.

GREECE.

The National Assembly has unanimously passed resolutions decreeing the throne to have been forfeited by Otho, his Queen and dynasty, and to have become vacant.

The Assembly also declared Prince Alfred to have been elected King by 230,000 votes.

The rumours respecting the candidature for the throne by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha have been most contradictory. A telegram from Athens on the 31st ult. informed us that Mr. Eliot, the English Envoy, had announced to the Provisional Government the Duke's consent to become a candidate. The *Coburg Gazette* of the 4th inst., however, declares itself in a position to state that the negotiations with the Duke in regard to the Greek throne have ended in nothing, the Duke having definitively declined to become a candidate. The Duke will, it is added, give the world an account of the negotiations which preceded his refusal. The Greeks resident in London had unanimously adopted an address approving of the Duke's candidature.

M. Babbi, formerly Minister under the Coletti Administration, has been elected President of the National Assembly by a large majority; and M. Moraiteni, President of the Court of Cassation, has been chosen vice-president.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Baltimore we have New York journals to the 24th ult.

WAR NEWS.

General Burnside, on the 20th ult., issued the following address to his army, preparatory to another assault on the heights beyond Fredericksburg:—

The commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock; and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow at the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant officers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them. The commanding General calls for a firm and united action of officers and men; and, under the providence of God, the army of the Potomac will have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority.

A furious storm of rain impeded the promised advance of the army, but a statement received from the South announces that General Hooker had crossed the Rappahannock. The state of the Federal army, which is reported to amount to 135,000 men, inclusive of the reserves under General Siegel, is unsatisfactory. The men lack their old enthusiasm and self-confidence, are dissatisfied at not receiving their pay, and openly express their want of confidence in General Burnside.

On the 18th a small fleet left New York for some point South. It contained two new ironclads, built by Mr. Ericsson. These vessels, the Nahant and Weehawken, arrived safely in the Chesapeake after a boisterous sea passage.

The Confederate authorities have ordered that Federal officers captured after Jan. 12 shall be delivered up to the Governors of the States where captured. General Halleck has ordered that no more Confederate officers shall be released on parole.

The Federal steamer Columbia ran ashore at Masonborough Inlet, North Carolina, and her commander and crew surrendered to the Confederates.

In the West the Federal hospital authorities report that their total loss at Murfreesboro' was 10,287 in killed, wounded, and missing.

The Federal gun-boats continue their career of success in Arkansas. They have penetrated 300 miles up the White River, and have captured four more posts thereon.

On the 16th ult. a body of Confederates attacked the Federal relief and store ships proceeding up the Cumberland River in Tennessee, and succeeded in capturing five steam-boats laden with valuable commissary stores and the gun-boat Slidell. The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowhided, and left to starve on shore.

WASHINGTON.

The House of Representatives has rejected all that portion of Mr. Chase's financial project which relates to the substitution of a uniform Federal currency for the present local bank circulation.

The President, after signing the bill for the emission of 100,000,000 dols. in Treasury notes for the payment of the army and navy, sent a message to Congress begging it to pass Mr. Chase's financial schemes into law. The message was resented by the Senate as an attempt at dictation.

A series of resolutions have been introduced in the Senate by a California senator denouncing the French occupation of Mexico as a violation of international law and of the London Treaty of October, 1861, and requesting President Lincoln to negotiate a treaty with Mexico, in order to give more effect to the views expressed in these resolutions. The New York papers, while approving of the spirit of these resolutions, concur in considering them ill-timed and impracticable.

The correspondence between the Mexican Minister at Washington and Mr. Seward has been published. The former complains of the unchecked shipment of waggons and mules from New York on French account. Mr. Seward's defence is that, as there has been no declaration of war between France and Mexico, the duties of neutrals do not attach to such a state of things. The Mexican Minister next complains that his side is not allowed to export arms from New York. Mr. Seward explains that this embargo results from a municipal law which forbids the export of arms from the United States at this crisis. The Mexican Minister charges the American Government with cringing to France.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* publishes eight columns of intercepted Confederate despatches, being letters of instruction to Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and other Confederate agents in Europe. The most important part of the correspondence relates to a movement on the part of the French Consuls at Galveston and Richmond to induce Texas to secede from the Southern Confederacy and establish an independent Government. The result of this discovery was an order to General Magruder to send the Consul at Galveston to Mexico as soon as possible, and the Richmond Consul to leave forthwith. The order, however, with regard to the latter was rescinded. It further appears that Mr. Mason was offended by the uncivil deportment of Earl Russell. The Confederate Secretary of State complains of the arrogance of many British statesmen as one cause why England is so little loved, and contrasts the unpoliteness of Earl Russell with the courtesy of M. Thouvenel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The inaugural address of the Governor of Delaware expresses strong Union and Emancipation sentiments, and favours a vigorous prosecution of the war. The message of the Governor of New Jersey is still more hostile to the Administration and Emancipation than was the message of Governor Seymour, of New York.

The tone of the Northern mind is more nervous and desponding than at any time since the commencement of the war. The Democratic hostility to the emancipation policy is daily making itself more troublesome. The tendency to mob violence is increasing. The New York Legislature has been unable to organise. The candidate of the Republican party for the office of Speaker has been threatened with assassination on the floor of the House by members of the Democratic party. A mob of "rowdies" from New York city have been present in the galleries and on the floor of the House. The Senate has requested Governor Seymour to call out the militia to protect the Assembly from the terrorism of the mob; but the Governor refuses to act against the most active spirits of his party. Similar scenes have taken place at Trenton and Harrisburg, the capitals of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Gold had advanced to 50 premium.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

We have telegraphic news in brief from India, China, and Australia, and also by the overland mail papers from Bombay to the 13th of January.

The Indian news is not important. The Jynteah rebels on the north-east frontier of Bengal were said to be increasing in strength and assuming offensive warfare. A large increase in cotton cultivation is reported, but the crops had sustained much injury in some places owing to the want of rain. Feroze Shah has been captured in Guzerat by Major Arthur. A missionary conference is being held at Lahore. A controversy has arisen between the missionaries and the native converts. A correspondence from Cabul, received at Delhi, states that Dost Mahomed had a fair chance of taking Herat.

The rebels are strengthening Nankin. They are supposed to be in distress through want of supplies. Their leader is stated to have left Nankin for Chingchow on hearing of the interference of the Russians.

The explorer Stewart has returned to Melbourne. The shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail amount to 124,125 ounces.

We learn from Holland that Herr Franssen van Deputte, member of the Second Chamber, has been appointed Minister for the Colonies.

Michelet's recent work, "La Sorcière," has been placed in the Papal "Index Expurgatorius." It had previously been banished from France.

The Viceroy of Egypt has received a deputation of the European inhabitants of Egypt, and made another speech repeating his intention of introducing into Egypt a series of liberal reforms.

A mournful catastrophe occurred at Harpersville, in the State of New York, on the 12th ult. Thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen were skating on a pond, when the ice gave way, and twenty-seven were drowned.

General Haynau, who not long since took part in the affairs of Electoral Hesse, and who had been dismissed from his functions in consequence of an affair of honour, has just blown out his brains.

The English military commander at Corfu has ordered the cessation of all work on the fortifications and of all repairs. Orders of a like nature have been issued, it is stated, in the other Ionian Islands.

Garibaldi has quite got rid of his doctors, but he cannot yet walk about without the aid of crutches. M. Basile, who was in attendance upon him until the 21st of last month, thinks that he will be able to ride on horseback in about a fortnight.

Mr. C. H. Gunn, lecturer on English literature at the Municipal Collegiate Institution of Amsterdam, and Mr. J. Venning, of the University of Utrecht, are lecturing on English literature in Amsterdam for the benefit of the distressed operatives in Lancashire. At the conclusion of the first lecture contributions to the amount of about £15 were offered.

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LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

COCHIN-CHINA.—Paris, Feb. 5.—The *Pays* of this evening says:—"An insurrection broke out in Cochin-China on the 17th of December last. The natives attacked the French at Saigon. The enemy, being twenty times more numerous than the small expeditionary corps, succeeded in penetrating into the interior of the fort, but were subsequently energetically repulsed. At some points the combat was a hand to hand one, and not a man remained unwounded. The Annamites fought with incredible boldness. They left a number of killed on the field and more than 2000 prisoners. The greater part of their wounded remained in the hands of the French, and the Annamites received a good lesson."

The *Patrie* has the following additional news:—"On the 27th of December the Cochin-Chinese attacked Fort Mytho, but were repulsed with 225 killed."

THE INSURRECTION IN RUSSIAN POLAND.—Cracow, Feb. 5. Kinlee has been occupied by the military. At Kurow the insurgents have captured a cart containing moneys belonging to the public treasury. A well-organised band of insurgents is stationed between Kurow and Kassimir. The frontier guard near Szooe was yesterday disarmed by the insurgents.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—According to intelligence received here from Warsaw, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to poison Marquis Wielopolski and his family.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day states that a large parcel of arms destined for Warsaw has been seized at a railway-station near Thorn.

COUNTRY NEWS.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., held his first drawing-room for the season at Dublin Castle on the 29th ult.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence at Newcastle on the 26th of August.

A fire broke out late on the night of the 30th ult. at the Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, destroying one of the wings. No lives were lost.

The sheep disease in Wiltshire has almost disappeared, and the committee of farmers organised to arrest it is dissolved.

Mr. Willes, the recently-appointed Judge of the Bristol County Court, died on the 2nd inst.

Mr. Gresham Wiles, of the firm of Wiles and Brown, brewers, of Cliffe, near Lewes, fell into a tun of beer the other day and was drowned.

The East Cowes gasometer exploded on the 28th ult. The manager, Mr. G. S. Bellows, and a son of Mr. Strickland, the steward of Parkhurst prison, were killed.

A gentleman named Mowlem has erected a handsome building in Swanage, in the isle of Purbeck, for a library and reading-room, and presented it to the town.

During the past month 4888 emigrants left Liverpool for various parts of the globe; being 2715 in excess of the exodus in the corresponding period of last year.

The Glasgow theatre was burnt down on the morning of the 31st ult. The building was insured for £8000, and its contents for £4000. The cause of the fire, which broke out in the property-room, is unknown.

The mail-steamer which leaves Liverpool for Halifax on Saturday (to-day) will have among its passengers more than a hundred poor persons, whose expenses will be defrayed by Miss Burdett Coutts.

Mr. R. H. Dale, of Liverpool, has resigned the chairmanship of the Liverpool Underwriters, having accepted the office of chairman of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.

At a meeting in the Mayor's parlour at Manchester, on the 29th ult., after speeches by Mr. Hibbert, M.P., Mr. W. R. Wood, Canon Stowell, Mr. H. Ashworth, and others, a memorial to the Home Secretary was adopted recommending private executions.

The new African Bishops, the Rev. W. Tozer, for Central Africa, and the Rev. H. Twells, for Southern Africa, were consecrated on the 2nd inst., in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the usual ceremonial. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon.

Our Melton correspondent writes thus:—"Goddard is engaged to hunt The Quorn, and Frank Goodall succeeds him at Mr. Tailby's. Since our last Sir John Trollope and Mr. Tailby have had a succession of satisfactory runs. We are very full of men and horses, and where all the studs expected this week are to be placed, I know not."

A prisoner made a clever escape from Preston House of Correction on the 28th ult. His cell-door had been left open accidentally, and this tempting opportunity was seized. He managed to climb a wall 30ft. high by means of a form, and drop down a 20ft. wall by the aid of a strap with a hook at the end of it.

Mr. Leveson Gower was elected, on the 5th inst., to represent Reigate in Parliament in the place of the Hon. Mr. Monson, who is called to the House of Peers by the death of his father. The contest was close, the numbers being—Gower, 344; Wilkinson, 335. Both the candidates were Liberals.

A meeting was held at Rochdale, on the 3rd inst., for the purpose of voting the thanks of the inhabitants of that borough to the American merchants and people for the provisions they have sent for the unemployed Lancashire operatives. Mr. Bright addressed the meeting in a speech which was devoted to the subject of the war in America, and to the duty of Britain with regard to that struggle. The hon. gentleman was warmly received.

Negro emancipation meetings have been recently held at Bradford, Stroud, Bury, Leeds, and other towns, at which resolutions expressive of sympathy and approval of the anti-slavery policy of the Federals have been enthusiastically carried. At Bradford more than 4000 persons were present. A resolution was passed at the Bury meeting tendering thanks for the contribution from the Northern States for the relief of the Lancashire distress.

At the annual meeting of the supporters of the Great Yarmouth Sailors' Home, held on the 29th ult., Mr. Charles J. Palmer, in moving the adoption of the report, adverted to the extraordinary fact that 240 shipwrecked mariners and three shipwrecked women had been received at the Home during the past year, and that 150 shipwrecked mariners have been received since the 1st of January. These facts are eloquent as to the necessity for maintaining this useful institution, which is open to all nations.

The result of the voting by circular of the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce with respect to the belligerent rights and blockade question has been announced. The report of the scrutineers showed a majority in favour of Mr. Spence's amendment not to interfere with the present laws of blockade of 226 votes, and a majority in favour of Mr. Spence's amendment not to alter the laws of capture at sea of 186 votes. It appears that of the 699 members composing the chamber only 60 voted at the meeting to discuss the question, but that by the circulars 264 votes of members were obtained.

During the past week some members of Parliament have been whetting their appetites for the national palaver by holding cozy confabs with their constituents. A public dinner was given to the two members for Hereford, Colonel Clifford and Mr. Clive (late Under Secretary for the Home Department), on the 29th ult. About two hundred persons were present. Both the members spoke upon the topics of the day, and were well received.——Mr. P. W. Martin and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, according to annual custom, addressed their constituents on the 2nd inst. in the Corn Exchange, Rochester. At the close of the hon. members' speeches, which were mainly devoted to a review of the past Session, a vote of thanks was accorded them.——Addressing a meeting of his constituents, at Glasgow, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Dalglish defended the policy of neutrality which Lord Palmerston's Administration had pursued with regard to the American War, and expressed a hope that the same policy would be adhered to. He received a vote of thanks and confidence.——Mr. Frederick Peel addressed his constituents at Bury on the 3rd inst. The right hon. gentleman met with a hearty reception, and received a vote of thanks at the termination of the proceedings. Mr. Peel, while hating slavery, said he could not avoid regarding the emancipation decree as a war, rather than a philanthropic, measure.——In the course of a speech at a meeting of the Tynemouth Chamber of Commerce, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Hodgson, M.P., advocated the recognition of the Southern States.

A NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.—The new communication between New York and San Francisco, via Nicaragua, which was opened two months' since, and has been temporarily interrupted by the loss of a brig carrying out waggons for the twelve miles of land carriage and machinery for one of the new river steamers, will be resumed on the 4th of March. A recent telegram from San Francisco to New York announces the arrival there from Hong-Kong of the first of a line of British steamers destined to ply between China and California; and in connection with this evidence of Pacific enterprise we revert to Nicaragua as that route to our Pacific possessions which offers the greatest inducements to British commerce and emigration. Twelve hundred miles between Southampton and Vancouver, which is the distance saved by the Nicaraguan route, is a great economy of time and distance, and it may be quite as well that travellers and merchandise should no longer be restricted to the monopolies of the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad Companies.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Zoological Society are preparing tanks for some white whales, 12ft. long, which are being brought from the St. Lawrence.

The election of an Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cubitt, the late Lord Mayor, closed on the 30th ult. in the return of Mr. Waterlow.

The repair and decoration of Marlborough House, the town residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Two new wards for the reception of Jewish patients were opened at the Metropolitan Free Hospital on the 29th ult., in the presence of a large and influential assembly.

The distress in Spitalfields has become very great. The relieving officers have been nearly overwhelmed with applications for parochial relief; and a visitation of the applicants at their own residences has disclosed a large amount of privation. Committees of gentlemen have been formed to examine into and relieve the distress.

The friends of the Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association held their annual festival on the 31st ult. at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. Subscriptions amounting to about £100 were announced. The report set forth that the funds in hand at the end of last year amounted to £2431.

A crowded emancipation meeting was held in Taylor's Repository, Southwark, on the 3rd inst. The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. George Thompson, and the resolutions were carried by acclamation. A great outdoor meeting, consisting of those who could not obtain admission to the building, was held simultaneously, and the same resolution of sympathy with President Lincoln in his anti-slavery policy was adopted.

The Law Amendment Society, at its meeting on the 2nd inst., passed a resolution complaining of the omission of Lord Brougham's name from the commission to inquire into convict discipline. Subsequently, Mr. J. S. Lefebvre read a paper on the discipline of the English Bar. He complained of the exclusiveness of its etiquette in some points, and advocated a revision of the rules by which it is governed.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works some conversation took place on the different railway bridges and railway works that burrow in the earth or soar in the air in the metropolis. The chairman thought something ought to be done to prevent these railways from cutting and hacking London to pieces, as they seem disposed to do, and it was agreed that a representation should be made by the board to Parliament on the subject.

An interesting réunion among a large number of deaf and dumb ladies and gentlemen took place on the 31st ult. at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, the occasion being the celebration of the new year by a dinner. Mr. Holme presided, and, after the removal of the cloth, he explained to those present by means of signs how happy he was to meet a number of his brothers in misfortune in good fellowship. The deaf and dumb had many opportunities of meeting together, and réunions like the present exercised a most beneficial effect. Several other addresses on the importance of mutual aid and assistance to each other were delivered in the same manner, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour, every one present appearing delighted at the way in which the evening had been spent.

The Pneumatic Dispatch Company having laid down a tube from the Euston railway station to the North-western post-office in Eversholt-street, an official inspection of it was made on the 2nd inst. by the Postmaster-General, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Rowland Hill, of the Post Office, and several other gentlemen. The working of this novel mode of transit was satisfactory to those present, the letter-bags brought up by the North-Western Railway, which occupy ten minutes in the carriage to the Eversholt-street post-office when conveyed in the usual way, having been blown through the company's tube in about a minute. Two men accompanied the carriage on one occasion, and they said that they felt no ill effects from the lightning-like rapidity of their transit. The company propose to carry their tube to the General Post Office.

Last week the births of 2111 children—1123 boys and 988 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2098.——The deaths in London last week declined to 1354. Previously the number had been above 1400 in every week, except one, since the first week of November, when it was 1307. The mortality of young persons was the same last week as in the first week of November, but that of old people was greater. The deaths of persons sixty years old and upwards were 228 in the earlier period; last week they were 292. The average number of deaths in the ten weeks of 1853-62, corresponding with last week, corrected for increase of population, is 1466. A widow died at the age of ninety-two, and another at ninety-six, years.——The son of a brewer's servant died at Elizabeth-place, Ratcliff, by "hemorrhage from a wound in the head, caused by a shell falling on him from the mantelpiece. The mother has lost five children in this way, two of whom died in the London Hospital from a scratch in the hand. If they bleed but the smallest quantity they die. Dr. Arnold states that this is the consequence of a hemorrhagic diathesis.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on the 5th inst. A letter was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury expressing the pleasure he experienced in becoming one of the vice-presidents of the institution. Rewards amounting to £104 were voted to the crews of the society's life-boats stationed at Caistor, Pakefield, Trimmon, Lytham, Moelfre, North Berwick, and Broughty Ferry, Dundee, for saving, during the late fearful gales of wind, the following shipwrecked crews:—Schooner Kozia, of Sunderland, 5; schooner Emily, of London, 3; barque Bonnie Dundee, of Dundee, 13; ship Louisa, of Bristol, 20; barque Rubin, of Liverpool, 12; smack St. Patrick, of Bangor, 3; smack Elizabeth, of North Berwick, 3; and the ketch Neutra, of Berwick-on-Tweed, 3. Rewards to the amount of £121 19s. were also granted to the crews of the society's life-boats stationed at Yarmouth, Caistor, Porthcawl, Pakefield, Southport, Selsey, and Blakeney, for putting off in reply to signals of distress with the view of saving life from different vessels, but which had either got out of danger or had their crews rescued by other means. The life-boats of the society had behaved admirably throughout the late fearful gales, not a single accident having happened either to the boats or their gallant crews. The silver medal of the institution was presented to Mr. William John, farmer, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in rushing into the surf and assisting to rescue, at great risk of life, the crew of twelve men from the Russian barque Henri Sorensin, which, during a gale of wind, was wrecked on Breakwater Point, Glamorgan, on the night of the 19th ult. The society also voted £1 each to the three other men who assisted Mr. John on the occasion. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from different wrecks. During the past month the society had stationed two new life-boats on the coast—one at New Brighton, near Liverpool, and the other at Newhaven, in lieu of a smaller boat which had been previously stationed at the latter place. The following legacies to the institution were reported at the meeting:—£210 from the late Mr. Thomas Robinson, commercial traveller, of Manchester; £210 from Mr. John Jolly, farmer, of Enstone; and £500 from Mr. T. A. Venables, of Worcester. Interesting reports were read from the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of life-boats of the institution on their recent visits to its life-boat stations on various parts of the English coast. Payments amounting to upwards of £1200 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

A Cadiz telegram says that yellow fever has almost disappeared from the capital of the Canaries.

Messrs. Whitney and Hathaway have purchased at New York the steamers Scotia and Anglia, formerly employed in the Queenstown and Holyhead mail service. The price paid was an average of £2180 for each vessel, whereas each originally cost about £12,000.

A prize rifle-shooting match was recently held at Shanghai. The first prize was a challenge cup, value 100 guineas, presented by Mr. R. G. Ashton, to be shot for by members of the Shanghai volunteer force. The cup was won by Private Cann, formerly a member of the Exeter Rifle Corps.

In memory of the residence of Queen Marie of Naples at Augsburg, a silver medal has been granted to the female scholars in the St. Ursula Convent. The medal bears the inscription—"Souvenir of the visit of her Majesty Queen Marie of Naples in the Conventual School of St. Ursula, Augsburg, Jan. 3, 1863." The nuns have received a copy of the medal in gold.

The number of native Christians and missionaries (Protestant) in India was recently taken by a careful census by Dr. Mullens. In 1861, there were 418 European and 81 native ordained missionaries. There were 1079 catechists, 890 churches, 118,893 native Christians, of whom 21,252 were communicants; 54,888 boys and 14,723 girls in schools.

The message of the President of the Republic of Liberia (Mr. S. A. Benson), received by the last African mail, gives a satisfactory account of the progress and prospects of that country. The President details the circumstances of his recent visit to England, and speaks in grateful terms of the reception accorded to him, and of the disposition officially manifested to promote a satisfactory adjustment of boundary and all other questions in which England, from her position on the African coast, is relatively interested with Liberia. Great vigilance continues to be exercised by the Liberian Government to frustrate the slave trade in the neighbouring territories, and often with considerable success. The people are paying increased attention to the profitable cultivation of the soil, and the production of cotton, sugar, and other articles is likely to increase. Within the last twelve months six sugar-mills have been imported. Iron and coal deposits exist, which it is hoped may soon be turned to account. A conviction is expressed that the war in the United States will cause an immense voluntary efflux of the coloured population of that country to Liberia, and this view is urged as a stimulus to all Liberians to set such an example of industry as shall render the Republic increasingly beneficial as a place of refuge. The notice obtained by the contribution of Liberia to the International Exhibition is likewise alluded to with gratification.

THE FARM.

A VERY full council of the Royal Agricultural met on Wednesday for the dispatch of monthly business, which was principally in connection with the Worcester meeting. The proposed show ground is in the shape of a wedge, and has been already cleared of its fences; and when allowance has been made for two or three acres of rising ground at one end, which is hardly available except for spectators, it will be a trifle larger than the one at Leeds. The sires and hunters will have first-class horseboxes provided for them at £2 per head, which will be cheaper and more acceptable to owners of horses in high condition than the primitive plan of five-shilling sheds and the chance of a second-rate stable in the town. The ten-shilling public are to enter at eight o'clock on the Monday as soon as the judges are set to work; on Tuesday and Wednesday the entrance-fee will be 2s. 6d.; and on Thursday and Friday 1s., which seems a very equitable arrangement of prices. An excellent railway siding is to be put down close by the ground, and the supply of water will be abundant. The local committee offer prizes for the best essays on the manufacture of cider and perry, as well as the cultivation of orchards and hops; and a large salt company will probably propose one on the best application of salt as manure. The local prize-list comprehends Rylands, &c., Welsh cattle, and Welsh cobs not more than fifteen hands, and the best hunting sire calculated to get stock up to fifteen stone; while £50 is appropriated to the best cart sire (Suffolk excepted), with the proviso that he is to remain in the county for the next season, at a £2 fee. Mr. Dent, M.P., is the new steward of stock, vice the Hon. William Cavendish, M.P., who retires in rotation; and on the motion of Mr. H. S. Thompson, M.P., the *Journal* has been reduced in price from 10s. to 6s. Several new books were presented to the society, and among them "The Prince Consort's Farms," by Mr. Morton, an invaluable record for all time of "the Farmer Prince," of whom it has been well observed, "his own career in this country ran almost contemporary with the existence of the Royal Agricultural Society," which hailed him as its president only the month before he died. The memorial to the late Mr. Jonas Webb has already received £800; and tenant farmers in their turn are doing honour to the "Tenant's Friend," as the Yarborough Monument fund amounts so far to £1800, a full moiety of which has been subscribed by the "Lads of the Brocklesby."

SHERIFFS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

(Except Cornwall and Lancashire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE—Benjamin Helps Starey, of Milton Ernest, Esq.
BERKSHIRE—James Blyth, of Woolhampton House, near Newbury, Esq.
BUCKS—Philips Crosby Lovett, of Liscombe House, Esq.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS—D. Onslow, of Great Staughton, Esq.
CHESHIRE—Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, of Somerford Park, Bart.
CUMBERLAND—William Nicholson Hodgson, of Newby Grange, Carlisle, Esq.
DERBYSHIRE—Sir Henry Flower Every, of Egginton, Bart.
DEVONSHIRE—George Stucley Stucley, of Hartland Abbey, Bideford, Bart.
DORSETSHIRE—George Whieldon, of Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Esq.
DURHAM—John Richard Westgarth Hildyard, of Horsley, Esq.
ESSEX—George Palmer, of Nazing, Esq.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Philip William Skynner Miles, of King's Weston, Esq.
HEREFORDSHIRE—William Bridgman, of Weston-under-Penyard, Esq.
HERTFORDSHIRE—Samuel Richard Block, of Greenhill-grove, Esq.
KENT—Samuel Long, of Bromley-hill, Esq.
LEICESTERSHIRE—John Martin, of Whatton House, Esq.
LINCOLNSHIRE—George Charles Uppleby, of Barrow, Esq.
MONMOUTHSHIRE—Henry Martyn Kennard, of Crumlin Hall, Esq.
NORFOLK—Joseph Stonehewer Scott Chad, of Thursford, Esq.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—George Ashby Ashby, of Naseby, Esq.
NORTHUMBERLAND—Watson Askew, of Pallinsburn, Esq.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—John Henry Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq.
OXFORDSHIRE—Thomas Taylor, of Aston House, Esq.
RUTLAND—The Hon. Henry Lewis Noel, of Exton Park.
SHROPSHIRE—Thomas Charlton Whitmore, of Apley Park, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE—George Trewecke Scobell, of Kingwell, Esq.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON—Melville Portal, of Laverstoke House, Esq.
STAFFORDSHIRE—Thomas Bagnall, of West Bromwich, Esq.
SUFFOLK—John William Brooke, of Sibton Park, Esq.
SURREY—Lewis Lloyd, of Monk's Orchard, near Croydon, Esq.
SUSSEX—John Charles Fletcher, of Dale Park, Arundel, Esq.
WARWICKSHIRE—Charles Marriott Caldecott, of Holbrook Grange, Esq.
WESTMORLAND—William Wilson, of High Park, near Kendal, Esq.
WILTSHIRE—Thomas Fraser Grove, of Fern, Esq.
WORCESTERSHIRE—Richard Hemming, of Bentley Manor, Bromsgrove, Esq.
YORKSHIRE—John Hope Barton, of Stapleton Park, near Pontefract, Esq.

WALES.

ANGLESEA—Robert Lloyd Jones Parry, of Tregaian, Esq.
CARNARVONSHIRE—Thomas de Winton, of Cefn Cantroff, Esq.
CARDIGANSHIRE—Price Lewis, of Gwastod, near Lampeter, Esq.
CARMARTHENSHIRE—Isaac Horton, of Ystrad, Esq.
CARNARVONSHIRE—John Platt, of Bryn-y-neuodd, Esq.
DENBIGHSHIRE—John Lloyd, of Rhagatt, Corwen, Esq.
FLINTSHIRE—Charles Butler Clough, of Llwyn Offa, Esq.
GLAMORGANSHIRE—John Popkin Traherne, of Coytrahene, Esq.
MERIONETHSHIRE—Howel Morgan, of Hengwrtucha, Esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—John Dugdale, of Llwyn, Esq.
PEMBROKESHIRE—William Rees, of Scoveston, Esq.
RADNORSHIRE—Henry Thomas, of Pencerrig, Esq.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE DUBLIN MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

THE Masonic body had a splendid demonstration in the round room of the Dublin Rotundo on the 27th ult. The occasion was the anniversary of the Masonic Female Orphan School, and the building was completely filled with an assemblage comprising the élite of the rank and respectability of Dublin, including a large number of ladies and gentlemen not belonging to the Masonic Order, all in full dress. The large platform was filled with the members of the body, wearing the insignia of their order, which produced a brilliant effect, which was heightened by the decorations of evergreens, banners, and devices which surrounded the room. There were 2000 persons present, and there were more than 500 applications for tickets beyond what the place could hold. The platform presented a pleasing picture of union.

The Church and Presbytery were united in the two Grand Chaplains, the Rev. Messrs. M'Sorley and Morrison. Two ex-Chief Secretaries of opposite parties, Lord Naas and Sir William Somerville, spoke with the utmost harmony. Sir Edward Grogan, M.P., Sir William Hort, Judge Longfield, and Colonel Dunne, M.P., all pleaded the cause of charity and fraternity as though they had never engaged in political strife on that same platform.

The following report was read by the secretary:—

In presenting their report for the year 1862, the governors of the Masonic Female Orphan School desire to record their acknowledgments of the increased and increasing exertions of the members of the Masonic Order in Ireland to provide a home for the orphans of their deceased brethren and supply them with that parental protection of which they have been deprived.

The total income of the school in the year 1861, including the balance from the former year, was £1236 11s. 3d. Of this sum £808 8s. 5d. was applied to current expenses, £256 13s. 5d. to the painting, furniture, &c., rendered necessary by the enlargement of the school, and £170 was invested, according to the practice of former years, to replace a sum which had been originally laid out in the building of the present schoolhouse, the interest of which is one of the main sources of permanent income which the establishment possesses. The total receipts of the year 1862 amount to £1454 16s. Of that sum £240 has been invested for the purpose of replacing stock sold out to meet the expenses of the additions made to the schoolhouse in 1861, the residue, amounting to £1214 16s., as far as it would go, was applied to the current expenses of the school during the past year, which amount to the sum of £1210 15s. 6d., including upwards of £300, the balance due on the building of the addition to the schoolhouse.

There are thirty-five girls at present in the school, the number of pupils having been increased since the last annual meeting by one only. At the last election there were eight candidates, but only three could be admitted, although the house is capable of accommodating forty children.

The governors feel assured that their brethren of the Masonic Order will sympathise with them in the regret they feel in having been obliged, in consequence of the state of their finances, to refuse admission to the five unsuccessful candidates, and will agree with them in thinking that the amount contributed during the past year, although greater than the receipts of any preceding year, represents but inadequately the wealth and influence of the Masonic body.

The internal management of the school continues to be conducted with the most scrupulous economy, under the superintendence of the finance committee, the efficient assistant secretary, Brother O'Brien, and the excellent matron, Mrs. Noble. Any person observing the neat and healthy appearance of the girls must be surprised at the small annual costs of their diet and dress

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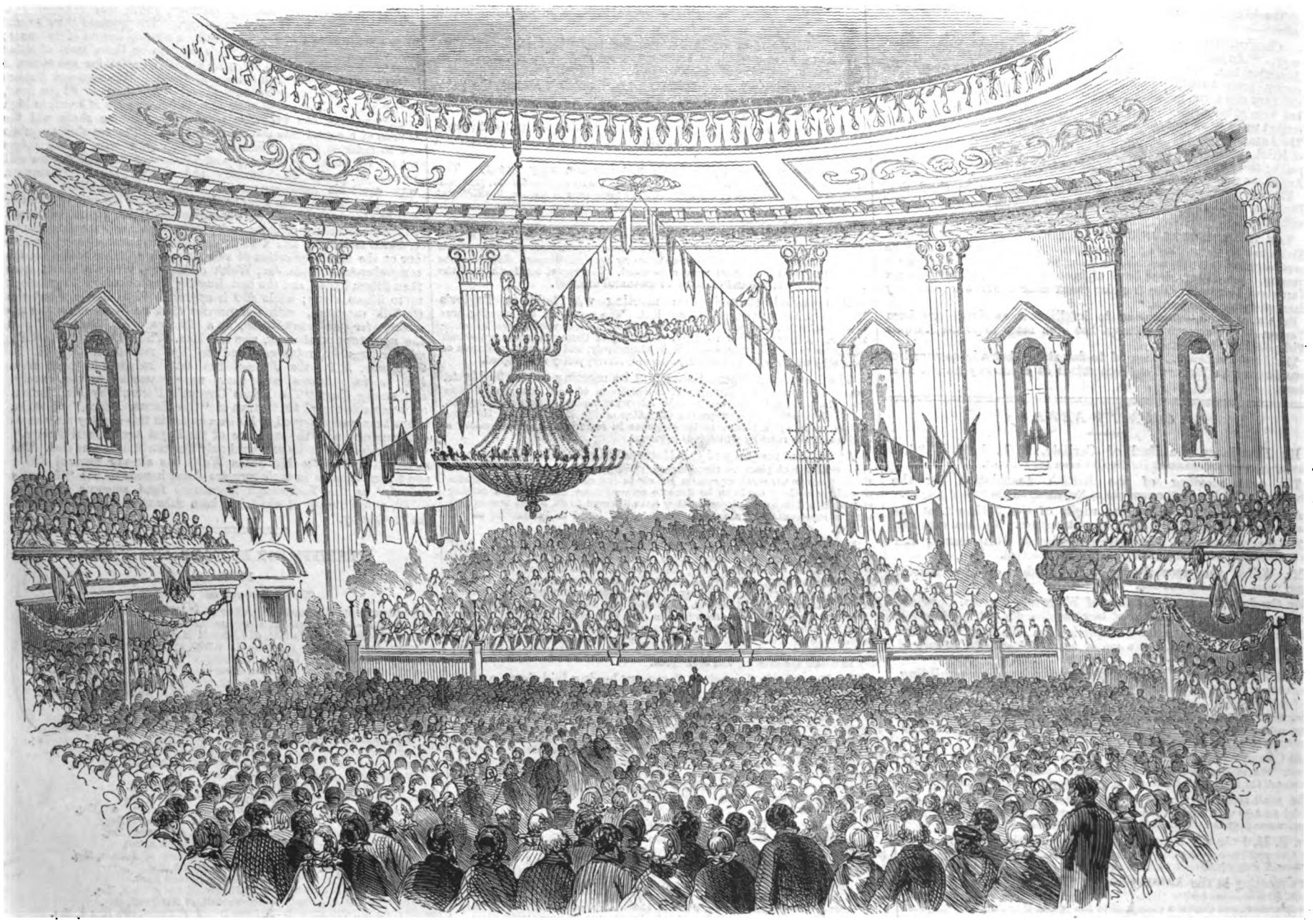


DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THE DUBLIN MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL IN THE ROUND ROOM OF THE ROTUNDO.

which do not exceed an average of about £11 for each girl. Their progress and proficiency in needlework has been satisfactory to the ladies' committee and Mrs. Noble, who efficiently superintend this important department in female education.

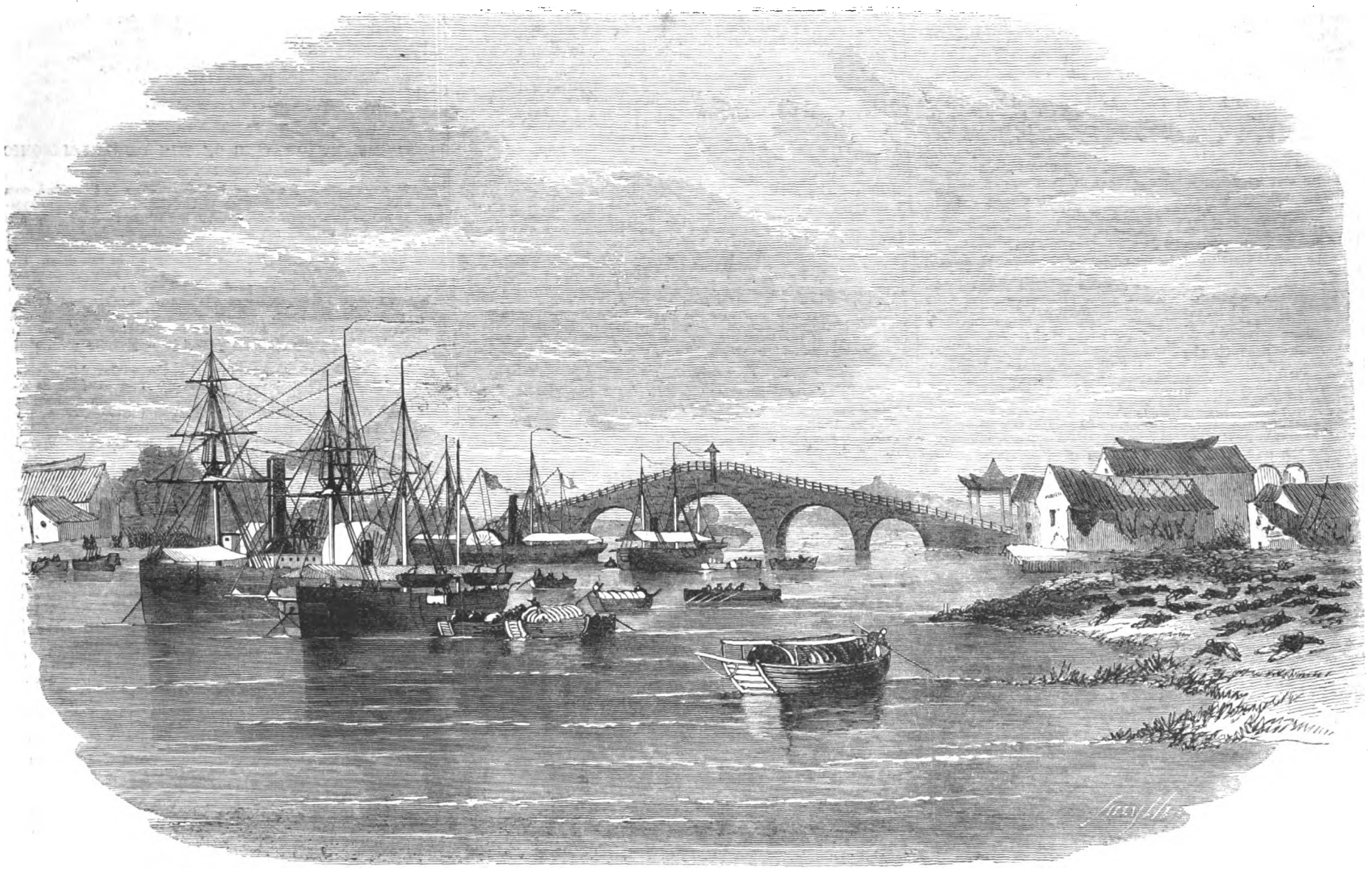
The sanitary condition of the school has been generally good during the past year, and the governors return their warm thanks to Dr. Speedy for the valuable medical services he has gratuitously rendered to the school during the last fifteen years.

During the year 1862 six girls were admitted to the school. Of those now in the institution twelve are the orphans of brethren of Dublin lodges, whilst twenty-three of them are the orphans of brethren hailing from country or military lodges; and the governors desires to impress this fact on their brethren of country lodges, as the best proof that the school has an urgent claim on their liberality and co-operation.

One of the girls in Australia, one at the Cape, two in England, at the head of large schools, and several in Ireland, as wives or governesses, reflect upon the institution the credit they are themselves to it.

The governors, at the commencement of another year, fraternally appeal to their brethren for a continuance and increase of that support which they have hitherto rendered with such useful and successful results.

Several addresses advocating the claims of the institution having been made, the hon. secretary, Mr. Oldham, read the list of prizes, handing to each of the girls a certificate signed with the autograph of his Grace the Duke of Leinster. The pupils then came forward to receive their rewards, and were enthusiastically applauded. The proceedings terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.



THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA: EXPEDITION OF IMPERIALISTS, HEADED BY BRITISH OFFICERS, TO FUNGWHA—LANDING AT FANGCHOW BRIDGE, THE SCENE OF SLAUGHTER AND DESTRUCTION BY THE REBELS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 150.

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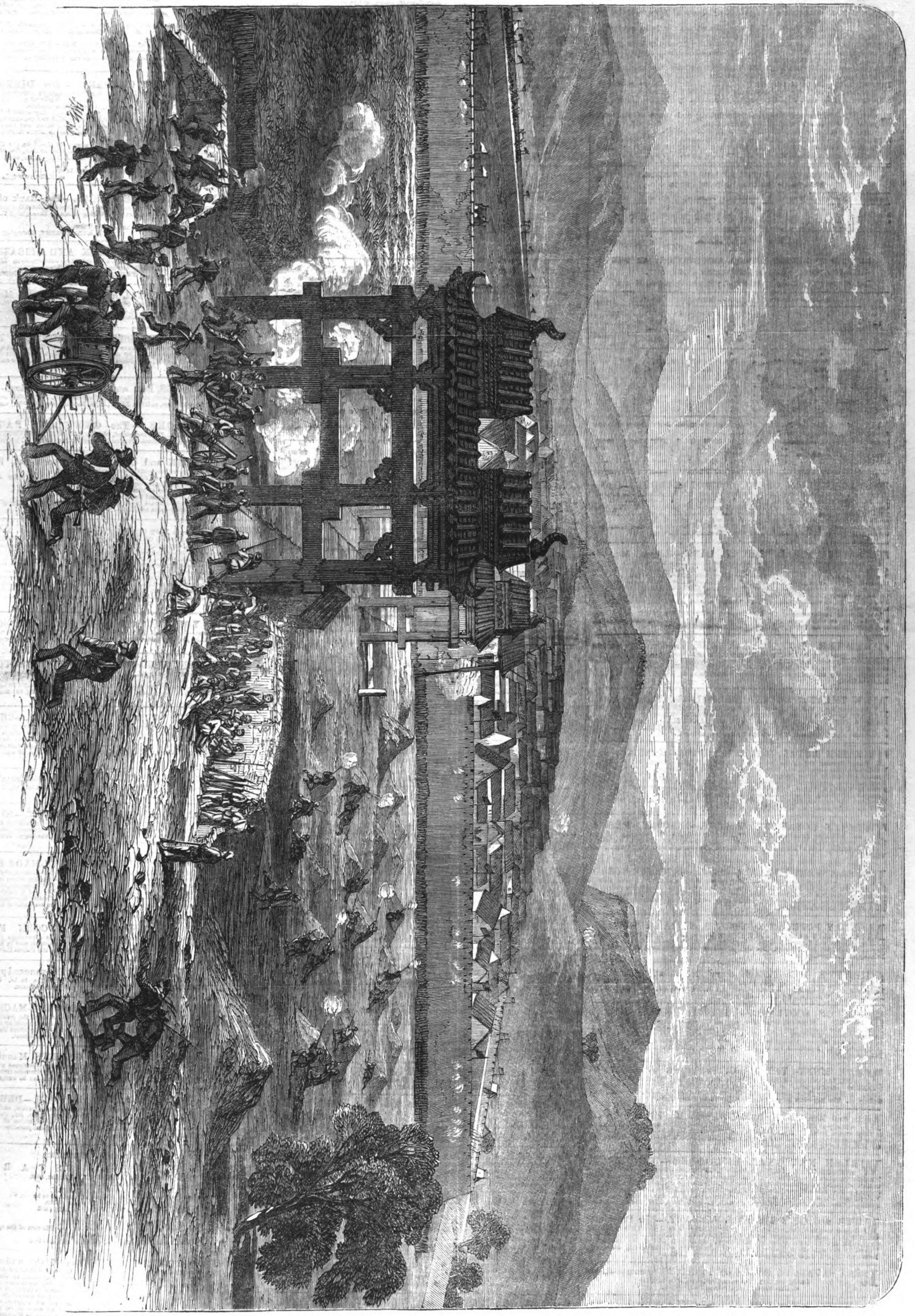

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA: EXPEDITION OF IMPERIALISTS, HEADED BY BRITISH OFFICERS, TO FUNGWHA—BOMBARDMENT OF THE EAST GATE BY FIELDPIECES OF H.M.S. ENCOUNTER AND SPHINX.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 150.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 14.

SUNDAY, Feb. 8.—Sexagesima Sunday. Mary Queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay, 1587.

MONDAY, 9.—Death of Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer (who conducted the Schuhallion experiment of weighing the earth), 1811.

TUESDAY, 10.—Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, blown up by gunpowder, 1567. Battle of Sobraon: Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough defeats the Sikhs, 1846.

WEDNESDAY, 11.—Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forests confirmed by King Henry III., 1225. Moon's last quarter, 10h. 46m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 12.—Battle of Herrings: the French defeated in an attack on Sir John Fastolf bringing a supply of fish to the English besieging Orleans, 1429. Gold first discovered in Australia by Edward Hargraves, 1851.

FRIDAY, 13.—William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen of England, 1689. The Macdonalds of Glencoe massacred, 1692. Gaeta, after a long siege, surrenders to the Sardinian General Cialdini, 1861.

SATURDAY, 14.—Valentine, Bishop and Martyr, about 271. Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, killed at Owhyhee (or Hawaii), 1779. Admiral Sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, 1797.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
4 43	5 8	5 15	5 33	5 52	6 12	6 32	6 57	7 23	7 53	8 23	9 12	9 57	10 43

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
Jan.	28	29·464	38·6	32·7	·81	4	30·2	44·8	S. SW.	211	·000
	29	29·820	49·2	43·8	·83	5	33·8	53·3	SW. WSW.	511	·000
	30	29·515	49·2	46·5	·91	10	46·0	50·9	SSW. SW.	643	·000
	31	29·477	45·2	39·1	·81	6	45·6	49·3	SSW. W. NW.	321	·200
Feb.	1	...	...	...	...	...	34·2	48·2	..	358	·068
	2	29·900	46·0	43·5	·92	10	39·3	48·5	SW. SSW.	543	·050
	3	29·798	46·4	38·5	·76	9	46·2	50·1	WSW. W.	360	·098

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	30·553	29·859	29·596	29·387	29·759	29·931	29·749
Temperature of Air ..	34·5°	49·1°	50·0°	49·1°	45·3°	46·9°	47·5
Temperature of Evaporation ..	32·7°	47·6°	47·6°	47·4°	43·6°	41·1°	46·3
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday, Feb. 9, and Wednesday, 11 (last times), LOVE'S TRIUMPH. On Tuesday, the 10th (last time), MARITANA. After which, the Grand Pantomime HARLEQUIN BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. The last Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at Two o'Clock. Notice! On Thursday, Feb. 12, will be produced Balfe's new Grand Romantic Opera, entitled THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. Commence at Ten Minutes to Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No charge for Booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. FALCONER.—On MONDAY and During the Week, the admired Drama of DON CESAR DE BAZAN, in which the distinguished actor, Mr. Henry Loraine will have the honour of making his First Appearance in London; other characters by Messrs. Sinclair, Charles Selby, G. Spencer; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss H. Howard, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer. After which, the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES. On Ash Wednesday, Feb. 18, Mr. Howard Glover will have the honour of giving a Grand Evening Concert, on which occasion all the celebrated artistes of the day, vocal and instrumental, will appear.

Last Morning Performance of the Pantomime on WEDNESDAY NEXT, commencing at Two o'Clock, on which occasion the Boys of the Duke of York's School, with their Band, will attend, likewise the Children of the Licensed Victuallers' School.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary Every Night. Brother Sam's letter encored every night. Mr. Buckstone every night. RASSELAS and Miss Louise Keeley every night. MONDAY, FEB. 9 and during the Week, at Seven, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and Lord Dundreary. After which the greatly successful and Johnsonian Extravaganza of RASSELAS; with OUR MARY-ANNE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, THE LITTLE TREASURE, A TICKET OF LEAVE, and GEORGE DE BARNWELL. WEDNESDAY, A GREY MARE, A TICKET OF LEAVE, and GEORGE DE BARNWELL. Rest of the Week, A GREY MARE, A VALENTINE, and GEORGE DE BARNWELL. SATURDAY, a Juvenile Night. Commencing, with the Pantomime, at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, H. Butler, Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY, FEB. 9, and following Evenings, THE DARK CLOUD—Mr. Frank Matthews; Misses Herbert, Cottrell, and Mrs. Frank Matthews. After which, THE MERRY WIDOW—Messrs. A. Stirling, Frank Matthews; Miss Herbert. To conclude with THE CARTE DE VISITE.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD. On MONDAY and every Evening during the Week, the new Scotch Drama, EFFIE DEANS, THE LILY OF ST. LEONARD'S, by the entire strength of the Company. In addition to which Mr. Gourlais (the great Scotch Comedian), Miss Margt. Bourne, and Mrs. Moreton Brookes are specially engaged. Concluding every Evening with the Pantomime, HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 9, Messrs. Chas. Hallé, Sainton, Piatti, L. Ries, H. Webb, and Paque will appear. Vocalists, Mdlle. Florence Lancia and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS every Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'Clock, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. Entire change of programme on Monday Next and during the Week. 221st night of the London season. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY EVENING at Eight (Saturday excepted), and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Mr. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, assisted by Mr. LAND at the pianoforte, will repeat his highly successful NICHT WI' BURNS and TAM O' SHANTER during this week only, in consequence of the production of the new Entertainment entitled JACOBITE MINSTRELSIE. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 11.—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Mr. John Thomas's (Pencerdd Gwalia) Arrangements.—In order to give the greatest effect to these charming and characteristic melodies, the following eminent artists have been engaged:—Miss Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru Pencerddes), Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton, Mr. T. H. Wright, and Mr. John Thomas. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; at Addison's, Cramer's, Chappell's, Keith and Prowse's, Austin's Ticket-office, and at the Rooms.

EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.—The Proprietor begs to announce that, during the forthcoming Season, he will give TWO MORNING CONCERTS, in order to introduce to his Subscribers the most important compositions of CHAMBER MUSIC lately added to the Library. Subscribers will receive invitations. Tickets to non-subscribers, Half-a-guinea each. Particulars will be shortly announced. Ewer and Co., her Majesty's Musicsellers, 87, Regent-street London.

RÉNÉ FAVARGER, COURS DE PIANO, 29, Somerset-street, Portman-square; and at the Notting-hill College, 42, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Indian Sceptre Exercises has RECOMMENCED. Families and Schools attended. Adult Pupils received daily for lessons in the new Valse and every other fashionable dance. Terms: Three Lessons, One Guinea. A Select Evening Class. 14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

POLYTECHNIC.—THE SPECTRE DRAMA.—This week, Every Morning, at Half-past Twelve; also on Monday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, at a Quarter-past Seven. This astounding Optical Effect, in which a living being walks through the apparently solid image of another person, surpasses all the phantoms of the spirit-rappers and mediums, and is introduced in Professor Pepper's "Strange Lecture." The Press have pronounced it to be the most startling novelty produced this season at any place of entertainment.

POLYTECHNIC.—PROFESSOR PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with large institutions in the Country for the delivery of his "Ghost Lecture."

ART EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS, 6, SUFFOLK-STREET. Open from Ten a.m. until Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

On and after Monday, Feb. 9, until further notice, the rooms will be lighted by gas after dusk, and remain open until Eight p.m. F. W. DICEY, A. L. CHETWODE, } Hon. Secs.

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH, Esq., R.A., is NOW ON VIEW, at 79, CORNHILL, brilliantly illuminated by the Patent Sunlight, from Ten to Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s.—HAYWARD and LEGGATT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON is OPEN DAILY, from 10 till 4, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION OF SOLE'S PANORAMAS, painted in Oil Colours, representing the principal cities in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Judea, Jerusalem, Palermo, Messina, Naples, Rome, Pisa, Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Nice, Paris, London, and the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in 1851. The Gallery is open the whole of the day. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. PORTLAND BAZAAR, 19, Langham-place, W.

TO SCULPTORS.—The COUNCIL of the ART UNION of LONDON propose to award the sum of SIX HUNDRED POUNDS for a Group or Single Figure in Marble, to be competed for by finished models in plaster the size of the intended work, which must be not less than life, assuming five feet as the minimum.

The Models are to be sent in by March 1, 1864, and the Work is to be completed in the best Statuary Marble by March 1, 1865.

Two hundred pounds will be paid on the award of the premium, and the remainder on the completion of the marble.

The Council reserve to themselves the right of withholding the premium if a work of adequate merit be not submitted. The competition is open to artists of all countries.

GEORGES GODWIN, LEWIS POCOCK, } Honorary Secretaries.

444, West Strand, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART—Patron, the Queen—in connection with the Science and Art Department, is OPEN DAILY to Ladies for the Study of the Living Costumed Figure, Painting Perspective, Model-Drawing, &c., at 43, Queen's-square, W.C. Fee for the session of five months, £2, £3, or £4.

By order, LOUISA GANN, Secretary.

GYMNASTIC GAMES.—Symmetry of figure and elegance of deportment obtained, and amusement and instruction afforded, by Dr. ROTH'S newly-invented Gymnastic Games for both sexes. Post-free, 14 or 28 stamps. Sole Agent, CHOISSO, 1, Andover-place, Kilburn-gate, W.

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WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Dressing-cases, Travelling-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, Mounted and Ormolu Suites for the Writing-table; and a choice variety of useful Elegances suitable for Presents, at RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT ALBUMS, from 5s. to 10 guineas. Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and Distinguished Persons of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

SPECTACLES.—The patent TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

OPERA, RACE, FIELD, and general outdoor Day and Night Waistcoat-pocket RECONNOITRING and RIFLE GLASSES, each containing 12 lenses, will show a person at 2½ and country scenery at 10 miles. They have been tested at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and a testimonial received stating that it is the only glass suitable for rifle-practice at long ranges.—SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

AN EXTRAORDINARY and VALUABLE INVENTION. A NEW BAROMETER, with Compass, the smallest ever produced, the size of a half-crown; is of that accuracy that the change of weather may be known many hours beforehand; and gives the heights of mountains, direction of winds, and position of place. It is mounted in silver plated, price £4 10s. Sent post-free.

Messrs. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

MAGIC LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS. Lantern, with 1 doz. slides, 40 subjects, 5s. SOLOMON'S highly-finished LANTERNS are now manufactured by steam machinery, thereby reducing them very considerably. Phantasmagoria Lantern, lenses 3½ inches diameter, complete in box, £2 5s., formerly sold at £3 3s. Lent on hire, with option to purchase. Slides by own artist. Makers to the Admiralty and War Department, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

REDUCTION OF FARES BETWEEN LONDON and WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, ARUNDEL, BRIGHTON, and other Main and Branch Line stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. A reduced scale of First and Second Class rates came into operation on the 1st of February. For which see the February Time Tables.

The fares from or to Victoria or London Bridge and all stations south of Norwood Junction will be the same, and return-tickets issued from or to one of these termini will be available at the other without extra payment.

The charge for Annual and Season Tickets to New Cross, Forest Hill, Sydenham, Croydon, Norwood, and other stations on the suburban lines, and between London and Eastbourne, Brighton, Worthing, Horsham, and most of the stations south of Red Hill, will also be materially reduced.

MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The DIRECTORS are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the Company's Perpetual Four per Cent Mortgage Preference Stock, which will be inscribed in the Books of the Company, in the names of Applicants, without payment of stamp duty or other expense.

The Stock is raised under Act of Parliament, and will be exclusively applied in substitution of Debentures or Mortgages of the Company, and is entitled to a priority against the property and income of the Company before the Company's other Stock and Share Capital, and will be the fire charge on a net income, amounting last year to about £1,000,000, after payment of working expenses and rents of all kinds.

The interest will commence from the date when the money is placed to the Company's credit, and will be paid half-yearly (on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year), by cheques or warrants sent to the addresses of the Registered Proprietors, or as they may direct.

Forms of Application may be obtained by letter addressed to me.

Derby, Feb. 4, 1863. G. N. BROWNE, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.—REMITTANCES.—The Bank of New Zealand (incorporated by Act of General Assembly). Capital £500,000, grants Letters of Credit, and undertakes every description of Banking Business throughout the several Provinces.

Terms and particulars on application at the London Office.

50, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—Supported by voluntary contributions. Liberal and continuous support is required to meet the current expenses of this charity.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, Recent Shells, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, Conchology, and Mineralogy, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, W.C. J. T. gives Private Instruction in Geology.

BINDING THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 5s. per volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post Office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

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TO INVENTORS.—The GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (Limited), 71, Fleet-street, obtains PATENTS for INVENTIONS, and affords unusual facilities to Inventors. Printed information gratis. R. M. LATHAM, Sec.

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ANTIQUE DINING-ROOM SUITE OF FURNITURE.—Dark Oak in the Mediæval style, the carvings very chaste and elaborate, consisting of a Set of extending Dining Tables, noble Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Ten High backed Chairs, and a Pair of Elbow-chairs, price only 68 guineas. Also a splendid Winged Bookcase, 8ft. long, in same style, 28 guineas. To view, apply to Mr. READ, 13, Sloane-street, Belgravia.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.—SEWELL and CO. respectfully call the attention of Ladies to their new and very large stock of Brussels, Turkey, and Aubusson Carpets of the highest class, the prices of which are a trifle lower than last season. 1000 pairs of Swiss Muslin Curtains of the newest designs, from 10s. 6d. to 5 guineas. Also a magnificent assortment of English and French Chintzes, equally cheap. Compton House, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street, and 46 and 47, Frith-street, Soho.

VERY FINE OLD PORTS.—Offley's, 40s.; Cockburn's, 42s.; Imperial Wine Company, 314, Oxford-street, W. City offices, 15, John-street Crutchedfriars, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT.—JOHN F. BIGGS and CO., Sole Contractors for Bottled Beer to the International Exhibition, Agents for Samuel Allsopp and Sons' India Pale and Burton Ale, and Guinness, Son, and Co.'s Extra Stout. Importers of Wines and Spirits. Offices and Stores, the Royal Exchange, E.C. The trade supplied on liberal terms for cash.

STEVENS'S PURE and CLEAN MACHINE-MADE BREAD and BREAD-MAKING MACHINERY.—Families, Public Institutions, Clubs, and the public supplied with the best Household and Fancy Bread and genuine Flour by Stevens's Bread Machinery Company (Limited). Orders to be sent to the Managers, at the Steam Bakeries, Brompton-road, S.W.; 15, Lower-street, Islington, N.; and 5, Cambridge-road, Hackney, N.E. On sale, at 139, Cheapside, a large assortment of Family Machines of several sizes, at 45s. to £15; also Trade Machines, mixing half a sack to six sacks of flour, at £16 to £100.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR. Packets 8d.; Tins, 1s. Families are respectfully invited to discourage the substitution of cheap American and other qualities. No article of the kind is sold in America for more than 6d., and they are often urged upon customers instead of the Patent Corn Flour.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS, post-free at the annexed price:—100 fine hardy annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 36 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 3d. Catalogues, with sample packet, 2d., from B. W. KNIGHT, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S Patent SEWING-MACHINES. PRIZE MEDAL.—W. F. Thomas and Co. beg to acquaint the public that the Royal Commissioners have confirmed by a Special Minute the award made by the Jury in July of a Prize Medal for their Patent Sewing-machines, and have explained that the non-publication of the grant arose from an official oversight.—66, Newgate-street.

BROOCHES, of RICHARD A. GREEN'S Manufacture, 83, Strand.—Honourable mention, International Exhibition.—Designed with Cocks, Carbuncles, Turquoises, Cameos, and Enamels after the Roman and Etruscan Order. Price from £2 to £20. Jewellery purchased for presentation can be exchanged.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, Hair Bracelets, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c., and forwards the same, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens handsomely mounted kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent post-free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED FOR THE

GLENFIELD STARCH

by the Jurors of the International Exhibition, 1862.

This unrivalled Starch is

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

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THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

HER MAJESTY'S LACE-DRESSER

declares it to be

THE BEST SHE HAS TRIED,

and the above award by some of the best eminent scientific men of the age

CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY.

WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I the undersigned, who have heretofore been called or known by the name of WILLIAM ADOLPHUS FREDERICK CAUDLE, of the Old Palace, in the parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, a medical student of King's College, London, have this day taken upon myself and adopted, and do hereby take upon myself and adopt, the surname of BATEMAN in the place and stead of the said surname of Caudle, by which I have been so heretofore called and known as aforesaid. And I shall at all times hereafter and for all purposes and on all occasions whatsoever, use the said surname of Bateman, and no other, as my proper and only surname. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand as William Adolphus Frederick Bateman, this 3rd day of February, 1863.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS FREDERICK BATEMAN.

Witness—Frederick B. Senior, solicitor, Richmond.

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be warned the Government that the country would not much longer submit to a tax so oppressive and unequal in its incidence.

After a few words from Mr. B. Cochrane, Sir J. Hanmer, and Sir P. O'Brien,

Mr. POPE HENNESSY wished to express his opinion of the melancholy state of Ireland. Its Government was utterly incapable; its head was surrounded with old Whigs, who kept him in utter ignorance; and its chief Secretary was totally incapable and unpopular. There was every element of distress, but no power capable of meeting it. He condemned the policy of England with respect to Poland, to which he attributed the miserable state of affairs in that country. With respect to Rome, he characterised the proceedings of Earl Russell as either the basest hypocrisy or the most impudent audacity.

Mr. SMOLLETT regretted that India was not mentioned in the Speech. He expressed his cordial approval of the policy of Sir Charles Wood, but hoped that those who had been denouncing it during the recess would now take the opinion of the House on it.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the manner in which the House had received the announcement of the marriage of the Prince of Wales would be most gratifying to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales was most fortunate, for he was not betrothed to a person he had never seen. His marriage, in the truest sense of the word, would be a love match, and the excellent qualities of both parties gave the fairest promise for their future happiness. With respect to the charges of Mr. Disraeli and his assertion that the diplomacy of the Government was one of restless intrigue and interference, he gave it the most complete and emphatic denial. With respect to Greece, the offer of the throne to Prince Alfred was a spontaneous one on the part of the Greeks, inspired, as they said, by their respect for the high qualities of the Royal family, and the straightforward policy of the country, which was the only Power that protected the weak against the strong. With respect to China, the policy of this country was always to protect its trade. They were not now at war with China, and the Chinese authorities were wise enough to seek our aid, and, so far from being at war, they were withdrawing troops; they were enabling the Chinese Government to protect and develop the trade of the country, and had converted it, from being a jealous and suspicious enemy, into a friendly and trusting ally. The Government would certainly produce the papers it had promised, and he hoped that a perusal of them would be of some benefit in enlightening hon. gentlemen opposite. He (Lord Palmerston) affirmed that, as soon as ever the Greeks had intimated a desire to elect Prince Alfred, the Government lost no time in consulting France, Russia, and Austria, intimating that in their opinion the protocol of 1830 was still in force. There was some hesitation on the part of Russia; but as soon as an understanding was arrived at it was communicated to the Greeks. As the negotiations were still going on he could not say whether the Duke of Saxe-Coburg would become a candidate; but as regarded the cession of the Ionian Islands, he was astonished at the position assumed by Mr. Disraeli, who must know that the Ionian Isles were not part of the British dominions. They were not included in British treaties, and, having a separate Legislature, were to all practical purposes independent. It was his opinion that, with the conditions imposed by the Government, the cession of these islands would be a wise and generous measure; and he could only hope that the example thus afforded would not be lost on other countries. With respect to the negotiation regarding Italy and the Pope, the publication of the reports by the French Government was founded on a most complete misapprehension, the facts of the case being the very reverse: it was the Pope himself who sent for Mr. Odo Russell, and asked him if in certain contingencies he might rely upon an asylum in England. Mr. Odo Russell was then coming to England, and informed the Government of the Pope's communication, to which they replied that, if the Pope did not, under such contingencies, prefer an asylum in France or Spain, they would receive him at Malta with the respect due to his rank. That he conceived was a proper offer. With respect to the Brazils, the negotiations were still going on; but the Brazilian Government had refused a fresh demand for reparation for insults and injuries to British subjects. Reprisals then became necessary, and the result, he believed, would be perfectly satisfactory. He emphatically denied that there was any change in the policy of the Government with respect to Turkey, for he believed that under the present Sultan Turkey would become rich, prosperous, and strong, and he did not see how the union of the Ionian Islands with Greece could affect it. In conclusion, he regretted the bad harvests in Ireland, but, according to his information, the case was not so bad as represented, although there was great pressure in certain parts, but it was not such as to justify Government interference. If it was Ireland would appeal with success to the sympathies of the public in England and Scotland.

A short debate ensued in which several hon. members took part, and the address was agreed to.

The Italian Government has just advertised for plans and tenders for the construction of docks at Leghorn, Ancona, and Messina. They are to be constructed on the model of the best now existing; must be in direct communication with the sea and the railway stations, and afford easy access to carriages and waggons drawn by horses. There are to be general and private warehouses, as well as full accommodation for the customs department.

Canadian papers mention that the Lower St. Lawrence was visited last month by an extraordinary number of Arctic birds, on their way south, and by many seldom if ever seen in that province. White partridges were as abundant in some parts of Lower Canada as pigeons are in the spring. They kept together in large flocks, and were easily approached and killed. The white owls were the terror of the smaller birds, and these disappeared at their approach. When the December storms came the visitors went on their way. The winter in Canada hitherto has not been remarkable for coldness, but rather for changeable weather and absence of snow.

The screw-steamer Ceres arrived at Dublin on the 27th inst., having on board the officers and crew, twenty in number, of the barque Eliza, which had been found in the Channel in a disabled state and unmanageable, having lost canvas and rudder. Captain Fudge, master of the Ceres, used every exertion to save the Eliza, and stood by her for nineteen hours, but was ultimately obliged to let go her towropes and abandon her in consequence of the heavy sea running at the time. The wreck then drifted away with the fury of the waves. She was from the East Indies, laden with a valuable cargo, principally consisting of rice and teak, worth about £70,000.

A portion of a Russian polar expedition of discovery which had been given up for lost has returned to Archangel. Of the vessels dispatched by the Government to explore the mouth of the Yenisei River, in the Polar Sea, all, finding the obstacles to their further progress insurmountable, returned, except the Jermack, which became wedged in the ice, and was given up for lost. Her commander, Captain Kruscnstern, and his crew, however, escaped to land by leaping from one ice-floe to another. There they were hospitably entertained by a tribe of friendly Samoyedes, who provided them dogs, reindeer, and horses, by means of which they reached Archangel in safety.

A correspondent of the *Nord*, writing from St. Petersburg on the 18th inst., says:—"This being the Russian Twelfth Day, the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva took place. As usual, the character of the ceremony was as much martial as religious. The Imperial Guard mustered in full force, and the military schools were present. The noise of drums was mingled with chants from the church. The Emperor commanded in person, the whole of the palace square being covered with cavalry. The clergy left the palace for the river by the grand entrance, and peals of cannon from the fortress announced the moment when the holy cross was plunged into that part of the stream where the ice was broken for the purpose. Three nights before the Emperor and Empress gave their annual grand ball at the Winter Palace. Twelve hundred persons were present. Dancing took place in the Nicholas Saloon, the windows of which look out upon the Neva, whose frozen waters reflected like an immense mirror the splendid illumination of the fête.

The *Delhi Gazette* gives an account of the ceremonies that were gone through shortly before and after the death of his Highness Maharajah Unundhur Singh Bahadoor of Puttealah. About one o'clock on the 18th of November, when the Maharajah was in the agonies of death, purwanas were dispatched to different places in the Puttealah territory, to liberate 700 prisoners from the gaols, and 100 cows, 2000 rupees cash, and a large quantity of sweetmeats and grain were given away to the poor in charity. About four o'clock on the day of the death the corpse was removed from the palace; all the chiefs, courtiers, and an immense concourse of people followed the remains to the funeral pile, which was constructed of sandal-wood. Two hundred pairs of shawls were laid over the body; and, three maunds of ghee having been poured between the interstices of the pile, the whole was quickly consumed. For three days the bazaars were closed, and everybody struck work. On the third day the ashes of the late Maharajah were conducted with great state and consigned to the Ganges. Offerings of one elephant, four horses, one palanquin, one nalkee, 100 shawls, and a considerable sum in cash were given to the Brahmins who officiated at the funeral ceremonies. So universally beloved was his late Highness that the people of Puttealah did not cook their bread for three days, until the ashes of the Maharajah were consigned to the Ganges.

The Imperial library of St. Petersburg, says *Galignani*, has just purchased the celebrated collection of Hebrew and Caraite manuscripts formed by M. Firkovitch, a Caraite himself, who is well known for his scientific zeal, and who, during thirty years in his numerous travels in Palestine, the Caucasus, and at Constantinople, had collected the memorials of Jewish antiquity wherever he could find them, at the expense of his fortune, and often at the risk of his life. (The Caraites are a Jewish sect, opposed to the traditions of the Talmud.) The collection consists of 47 manuscript rolls of the Pentateuch, 77 collections of the Old Testament, 23 translations in Eastern languages, 272 Caraite and 523 Rabbinist works, 550 historical letters or documents, 722 funeral inscriptions, and 300 plans of the ancient fortresses of New Russia. It also contains 124 authentic manuscripts of the Old Testament, of which 21 are anterior to the ninth century. According to the opinions of MM. Tischendorf, Dora, Bekker, Ohlshausscn, and Chocilson, no European library possesses Hebraic manuscripts of so early a date, and, consequently, can furnish such rich materials for the complete study of the text of the Old Testament, or present so much historical and geographical information upon the Crimea, the Khasares, the Greek colonies of the South of Russia, &c. A detailed history of the collection is in progress.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE late advance in the rate of discount by the directors of the Bank of England having checked the outflow of gold to the Continent, Home Securities have shown more firmness during the present week, and prices, generally, have been well supported. The transactions for Money have been far from numerous, but those for the Account have steadily increased. From the circumstance that about £80,000 in bullion has been sent into the Bank, and that the Council for India have disposed of £600,000 in bills on the various Presidencies—those on Calcutta at 1s. 11¾d., on Bombay and Madras at 2s. the rupee—comparative ease in the money market may be anticipated.

The applications for accommodation, both at the Bank and in Lombard-street, have been less numerous; nevertheless, there has been no relaxation in the rates demanded even for the best commercial bills.

The ruling quotations are as follow:—

Thirty to sixty days' bills,	4¼ to ⅜ per cent.	Four months'	5⅛ to ⅜ per cent.
Three months'	4⅜ to 5 „	Six months'	5⅛ to 5 „

In the Stock Exchange capital is offering at 3½ per cent, and the Joint-stock Banks continue to give 4 per cent for money at call, and 4½ per cent if with seven days' notice.

Nearly £700,000, chiefly gold, has come to hand from various quarters, and the principal shipment has been £84,641 to India, China, &c.

The premium on gold at New York has advanced to 50. The exchange for bankers' bills comes at 165. These high rates leave a profit on shipments to this country; consequently, the next two or three packets are expected to bring large remittances.

On the 3rd proximo, the Reduced, New Three per Cents, and Long Annuities will be transferable without the dividend. The transfer books of Bank Stock will be closed on the 17th of March and reopened on the 6th of April.

The Bank of Russia has advanced the quotation for Money to 6 per cent. On other parts of the Continent capital continues steady in price. The rates in the leading cities are:—

	Bank rate, per cents.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market
Paris ..	5	4⅛ 5	Amsterdam ..	4 ..	4
Vienna ..	6	5½	Turin ..	6 ..	5½ 6
Berlin ..	4	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	2 ..
Frankfort ..	3	3	Hamburg ..	— ..	2½
			St. Petersburg	6 ..	6½

The dividend of the Bank of Egypt is at the rate of 7; of the London and Provincial Marine, 6; of the Westminster Palace Hotel Company, 8; and of the Electric Telegraph Company, 7 per cent per annum.

The Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank has held its first half-yearly meeting. The dividend declared was equal to 5 per cent per annum.

The drawings for the reduction of the Moorish Loan—£12,500—has taken place.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Dec. 13, 1862:—

Bank of England	£19,835,158
Private Banks	3,315,000
Joint-stock Banks	2,875,251
Scotland	4,573,937
Ireland	5,812,768
Total ..	£36,321,114

Compared with December, 1861, the above return shows a decrease in the total circulation of £1,047,196. The amount of specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks was £4,665,008.

The dealings in Home and Indian Securities on Monday were only moderate; prices, however, ruled firm:—Consols for Money realised 92⅛ ⅜; Ditto for Account, 92⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par; Long Annuities, 15½; Bank Stock, 238 to 237½; Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105½; India Five per Cents sold at 108 to 108½; Ditto Debentures, 100; Ditto Bonds, 9s. to 13s. prem. Very little change took place in the quotations on the following day:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 92⅛ ⅜; Ditto for Account, 92⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜; Bank Stock, 236; Red Sea Annuities, 21⅜ ex div.; India Stock, 231; Ditto, New, 107½; Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105; Five-and-a-Half per Cent Ditto, 112; India Bonds, 9s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. dis. On Wednesday, Consols were done at 92⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 1s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 102½; Ditto Debentures, 99½; Bank Stock was 236; and the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105½ to 105. On Thursday the market ruled firm, at full quotations:—Consols for Money marked 92⅛ to ⅜; for March, 92⅛ to ⅜; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ to ⅜; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.

Owing to the announcement that the Duke of Coburg had consented to become a candidate for the Greek throne, the market for Greek Bonds has been somewhat excited, and a considerable advance has taken place in prices. Spanish Securities continue firm; otherwise, the foreign house is steady:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93⅜; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84; Equador, 17; Egyptian, 99; Ditto, second issue, 99; Greek, 23½; Ditto, Coupons, 10⅜; Italian Railway, 72½; Mexican Three per Cents, 32½; Moorish, 94 ex div.; New Grenada, 29½; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7; Ditto, ex Coupons, &c, 14; Peruvian Three per Cents, 87½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 47; Russian Five per Cents, 96⅜; Ditto, 1862, 95½; Russian Three per Cents, 62; Spanish Deferred, 46⅜; Ditto, Passive, 27½; Ditto, Certificates, 10⅜; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 86⅜; Ditto, 1858, 72⅜; Ditto, Small, 76; Ditto, 1862, 68½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 101½ ex div.; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23½; Ditto, One-and-a-Half per Cents, 12½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 61½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; Ditto, Certificates, 102⅜; Italian Five per Cents, 70; and French Rentes, Three per Cents, 70f. 25c.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in fair average request, and prices, almost generally, have ruled firm:—Alliance have marked 24½; Australasia, 77½; Bank of Egypt, 25⅜; Bank of London, 103 ex div.; Bank of Queensland, 8½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 22; City, 87½ ex div.; Imperial, 15; London and Brazilian, 31; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 13⅜; London Chartered of Australia, 26⅜; London and Colonial, 3½; London and County, 39½; London Joint-Stock, 35½; London and Middlesex, 2⅜; London and South African, 25; London and Westminster, 77 ex div.; Metropolitan and Provincial, Reserved, 8½; Oriental, 55½; Ottoman, 37½; Ditto, New, 10½; Standard of British South Africa, 9⅜; Union of Australia, 50½; Union of England and France, 7½; Union of Ireland, 10; and Union of London, 32½.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been far from numerous:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 95½; Ditto Five per Cent Inscribed Stock, 94½; Cape Six per Cents, 108½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 99⅜; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 99½; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 106½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110.

About an average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities:—Crystal Palace Six per Cents Perpetual Debentures, 110½; English and Australian Copper, 1⅜; General Steam, 27½; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 1; Great Ship, ½; National Discount, 8⅜ ex div.; North British Australasian, ⅜; Oriental Gas, New, 7⅜; London General Omnibus, 1⅜; Oriental Inland Steam, 8; Peel River Land and Mineral, 53⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73; Ditto, New, 43½; South African Irrigation Investment, 1½; and South Australian Land, 31 ex div.

On the whole, the Railway Share market has been somewhat firm, and prices have tended upwards. The dividend of the Great Northern is announced at the rate of 8½; of the Midland, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 5; London and Blackwall, 4; and Salisbury and Yeovil, 4½ per cent per annum. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 115⅜; Great Eastern, 48½; Ditto A Stock, 44⅜; Great Northern, 127; Ditto, A Stock, 131½; Great Western, 67½; London and Blackwall, 75½; London and Brighton, 111 ex div.; London, Chatham, and Dover, 42½; London and North-Western, 99; London and South-Western, 103⅜; Metropolitan, 13⅜; Midland, 128; Ditto, New, 1⅜ prem.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 100½; North Staffordshire, 16; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 47½; South-Eastern, 94⅜; South Wales, 63½; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 7; Stockton and Darlington, 1858, 25⅜; Vale of Neath, 87; West Midland—Oxford, 41½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Five per Cent, 102; North British, Border Union, 11½; South Wales, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 97½; Chester and Holyhead, 57; Clydesdale Junction, 101½ ex div.; Hull and Selby, 112⅜.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105½; East Indian, 106; Grand Trunk of Canada, 21⅜; Ditto, First Preference, 67½ ex arrears; Ditto, Second Preference, 59½ ex arrears; Great Indian Peninsula, 105⅜; Great Western of Canada, 13; Madras, Five per Cent, 103¼; Melbourne Corporation, 101½; Delhi, 103½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅜; Great Luxembourg, 15½; Recife and San Francisco, 19½; Royal Swedish, Seven per Cent, 1⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 9⅜; Ditto, 23½; Turin and Savona, 3⅜ ex int.; West Flanders, 8.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 4 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding return:—

A decrease of circulation of	£32,062	A decrease of other securities of ..	£337,863
An increase of public deposits of ..	234,754	An increase of bullion of	81,313
A decrease of other deposits of ..	62,483	An increase of rest of	26,494
A decrease of Govt. securities of ..	3,769	An increase of reserve of	110,938

The total circulation is £20,709,154; public deposits amount to £6,351,617; and private deposits to £13,352,278; securities are £29,997,233; and the stock of bullion is £13,692,136.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 2.—There was only a limited supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market; nevertheless, both red and white qualities changed hands slowly, at about last week's prices. In foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—very little was passing, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain were a slow inquiry. Barley commanded rather more attention, but no change took place in the quotations. All kinds of malt moved off slowly, at late rates. The oat trade was inactive, at late currencies. Both beans and peas were dull, but not cheaper. A full average business was transacted in flour, and prices were well supported.

Feb. 4.—The transactions in nearly all kinds of produce to-day were limited, at about Monday's quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 55s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 53s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 29s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 34s. to 38s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lb.; American, 23s. to 26s. per barrel. French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 300; barley, 190; malt, 610; flour, 310. Irish: oats, 110. Foreign: wheat, 4090; barley, 1220; oats, 300; flour, 210 sacks, 11,660 barrels.

Seeds.—There is rather more inquiry for seeds generally, and late rates are well supported. Cakes continue steady in price.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover, 50s. to 60s.; white ditto, 60s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 11d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats, 20s. 10d.; rye 32s. 4d.; beans, 36s. 3d.; peas, 36s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 1d.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 1d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 37s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 33,335; barley, 21,517; oats, 12,373; rye, 96; beans, 4862; peas, 1297 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off steadily, at full prices, and by private contract a fair average business is doing, at fully previous rates. The market, however, is well supplied.

Sugar.—On the whole the demand for raw sugar is steady, and prices are well supported. Barbadoes has sold at from 35s. 6d. to 41s.; Tobago, 33s. to 34s.; Antigua, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; and Demerara, 35s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request, at 46s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is now 61,354 tons, against 61,573 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market generally is firm, and the quotations are steady. The stock amounts to 8100 tons, against 6736 tons in 1862.

Rice.—No quotable change has taken place in prices; the business doing, however, is only moderate. Stock, 63,076 tons, against 30,842 tons at this time last year.

Provisions.—The demand for all kinds of butter is less active; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Bacon moves off slowly, and in some instances prices have a drooping tendency. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—Increased quantities have been disposed of at very full prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 57s. 6d., and for delivery in March, 45s. 9d. per cwt. The stock is 50,767 casks, against 48,568 casks last year. Rough fat is 2s. 3½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil on the spot is in fair request, at £43 10s. per ton. Rape is worth £52 10s. to £55.; olive, £52 10s. to £60; cocoanut, £51 10s. to £57 10s.; and fine palm, £40 to £41. American turpentine is held at 110s., and French 97s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is somewhat heavy, at about previous quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d. Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; ditto, rice, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 3s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 12s. to £1 16s. per load. A slow trade.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartleys', 13s. 3d. to 15s.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—Selected samples are in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise the trade is heavy Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 160s.; Sussex, 60s. to 140s.; and foreign, 70s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—There is much less business doing in our market, and prices are a shade lower.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is inactive, at from 50s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 5).—Our market to day was fairly supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. All bree is moved off slowly; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported. The best Scots and crosses realised 4s. 10d. per 8lb. We were scantily supplied with sheep; yet the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at previous currencies. The best Downs sold at 5s. 10d.; in some instances 6s., per 8lb. Calves—the supply of which was limited—commanded a steady sale, and the quotations had an upward tendency. The best veal was worth 5s. 4d. per 8lb. Pigs and milch cows ruled about stationary, with a moderate demand. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 10s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1150; cows, 130; sheep, 3300; calves, 110; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 320; sheep, 810; calves, 70.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are seasonably good, and the demand rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R. RAMSAY, Wood-street, City, upholstery trimming manufacturer.—T. RIDER, Bramley Yorkshire, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.

T. PIDGEON, Tennis-place, King-street, Borough, coachbuilder.—W. COWELL, Hatfield Peverel, Essex, veterinary surgeon.—J. M. MUDIE, Lewisham, merchant.—R. DOLMAN, Paul-street, Lower Islington, comedian.—J. TUMMONS, Thornton Heath, Surrey, licensed victualler.—G. CHESTERMAN, Hungerford, job and post master.—J. J'ANSON PRINCE, Eleanor-road, Hackney, grocer.—R. LANDREY, Manchester-street, Gray's-inn-road, linen and woollen draper.—S. H. SIMESTER, Deptford, clerk and commission agent.—R. TUCKER, Foundling-terrace, Gray's-inn-road, coachmaker.—I. TRUMAN, Milward-street, Bethnal-green-road, horsedealer.—W. SWINBORN, Salisbury-place, Locks-fields, Walworth, boot and shoe maker.—E. BUNCOMBE, Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, chemist and druggist.—J. E. B. CURTIS, Gravesend, barrister-at-law.—E. GODFREY, Thorney Iver, Buckinghamshire, licensed victualler.—J. HARRIS, White-street, Little Moorfields, farrier.—W. HEMPELMAN, High-street, Poplar, shipwright.—E. D. BURKE, Upper Johnstreet, Fitzroy-square.—J. R. LASKEY, Old-street, St. Luke's cabinetmaker.—C. STUART, Union-square, New North-road, wholesale milliner.—R. FOLTHORP, Brighton, bookseller.—J. BUTLER, Frencham, Surrey, corndealer.—H. A. D. MAIN, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, crinoline manufacturer.—C. MUSGRAVE, Poulton-square, Chelsea.—J. HART, Alfred-terrace, Bermondsey, licensed victualler.—H. ST. MAINE, Crescent-place, Burton-crescent, professor of dancing.—W. M. BENNETT and H. J. V. ROGERS, Cornhill, Australian and New Zealand merchants.—T. WILSON, Great Titchfield-street, carpenter.—ELIZA CASEY, Cowley, Oxfordshire, builder.—J. E. BAKER, Cheapside, dealer in boots and shoes.—U. A. BATCHELOR, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, brassfounder.—W. HOLLIN, Leicester, printer, J. T. LINGHAM, Woolwich, auctioneer.—W. PETT, Birmingham, schoolmaster.—G. MORGAN, Birmingham, butcher.—W. and T. RILEY, Lichfield, plumbers.—T. HAYES, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, builder.—J. MARCOSO, Birmingham, axletree manufacturer. H. S. SMITH, Timperley, Cheshire, teacher.—J. KEIGHLEY, Manchester, licensed victualler. W. LYNAS, Manchester, butter merchant.—T. SMELT, Manchester, commission agent.—W. MACKEY, West Hartlepool, Durham, agent.—C. WOOD, Birmingham, engraver.—J. MARTIN, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, cabinetmaker.—J. ABBERLEY, Stafford, licensed victualler.—G. LEEDHAM, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—T. TIPPINS, Cirtha, Monmouthshire, farmer.—H. SANFORD, Exeter, sharebroker.—F. G. HARDING, Gillingham, Dorsetshire, manure merchant.—W. K. EDGECOMBE, Ashburton, Devonshire, draper. B. J. MANKNELL, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, builder.—C. THORPE, Sheffield, draper.—J. DINWOODIE, sen., Chester, butcher.—J. HORROCKS, Liverpool, victualler.—S. THORP, Beaulon Norris, Lancashire, builder.—M. GREENFIELD, Liverpool, bricklayer.—R. JOHNSTON, Liverpool, draughtsman.—D. NICHOLSON, Liverpool, milliner.—E. BOYLE, Manchester, artist.—J. H. MALCOLM, Manchester, broker.—G. H. TURRELL, Barlesham, Suffolk, farmer.—R. C. COOK, Lowestoft, Suffolk, bailiff.—T. GREEN, Lowdham, Nottinghamshire, veterinary surgeon.—A. PAYNE, Brighton, baker.—J. NORMAN, Dulverton, Somersetshire, butcher.—W. UBRY, Portswood, Hants, builder.—G. WRIGHT, Blakenhall, Cheshire, farmer.—J. R. ELLINGWORTH, Leicester, boot and shoe finisher.—J. SMITH, Bedlington, Northumberland.—H. DAVIS, Speen Berks, upholsterer.—H. HATTON, Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire, carrier.—T. ROBINSON, Pontefract, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—R. CROCKFORD, Winchester, lodging-house keeper.—J. HUTCHINSON, Cliburn, Westmoreland, farmer.—T. W. WILLIS, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, cattle dr.—ELIZABETH STALKER, Bowness, Cumberland, innkeeper.—J. GRAVES, Old Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, limeburner.—W. POWELL, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, victualler.—H. Y. GILL, Bradford, Yorkshire grocer.—W. OTTAWAY, Marldon, Devonshire, schoolmaster.—R. WRIGHT, Heworth, Durham, hay, corn, and potato dealer.—G. HOLLOWAY, Waltham, Berkshire, licensed victualler.—S. CHAMBERLAIN, Crediton, Devonshire, marine store dealer.—C. WALLIS, Cheltenham, innkeeper.—W. THOMPSON, Longton, Staffordshire, beerseller.—J. TAYLOR, Batsey, Worcestershire, grocer and teadealer.—G. G. BODE, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. SIMPSON, Kittins, Forfarshire, farmer.—R. LEISHMAN, Livingstone, Linlithgowshire, nail manufacturer.—W. WATSON, Port Glasgow, grocer.—G. F. CHAPMAN Edinburgh, clerk.—R. MOFFAT, Dumfries, contractor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

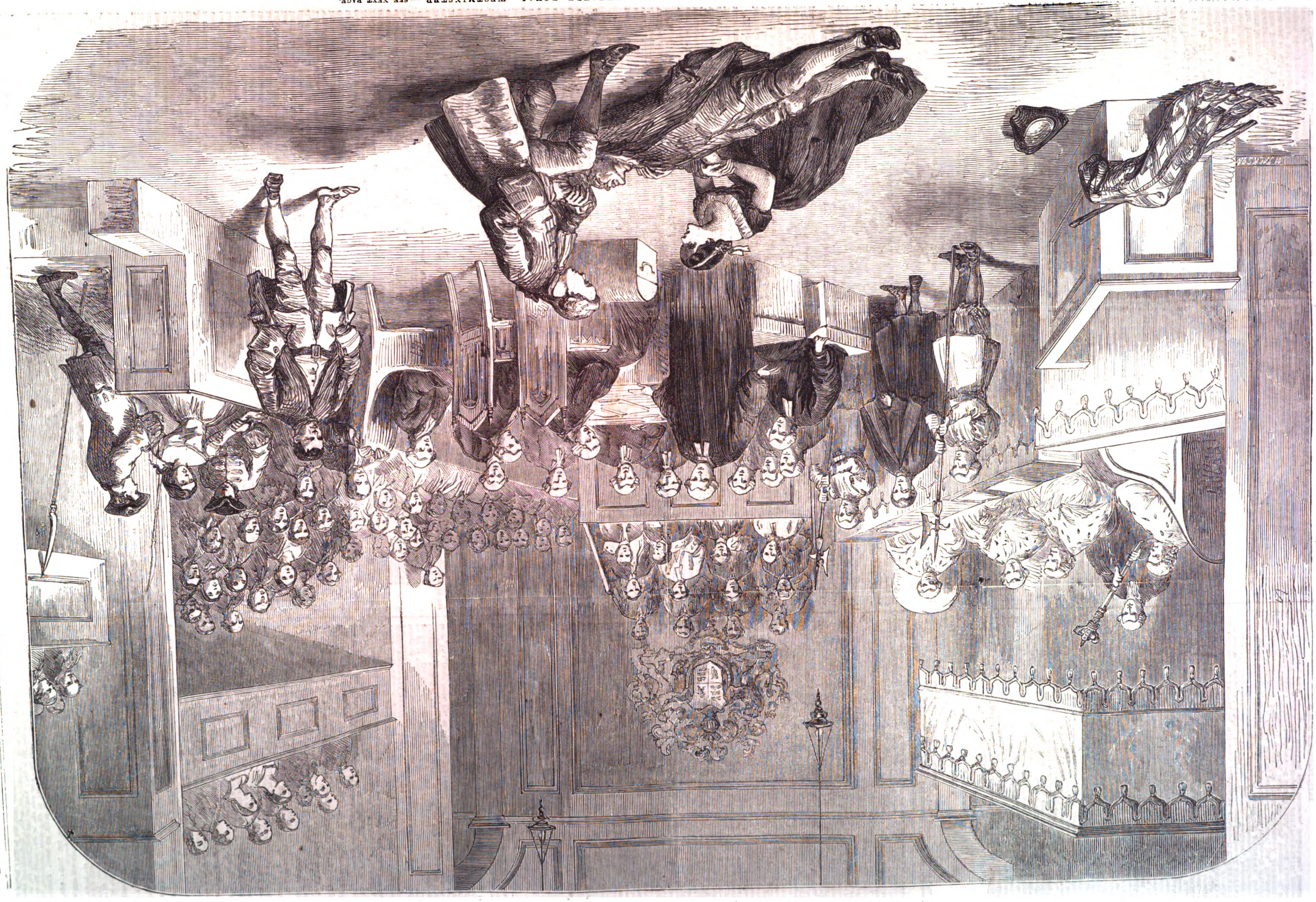
BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

H. SAMUEL, Strand, jeweller.—R. CLARKE, Basinghall-street, City.

BANKRUPTS.

R. S. HARDING, New Broad-street, City, auctioneer.—J. J. BENSON, St. Paul's-road Walworth, general dealer.—E. DAVIS, Wellington-street, Islington, jeweller.—J. GIBBS, Well's-street, Hackney, publican.—M. BARNARD, widow, Sloane-street, Chelsea, farmer.—J. PARTINGTON, Pickering-place, Bayswater, grocer.—W. DAVIES, Four Dove-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand, milkman.—H. K. BROWN, Bedford-terrace, assistant doorkeeper at the House of Lords.—C. SPEDDING, Stu-street, Bishopsgate, and Grove-street-road, Victoria Park, middler's ironmonger.—H. WALLER, Northampton-place, Clerkenwell, bootmaker.—W. S. MARTIN, Crane-court, Fleet-street, editor.—G. L. NEUMANN, Little Tower-street, City, commission agent.—B. PACKER, Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—F. CARR, Kingsland, baker.—R. BRUNTON, Weasenham, Norfolk, farmer.—J. TAFT, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, brickmaker.—E. LEWIS, High-street, Marylebone, grocer.—C. T. A., and C. GALIBERT, George-yard, Aldermanbury; Paris, and Milan, and Montreal, leather merchants.—A. A. MAELFER, Bedford-street, Strand, keeper of wine rooms.—J. FINNER, Draycott-place, Chelsea, director of the Cricoeth Slate Company and the Slate Mountain Company. J. M'LELLAN, Wymondham, Norfolk, draper.—T. BAKER, South Mimms, Middlesex, labourer.—F. I. BELLICAR, Southampton-street, Pentonville, grocer.—J. BOND, Queen-street-place, Lincoln's-inn-fields, assistant in a woollen warehouse.—G. MOULD, Santander, Spain, contractor.—W. H. RANDALL, Brook-street, Lambeth, clothier.—J. MANDERSON, jun., Aldershott, clerk in the Royal Engineer Department at Aldershott.—J. JENNINGS, Gravel-lane, Southwark, stationer.—M. E. RACKHAM, Norwich, bill broker.—H. MEDLEY, sen., Castle-street, Holborn, tailor.—W. TURLEY, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, tailor. W. H. RICHARDSON, London-street, Fenchurch-street, commission agent.—J. DUGGAN, Birmingham, plumber.—G. LEWINGDON, Poole, Dorsetshire, commercial traveller.—J. GOUCHER, Shrewsbury, grocer.—G. CARTER, Biddulph, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. FERRIS, South Wraxhall, Wilts, yeoman.—N. CORNISH, Newton St. Cyres, Devonshire, farmer.—J. ALDERSON, Hanbury, Yorkshire, overlooker.—J. CRITCHLOW, Bakewell, Derbyshire, innkeeper.—M. J. MASON, Mirfield, Lancashire, bookkeeper.—J. HEYSON, Liverpool, provision merchant.—F. and T. BATTY, Liverpool, builders.—J. LYTHGOE, Liverpool, beerseller.—J. RUSHTON, Wigan, Lancashire, grocer.—G. FERGUSON, Streetlam, Yorkshire, farmer.—E. WIGGLESWORTH, Mill-lane, near Burnley, Lanashire, publican.—J. G. and R. BLAKE, Monk Wearmouth, Durham, file manufacturers.

SCENE FROM "THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS," AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



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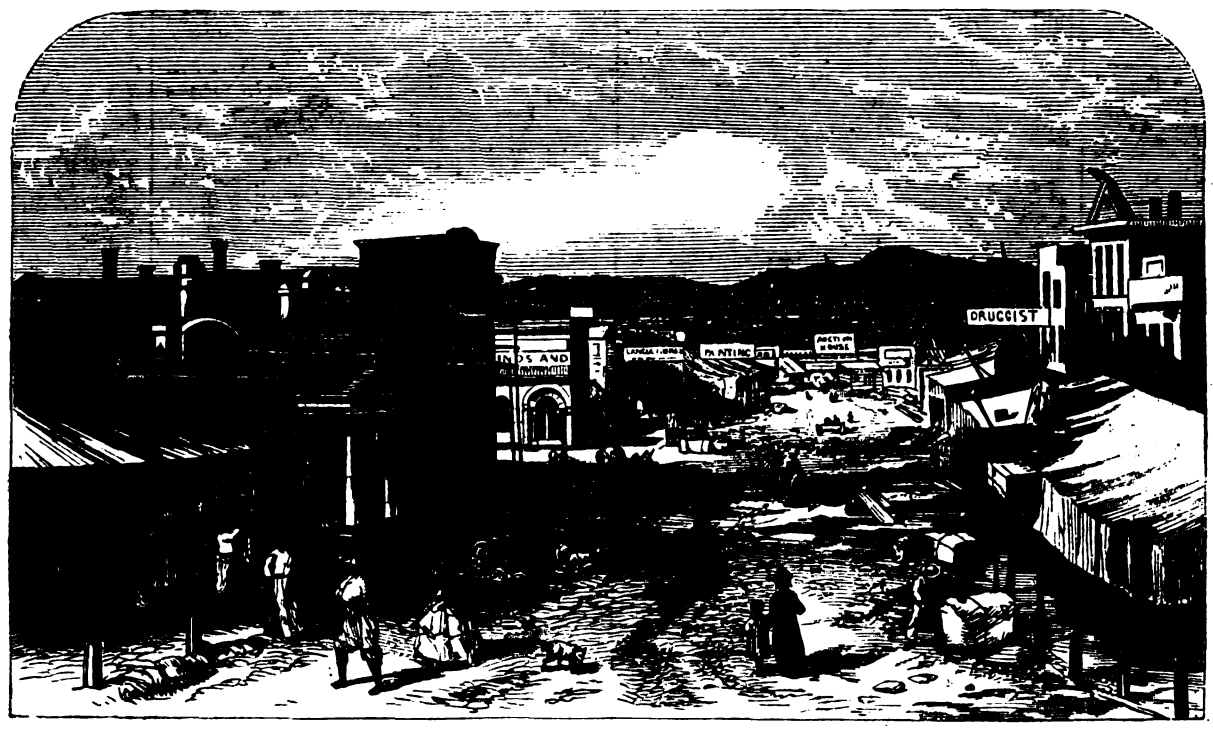
PRINCE ALFRED.

IN our Journal of this week we give a Portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the second son of her Majesty, whose name has recently been so much before the public: firstly, in connection with the offer to, and refusal by, the Prince of the crown of Greece; and, secondly, in consequence of his promotion a few days since to the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Prince Alfred was born at Windsor Castle on the 6th of August, 1844, and is consequently in his nineteenth year. His early education was intrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch, and in 1852 he was transferred to the educational care of F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B. In 1856 he was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and passed the winter of 1856-7 at Geneva in the study of modern languages. Her Majesty having decided on the Prince entering the Royal Navy, he proceeded to Alverstoke, near Gosport, where, under the tuition of the Rev. W. Jolly, he pursued such studies as were deemed a necessary preparation for his future profession, during the summer of 1858. On Aug. 31 of that year, he passed through the regular examination, which it is understood was a strict and searching one, it being the wish of his illustrious parents that he should travel no royal road to learning. Having the rank of naval cadet, he joined the frigate Euryalus, of 51 guns, commanded by Captain Tarleton, C.B., on the 29th of October, 1858; and from that time until the present has gone through the ordinary, really ordinary, routine of service at sea, both in the Euryalus and subsequently in the St. George. In these vessels he has served not only in the Mediterranean, but on the West Indian and American stations; and although at most places which he has visited, both in foreign countries and the colonies, when he has gone on shore he has been fêted like the son of a Queen, yet when on board his ship he has been treated in every sense as a young officer in the service of her Majesty, and by all accounts has won his recent promotion to the rank of Lieutenant by the precise and customary rules of the service. It is stated that his Royal Highness will be appointed a Lieutenant of the Racoon corvette, which is under the command of Captain the Count Victor F. Gleichen, and that he will proceed shortly to join the squadron in the Pacific. Our Portrait of his Royal Highness is taken from a photograph by Mr. F. Joubert.

TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS.

WE have already treated at length the subject of Mr. Dion Boucicault's new drama founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Midlothian." But the superior treatment of the theme deserves more than ordinary recognition. Part of this treatment consists in the dramatist perceiving that no sensation scene could be properly in accordance with the argument unless it concerned the trial of poor Effie. There lies the only real point of peril for the unfortunate heroine in connection with her trangression, as well as the crisis of the moral interest. Any hairbreadth escapes encountered by the intrepid Jeannie, amidst ravines and mountain passes and gipsy encampments, belong to another entirely different class of stories in which the merely melodramatic interest is dominant, not to a pathetic tale in which there is some sin and more sorrow and danger arising, especially from moral causes and social arrangements. "Moving accidents," whether by flood or field, are not the primary elements in such an action; but the far more touching phenomena of domestic griefs and civil perplexities, in which the mind rather than the body is threatened. There are the majestic suffering of David Deans, the strict, devout, yet affectionate patriarch of a pious family; the warm-hearted sympathetic emotion of Jeannie Deans, with her notions of right and spirit of self-sacrifice for her sister's good; and the too-confiding, loving Effie, whose wrongs, both as a wife and a mother, are intensely painful. These interests all culminate in the trial scene. On this Mr. Boucicault has expended great ingenuity. Of the manner on which it is set on the stage our Illustration will sufficiently instruct the reader; on its more dramatic elements it may be expedient to make a few remarks. Mr. Boucicault has aimed at a literal copy of a judicial proceeding so close to the legal practice that the spectator feels as if present at an actual trial. The author himself acts as counsel for the prisoner, and deports himself as if in an actual court; speaking to the justiciary in confidential whispers, and to the other counsel across the table in low, familiar tones, which are all natural; and then rising to an artificial height in his addresses to the jury. One somehow feels that Mr. Fairbrother is too clever, and that, in making out too strongly a case against evidence, he goes beyond the mark, and yet that, under the circumstances, he is but acting judiciously in daring all extremes, for the case is desperate. There is small hope of the jury not seeing through the forensic artifices employed, and a certainty that the Judge will demolish the cobweb in a moment. In so pointing the scene that the peril is necessarily felt by every one of the audience, and relieving the pain that accompanies it by the admission of such humorous accessories as are available, Mr. Boucicault has exhibited the highest dramatic tact. He shines, therefore, in this scene, both as an author and an actor; and it is impossible to conceive a better interpretation in all respects of the character and the circumstances. Our artist has taken the scene at the crisis when, the verdict having been given, David Deans starts from his seat and falls prostrate with unendurable agony. There is now no doubt that the new drama is perfectly successful, and will maintain its place on the boards for a permanency.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARROGATE.



A STREET IN VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, FROM MAYNE'S "FOUR YEARS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND."

INDIAN WOMAN AND CHILD OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARROGATE.

FEW places in England have made greater improvements during the last two or three years than the fashionable watering-place of Harrogate; and not the least of these is the erection of a beautiful Congregational church in the Decorated style of Gothic architecture. The new church occupies a most admirable site at one of the entrances to Victoria Park, facing the Stray, and is a conspicuous object from nearly all parts of Low Harrogate. An elegant spire rises to the height of 130ft. The three principal doorways are of handsome proportions and trefoiled in the heads. They give access to an inner vestibule, from which the ground floor, aisles, and the gallery staircase can be conveniently approached. Internally the church is a parallelogram about 85ft. by 45ft., exclusive of the organ recess, and the height 40ft. The span of the roof is divided by iron columns, with foliated caps, by which means the centre portion rises to a considerable height, and much novelty and beauty of internal effect are produced. A small gallery occupies the west end of the church, above which is a handsome five-light window, with geometrical tracery. The windows throughout are of varied patterns, and those on the side elevations are surmounted by gables, which very much relieve the appearance of the roof. In the interior the pews are open, with leaning backs, and are wide enough to satisfy the most fastidious followers of modern fashion. Two handsome brass coronas, each of thirty lights, with subridiary brackets, light the church. The minister's and deacon's vestries conveniently adjoin the church, and form, along with the school and class rooms, a block of buildings in the Early English style in the rear, which group well with the general design. Separate entrances for the boys and girls are provided, with all requisite conveniences. The church will conveniently seat about 700 people, and the school 200 children. The site is inclosed by a low fence-wall and handsome Gothic railing and gates, and the flagged footpath is five yards in width. The works have involved an outlay of about £5000. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Leeds and Bradford, are the architects. The whole has been erected under the able superintendence of John P. Clapham, Esq., J.P., who has spared neither time nor trouble to see everything properly executed. The foundation-stone of the church was laid by Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

So many conflicting accounts of the British possessions in North-west America have reached us that we hail with pleasure a manly, sensible book just published by Murray—"Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island," by Commander R. C. Mayne, R.N., F.R.G.S. Commander Mayne is no mere holiday tourist, who, as he hurries from place to place, sketches the external characteristics of each, and offers the reader, eager for facts upon which conclusions may be safely formed, impressions which are not only valueless but often delusive. Leaving England in 1857, as Lieutenant of H.M.S. Plumper, the author's four years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island were spent in penetrating their forests, exploring their fertile valleys, opening up their rivers, and making charts of their coasts. Commander Mayne's official duties do not seem to have rendered him familiar with the great goldfields of the Fraser. But his experiences are not less likely, for this reason, to be useful to the intending settler. For, while the search for gold will attract thousands to the shores of the Pacific, there can be no doubt that the majority of those who hurry to the mines will, growing dissatisfied with the hardships and uncertainties of a digger's life, turn their attention to the rare commercial and agricultural inducements of the country. It is to this season of reaction, indeed, which so many fear, that Commander Mayne, with the interests of the colonies in which he has so long laboured at heart, looks forward hopefully.

The Plumper reached Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island, before the existence of gold upon the adjacent colony of British Columbia was dreamt of. His account of the town in its old sleepy days, and its excitement when the discovery of gold upon the Fraser River attracted ships of all flags to its harbour and filled its previously quiet streets with the representatives of almost every nation under the sun, is most interesting. Land that a few weeks back had been of little value rose suddenly to a fabulous price; the small traders of the town became great merchants, their wooden stores expanding into imposing warehouses; the lately barren shores of the harbour were covered with wharves, on which ships laden with every description of articles which the new population could require discharged their cargoes; while the Governor who yesterday was administering the uneventful affairs of an almost unknown colony found himself at once the responsible ruler of an important British possession upon which the eyes of the whole world were turned. In the labours of Governor Douglas and his small staff to meet the exigencies of his position Commander Mayne, with the other officers of the Plumper, took an active share, and a very interesting account of the early growth and rapid development of the new country will be found in the pages of his book.

Its chief value lies, however, in the full and perfect account which the author has given of the natural advantages of the two colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. In his surveys and travels Commander Mayne seems to have kept his mind fixed upon the coming time when the dense forests shall give way to the backwoodman's axe, and the plough be driven from end to end of the fertile valleys. The facts he has collected respecting the natural resources of the colonies are most valuable, but we have only space to quote his summary of them, drawing attention, in the interest of intending settlers, to the warning with which his words of promise end:—"In concluding this rough summary let me repeat that in our North American possessions we have, independently of its mineral wealth, a country of immense extent and natural beauty, of—so far as it has been tested—invariable fertility, and with a climate closely resembling our own. Against these advantages, however, it must be remembered that all that is required to develop and utilise the many natural advantages of the colonies has yet to be done, and that for many years to come stout hearts and strong hands will find abundant occupation in accomplishing this work. He who is not possessed of these requisites of a bush life is as unfit for British Columbia as for any other colony; but the man whose heart does not fail him at the prospect of hard living and harder work will find there welcome and plenty awaiting him."

Commander Mayne's book is well written. Without neglecting the interests of readers, who, above all, require a book to be amusing, he has produced a work in which the student will find much valuable information, and to which the intending settler may with safety resort for a full and impartial description of his new home.

Of the interesting sketches with which this book is illustrated we are enabled to transfer three to our columns. Two of these are descriptive of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, respecting whom many interesting and amusing details will be found in Commander Mayne's volume. In explanation of the strange custom of flattening the skull, as shown in the Engraving of the Indian girl, he writes:—"The Indians of Vancouver Island all have their heads flattened more or less. Those who have only seen certain tribes may be inclined to think the sketch of this girl exaggerated; but it was really drawn from measurement, and she was found to have 18 inches of flesh from her eyes to the top of her head. The process is effected while they are infants, and it does not seem to interfere with their intellectual capacities."

INDIAN GIRL, SHOWING CONICAL FORM OF SKULL.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Rugby, the wife of Captain M. C. Molesworth, Royal Engineers, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 18, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of James R. Scott, Esq., of a son.

On Nov. 18, at East London, Cape Colony, the wife of Captain Montagu Barton, 85th King's Light Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 28, Belgrave-square, the Lady Carew, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Plaisaline House, Alderney, the wife of Mr. John Jackson, of a daughter, prematurely.

On the 2nd inst., at Laurie Park, Sydenham, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jervis, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th ult., at Abbey Church, Marlfield, county of Tipperary, by the Rev. Francis Tempest Brady, Rector of Clonmel, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Richey, Mathew Villiers Santrey Morton, Captain of H.M. 35th Regiment, third son of the Rev. James Morton Little Bland, of Clonmel, to Lucy Eleanor, only daughter of the late Richard Moore, Esq., of Chancellorstown, in that county.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at the Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, Randal Houghton, only child of the late Rev. Robert Houghton Baxter, Rector of Seaham, in the county of Durham, aged 6 years.

On Dec. 6, 1862, at Zante, Ionian Islands, while in command of the troops stationed there, and where he had been acting as "Resident," Major Augustus E. H. Ansell, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, the beloved and only son of Colonel Augustus F. Ansell, Town Major of Halifax, N.S., aged 30 years.

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Pirk and Sea Girl for the Waterloo Cup; and that Roaring Meg, the winner in 1862, may not go for it, but give place to Sambo. Mr. Blanshard has been lucky at Barton-upon-Humber with Boanerges by Canaradzo, and Baffler by Jacobite, both from old Baffle. Wrenbury Meeting is fixed for Monday; Edwinsford (O), South Wales, and Brough and Catterick (O), for Tuesday and Wednesday; Newport and Baldock Club for Wednesday; Ardrossan Club for Thursday; Jed Forest Club for Wednesday and Thursday; Dumfries-shire Club for Thursday and Friday; and Kilkenny Club for Thursday, &c.

The Australian champion's boat, Star of Australia, in which he purposes rowing the winner of the forthcoming match for the championship, is creating great interest. She was designed by Mr. George Green, and built by Mr. H. Green, both brothers of the Australian champion. Her length is 36ft. 6in.; width at seat, 9in.; and she weighs only 32lb. She is built of cedar externally, with her inside timbers of honeysuckle, and is copper fastened. She is perfectly tubular, with the exception of at the seat; both bow and stern tapering to a sharp point, which is of fine copper. The outriggers are similar to ours, with the exception of the rowlocks, which are on a swivel principle, invented and patented by R. Green. Green has never rowed a match in one of the build, but "tried" the first of the kind launched to be faster than any of the racing craft in Australia.

Lang beat Mills by ten yards in their ten-mile match at Hackneywick on Monday. The distance was done in 52 min. 31 sec., and the ground was fearfully heavy, and against "the little man."

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

Cleopatra. Let us to billiards:
Come Charmian.
Charmian. My arm is sore, best play with Mardian.

THE above regal request, uttered by the beautiful, yet extravagant, cunning syren and enchantress the Queen of Egypt to her faithful attendant, with a view of wiling away the tedious hours during the lengthened absence of her beloved Mark Anthony, proves that billiards was a fashionable indoor amusement during Shakspeare's time. With the exception, however, of the authority of that poet of Nature, who ever held up a faithful mirror of manners and of life, we have no means of ascertaining whether this scientific game first found favour at the Court of Ptolemy Epiphanes. According to the most erudite writers upon the subject, a game similar to billiards was introduced by the Chinese; but how it found its way into England is a problem we cannot solve; that it did find its way is quite clear, for among the games in use two hundred years ago, mentioned in the ancient records of London, are "billiards, trucks, bowling, chess with cards, piquet, the game at gleek, ombre, cribbage, all-fours, English ruff and honours, whist, French ruff, five cards, costly colours, bone ace, put, the high game, wit and reason, plain dealing, Queen Nazareen, lantiloo, pennuch, post and pair, bankafalét, boast, Irish backgammon, tick-tack dubblets, size ace, ketch dott, in and in, passage, and hazard." In an anonymous little volume entitled the "Complete Gamester," written in 1674 with a view of exposing the tricks of the fraternity, the following sketch of a gambler appears, which is as truthful a portraiture of a professed gamester in the reign of Charles II. as it is in that of Queen Victoria:—"Some say he was born with cards and other implements of play in his hands, others that he will die so; but certainly it is all his life, and whether he sleeps or wakes he thinks of nothing else. He speaks the language of the game he plays at better than the language of his country, and can less endure a solœism in that than this. He knows no judge but the groom porter, no law but that of the game at which he is so expert. He loves winter more than summer because it affords more gamesters, and Christmas more than any other time, because there is more gaming then. He gives more willingly to the butler than to the poor's-box. This man will play, like Nero, when the city is on fire, or like Archimedes when it is sacking, rather than interrupt his game. If play hath reduced him to poverty, then he is like one drowning, who fastens upon anything next at hand. Amongst other of his shipwrecks he hath happily lost shame, and this want supplies him. No man puts his brain to more use than he; for his life is a daily invention, and each meal a new strategem; and, like a fly, will boldly sup at every man's cup. He will offer you a quart of sack out of his joy to see you, and, in requital of this courtesy, you can do no less than pay for it. His borrowings are like subsidies, each man a shilling or two, as he can well dispend, which they lend him, not with the hope to be repaid, but that he will come no more: men shun him at length as they do an infection." The next mention we find of billiards is in an old newspaper, from which we give the following extract:—"Sir John Fielding received an *involuntary* present in November, 1757, from a number of publicans, consisting of billiard-tables, mississippi-tables, shuffle-boards, and skittles, which the worthy magistrate caused to be piled in a pyramidal form, near thirty feet high, at the end of Bow-street, near the Police Office, where they were consumed."

Proceed we now to notice the game as it is at present played; but, before we do so, we must remark that, although in the above quotations we have included billiards as a gambler's game, it does not at all follow that it need be so, as many hundred matches take place annually in the public rooms for the mere price of the hire of the table, and in private houses for the most trifling sums. Upon a rainy day, or for an hour or two after dinner, there is no indoor amusement that can vie with billiards, for to amusement it adds exercise, and a man may walk his two miles an hour round what has been termed the "Board of Green Cloth." There is another advantage, which is, that ladies may participate in the amusement, either by taking a mace or cue, or by looking on; and a well-contested match, which may include sides of two each, is a most interesting event, infinitely more so than watching a game of chess or a rubber of whist. With respect to the tables, there can be no doubt that a vast improvement has been made within the last thirty years. Instead of an uneven surface and coarse stuff, we have the perfectly level slate bed, covered with the finest cloth; while the old list cushions, which were as hard as iron, have given way to the elasticity of vulcanised india-rubber. Among the numerous games usually played in England may be mentioned the Winning and Losing Carambole Game, Winning Hazard and Carambole Game, French Carambole Game, the Four-ball or American Game, Pyramid Pool, and Pool.

Though treating of billiards as an interesting indoor amusement for amateurs, we must not ignore the pleasure to be derived from witnessing the feats of "professionals." At the commencement of this century there was a billiard-table keeper at Hamburg, who used to back himself to force his ball from one table on to another contiguous to it, and to hole the ball in any specified pocket of the latter. But probably the achievements of Messrs. Kentfield, and Roberts, and M. Berger, surpass anything that was ever previously recorded. For, be it remarked, the extraordinary feats of these great players can only be performed with balls, tables, &c., rendered all but perfection by the improvements suggested by modern science, and to which we have already referred. Hence the delight we experience in playing on such tables as are to be found in the rooms of crack players, such as Kentfield's, at Brighton; Roberts's, in Leicester-square; and Berger's, in the Palais Royal. For instance, one of the strokes performed by Kentfield is to play a canon all round the table with such dead strength that the second ball, having a sixpence balanced on it, the canon is made without knocking down the small coin. A stroke like this, requiring extreme accuracy and delicacy, can only be performed on a perfectly level table, and with balls that run perfectly true. The common game has been much played by Kentfield, but perhaps the game for which he is most famous is the cramp one-pocket game. The extraordinary skill with which he manœuvres to lay the balls over his pocket after every stroke cannot be described; it must be seen. Kentfield states that he has played more than fifty thousand games, one pocket to five, with one gentleman alone. Wonderful as is Kentfield's dexterity and knowledge of strength, the execution of Roberts is no less wonderful. It is a *quæstio vexata* whether Kentfield, in his best days, was better than Roberts; and this question we do not intend to discuss. The great merits of both are quite enough to occupy us. We believe that we are correct in stating that Roberts has made the largest break off the balls ever achieved—viz., three hundred and forty-four. He has also scored three hundred and twelve off one ball, the red, by winning hazards only; that is to say, he has pocketed the red ball in playing a game one hundred and four times consecutively, without an intervening failure. It is worth while to see him, if only when playing this stroke—the confidence with which he strikes, and the rapidity with which he places himself for the succeeding stroke, starting off the moment the ball is struck, and long before it is in the pocket. The action is more like the measured beats of machinery than that of fallible muscular exertion. We need hardly explain that we have been describing the "spot-stroke," in which Roberts is unrivalled. We trust that English players will not take umbrage if we say that there is yet a more surprising player than any we have mentioned—a Frenchman, Monsieur Berger. Berger was a professional player in Paris, but he has now retired. He is a portly man, and does not look at all as though he could play billiards. His game is, of course, the French canon game. At that game our finest players are mere children in his hands; he constantly scores twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, or more canons at a break. His marvellous delicacy of touch and accuracy of stroke beat all we have ever heard of, or witnessed at the billiard-table. We will suppose he plays rather hard at the balls and canons; the balls go spinning all about the table without any apparent design, but, lo! as they slacken, you see they are approaching, and they lay themselves down close together in one corner like a pair of Java lovebirds; and this not once, but time after time. Berger used to explain how these strokes were made by placing the balls and stating the course they would run. His fancy strokes, though to our fancy not a bit more wonderful than his ordinary game, are more showy and striking, and used to excite great interest.

We have often heard of screwing round a hat, and we have certainly seen the ball made to swerve a little; but Berger makes his ball describe a bonâ fide circle round a basket bigger than a hat, and makes a canon at the same time. Amongst other strokes he screws back the whole length of the table, and canons when his own ball is so close to the one he screws back on, that he can only strike it at the top. Again, he makes his ball, after striking the red, jump on to the cushion, run on it along the length of the table, and then descend and complete the canon off two cushions. He also canons and makes his ball at the same time describe a figure of eight; and draws three curved lines on the cloth and makes what he calls a serpentine canon—that is to say, makes his ball, in travelling from one object ball to the other, describe curves over the very lines he has drawn.

We merely give these instances of skill, as they are interesting to the amateur billiard-player, but we advise our readers to leave the performance of them to professionals. In striving to execute them, the amateur is very likely to give the cloth an ugly cut, and even if he succeeds in doing them occasionally he will find that certain social disadvantages attach to being a very clever gentleman-player. To enjoy billiards as an indoor amusement it is quite sufficient to be able to make a common hazard or canon with tolerable certainty, and to play two or three "fifties" up in the course of an hour.

CASTING A LARGE CYLINDER.

ON the next page we give an Illustration of the casting of a large cylinder, on the 26th ult., at the establishment of Messrs. Jackson and Watkins, Canal Ironworks, Poplar. It is 96in. in diameter, and weighs nearly twenty tons. The preparation of the moulds for this gigantic casting occupied more than a dozen men, during a period of above two months. About twenty-five tons of cold blast pig iron, with a proportion of scrap, were melted in about six hours in two of the five cupolas which supply the foundry, and from which the iron was drawn in a fluid state into three large ladles, which ladles being borne by powerful cranes to equidistant positions over the mould, the metal was discharged simultaneously into it at three different points. The cylinder is a portion of the steam-engines of 1000-horse power for one of the new steam-ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company. The foundry at the Canal Ironworks has produced some of the finest specimens of difficult marine-engine castings ever made, and, until the last few years, was the largest in London. The Canal Ironworks possess great reputation for their capabilities of producing a large amount of work, and, in the hands of the former proprietors, Messrs. Seaward and Co., were well known for the construction of large engines for her Majesty's Government. Amongst the tools are to be seen a very large vertical boring-machine; also several huge slotting and planing machines, under which are being fitted up some immense forgings for the armour-plated frigates Minotaur and Valiant.

An old unmarried farmer, named Abraham Hershey, died in West Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, last month, and after his burial 53,000 dollars in gold and silver were found in his house.

An adult gorilla has just been received in Paris by M. de Remneval. It was sent direct from Gaboon, Africa, in a cask of spirits, and it is in a perfect state of preservation.

On the 2nd inst. salmon-fishing commenced in England and Wales. The close or "fence" time ends with the month of January, but as a weekly close time is also now imposed by the new Fisheries Act, extending from Saturday evening to Monday morning, the fishings did not open until the latter day.

The Government emigrant-ship Clara, of 938 tons, Mr. R. J. Barrow master, sailed from Birkenhead on the 29th ult. for Melbourne, Victoria, having on board 76 married couples, 1 single man, 231 single women, 20 boys and 14 girls between 1 and 12 years of age, and 3 infants, numbering in all 345 souls, equal to 325 statute adults, under the care of John Carroll, Esq., Surgeon-Superintendent, assisted by Miss Rosina Roberts, matron.

A notice has been issued, by authority of the Postmaster-General, giving a list of about one hundred additional post-office savings-banks which are to be opened on the 2nd of March at various money-order offices in different towns in England; also, of forty-six such banks at money-order offices in Scotland; and nearly two hundred additional post-office savings-banks at money-order offices in various towns and places in Ireland, at the date referred to. At the beginning of this year 2800 of these banks had been opened.

The *New York Times* of the 17th says:—"Messrs. Clark and Sons, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, have succeeded in making a lens two inches and a half greater in diameter than that of the famous telescope in the Harvard University Observatory. That is about 16in. in diameter; this more than 18in. It was made for a college in Mississippi, but the rebellion has annulled the contract. The contract price was about 10,000 dols. It is probably the largest object-glass in the world."

The quarterly return of the births, marriages, and deaths for England and Wales has just been issued from the office of the Registrar-General. The births and deaths are for the quarter that ended at Christmas; the marriages for the quarter that ended in September last year. There is a great falling off in the marriages throughout the distressed districts—so great as to outweigh an increase in London and elsewhere, and reduce the marriages over the whole country below the average. It appears that the decrease in marriages has curiously followed the amount of the distress: Ashton, which was at the top of the scale of pauperism, shows the greatest decline in the marriage rate, and so in the other towns. The birth rate for the last quarter was above the average, but the deaths were also numerous. The rate of mortality was above the average, the principal cause of which is attributed to the cold weather of last November.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The report of the National Education Board shows that 503,364 children were on the school rolls at some time or other in the course of the year 1861; the average number on the rolls was 531,014, and the average daily attendance 284,726. These last two numbers are more by above 20,000 than in 1860, indicating an improvement in regularity of attendance. Nearly a seventh of the entire population of Ireland were therefore on the rolls as pupils in 1861. Nearly five-sixths of these were Roman Catholics, 663,145; the other 140,219 Protestants. The Board consider the proportions from the several religious denominations to be as fair as could be expected under the circumstances, and the proportions are gradually becoming more favourable to the national system. The local emoluments of the schools in 1861 comprised £31,342 from payments by the children, and £2930 from local subscriptions. The total emoluments from all sources available to the teaching staff of the schools in the year was £216,533, whereof 81·28 per cent was derived from the State, and only 18·72 per cent was locally provided—a proportion which the Commissioners declare to be wholly inadequate. A round of inspection gave the following results:—Of scholars examined in reading 57·2 per cent were able to read the second book of lessons correctly; 18·5 per cent the third or higher books with ease and intelligence. Of pupils examined in writing 33·4 per cent were able to write on paper fairly; 12·9 per cent to write with ease and freedom. Of pupils examined in arithmetic 57·1 per cent were able to work correctly a sum in subtraction; 24·1 per cent a sum in division of money; 13 per cent to solve readily and correctly questions in proportion or practice. 45 per cent of the children were above ten years of age, 25 per cent above twelve. The classification of schools as to observance of cleanliness, neatness, and order showed 38 per cent in which the persons and habits of the children were good; in 49·6 per cent fair; in 12·2 per cent middling; in the remaining 3·2 per cent bad. The schools were under the charge of 5353 teachers and 1059 assistant-teachers, in all 6412, of whom not quite half were trained; and there were 1422 paid monitors.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

IT is to be a dull Session, say the politicians of the clubs—although Pall-mall is not infallible in its prognostications;—and her Majesty's Government is not to be killed, slain, and devoured by her Majesty's Opposition, unless a specially favourable opportunity should happen to turn up out of the chapter of accidents. The joyous notes of "The Wedding March" will pleasantly drown, we trust, the clamour of faction. Yet Parliament will find an immensity of work of a social nature cut out for them if they only choose to put their hands to it. There is the Convict Discipline question to be discussed and settled. There is the new Night-poaching Bill, which, juvenile as it is, requires something to be done to it. Then come the Marriage Laws, the embankment of the southern shore of the Thames, any number of new railways, the mismanagement of Dulwich College, the Revised Code to be re-revised, and sundry other matters of general and local interest. Depend upon it that Parliament will be able to find work enough to do if honourable members are industrious enough—to say nothing of that same chapter of accidents. The Sessions, like the days—*se suivent, mais ne se ressemblent pas.*

The friends of the negro held a "monster" meeting at Exeter Hall last week—so crowded a one that it overflowed the limits of the large hall and filled an oratorical cistern in the basement, and an al fresco tank in Exeter-street. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character, and the cause of the North, in connection with that of the abolition of slavery—for which *last* consummation all good men and true must fervently pray—was energetically advocated. The literary element was represented by Mr. Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," and by Mr. J. M. Ludlow.

M. Michelet's strange, fantastical, half-erudite, half-gossiping book, "La Sorcière," is about to be published in an English dress bn Messrs. Allen. In France the continued sale of the work has been prohibited by the police. In Rome M. Michelet has received the high compliment to find his "Sorcière" placed in the Index Expurgatorius,—a *gentillesse* which the congregation of the literary taboo have already, we believe, accorded to the majority of M. Michelet's productions. No little "expurgation" will be necessary to make the book palatable in England; but the use of the pruning-knife may be with safety left to the good taste of the translator and publisher. At the same time it must not be forgotten that we are already sufficiently wealthy in witch-literature. Sir Walter Scott's "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft" and Mrs. Linton's (Holme Lee) capital "Witch Stories" leave scarcely a void to be filled up; whilst the learned side of sorcery has been exhausted in that gulf of Germanic erudition "Ennemoser's History of Magic." Much amusement may, however, be derived from M. Michelet's piquant narratives of the *causes célèbres* of La Demoiselle Cadière and Antoinette Bourignon.

As we have anticipated, last week the real "Blue Mantle," in the shape of Mr. Henry Murray Lane, a duly tabarded Pursuivant-at-Arms, dating from the college in Doctors' Commons, has turned up, and administered a stinging rebuke to his pseudonymous colleague. One is reminded of the discomfiture of the false herald in "Quentin Durward."

Mr. Boucicault threatens to prosecute any bold dramatist or manager who shall venture to infringe the copyright he claims in the "rearrangement" of the incidents and dialogue of his new sensation drama, "The Trial of Effie Deans." The piece is a very successful one, and is capitally acted. Still we are under the impression that in our hot youth a certain melodrama, called "The Heart of Midlothian," was a popular stock piece at the Surrey and other metropolitan theatres, and that the late Mrs. Egerton once made a decided "sensation" in Madge Wildfire. There is no dramatic *faiseur* more ingenious and astute than Mr. Dion Boucicault; but a melancholy paucity and barrenness of invention become manifest when we hear of copyright being claimed in the "re-arrangement" of a hackneyed melodrama, which, again, was but an adaptation from one of Sir Walter Scott's immortal fictions. As for the tableau of "The Trial of Effie Deans," there is at this present moment in Mr. Henry Graves's shop-window in Pall-mall a handsome engraving of that exciting scene, taken some years since from a well-known picture by a Scottish artist. Is there any copyright in this work of art, and to whom does it belong?

A copyright there should be—and a very stringently-protected one, too—in all specimens of the beautiful art of chalcography. Its development, its continuance at a high stage of excellence, its very existence, so to speak, are menaced by the audacious encroachments and perilous simulation of photography; and yet the photographers have a more strongly-secured legal copyright (under a recent statute) than the engravers, who still vegetate under the old Act of George II., passed mainly for the protection of William Hogarth's wonderful graphic dramas. Piracy, it is true, will batten upon photography, and the proprietors of the well-known effigies of Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary (not Mr. Alexander Bassano's excellent sun-pictures on a large scale, but Mr. Hering's exquisite little *cartes de visite*) have just been compelled to claim magisterial protection.

Miss Braddon's "thrilling romance"—we believe that is the proper term—of "Lady Audley's Secret," which, as a three-volume novel, has gone through eight if not nine editions, has been dramatised, and is to be produced forthwith at the St. James's Theatre under the auspices of genial and clever Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews. Miss Braddon, who has just republished "Aurora Floyd" and is writing "John Marchmont's Legacy" in *Temple Bar*, is shortly about to commence another serial in *Once a Week*, entitled "Eleanor's Victory." How many hands had Briareus, and how many horses did the Courier of St. Petersburg ride at one time? In *All the Year Round* Mr. Charles Reade is on the eve of commencing a new story, with the strange title "Very Hard Cash;" and, even as we write, Mr. Hain Friswell makes his appearance (ushered in by Mr. Bentley) with a new novel, called "A Daughter of Eve."

We adverted last week to a lamentable catastrophe at the Princess' Theatre. As we feared, one of the sufferers, poor Miss Smith, is dead, and an inquest has been held on her remains, resulting in a verdict of "Accidental death," and accompanied by an expression of opinion on the part of the jury that the dresses of ballet-dancers should henceforward be rendered non-inflammable by chemical preparation while in the manufacturer's or laundress's hands; and, furthermore, that proper means and appliances should always be at hand to extinguish the flames should fire unavoidably break out. There is too much reason to fear that the dress of one at least of these poor girls became ignited through a spark from one of the pans of "blue fire" held at the "wings" to cast a lurid glare over the transformation scene in the pantomime.

But what is to be done, thoroughly and efficaciously, to prevent the roasting of ballet-girls? Given, the tungstate of soda, or "incombustible starch" (and at the Haymarket we are glad to hear Mr. Buckstone has wisely determined to furnish gratuitously to every member of the *corps de ballet* a supply of the anti-combustible ingredients); granted even any number of wet blankets and rugs at the side-scenes, something more, we consider, is requisite. At the committee meeting of the Drury Lane proprietors last Saturday Mr. Marsh Nelson, the architect to the theatre, embodied in his report some very valuable suggestions for the prevention of accidents by fire in theatres, and which suggestions for some time past have been in use at Drury Lane. There are no less than 300 gasburners in the building; but every one of them is rendered innocuous by being inclosed in a globe of galvanised iron wire, fitted at the top with a covering of talc. The cost of both globe and cover does not exceed 2s. 6d., and, at this trifling outlay, almost every gaseous peril is abrogated. Moreover, Mr. Marsh Nelson has taken care to have plenty of cheap and serviceable hand-pumps in the building, with a proper supply of easily-attainable water. This is a move in the right direction, and one, we trust, that will be followed in every theatre on this side of the water. One transpontine establishment—the Surrey—is already honourably distinguished for the completeness and compactness of its safeguards against the Fire Demon.

The readings from his own works given by Mr. Charles Dickens in the largest saloon of the British Embassy at Paris have met with an extraordinary amount of success, and seem to have given equal delight to the French, English, and American visitors. Mr. Dickens's first reading was for the benefit of distressed British subjects in Paris; his second in aid of the funds for the relief of Lancashire distress; and now, we believe, he has been earnestly and influentially solicited to read for the benefit of a person who appears to be the last on whom he bestowed a thought—namely, himself.

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CASTING A LARGE CYLINDER AT THE CANAL IRONWORKS, POPLAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY DEMONSTRATION AT EXETER HALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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NEGRO EMANCIPATION: THE MEETING IN EXETER HALL.

As there are currents in the deep sea (well known to the careful mariner) which have no necessary connection with the course of the waves on the surface, and are often diametrically opposed to them, even when these latter appear to be triumphantly sweeping along towards a given destination, so it seems public opinion may at the most critical moments display similar phenomena; and startle the political mariner by the discovery that all his art in trimming his sails to the wind, all his steadiness in directing the helm, do not enable him to baffle or escape from the unseen "ground-swell" below, which is carrying him he hardly knows whither, but certainly not in the way that he wanted to go.

No event in recent times has so strongly helped to remind us of this well-known, but half-forgotten, truth as the meeting of Thursday week in Exeter Hall. Here have we been for many months past pretty well all of one mind as to the American question, that is to say, convinced the North is fighting for "empire," and the South for "independence;" convinced that if the latter did not exactly behave well in the outbreak of the war, it has fought so splendidly since that it cannot be subjugated, and must, therefore, in the end succeed; convinced, finally, that it would be best on the whole to leave slavery at present where it is, in the hands of the masters, and trust to the progress of humanity, of knowledge of economical laws, and of the absence of irritation through abolition attacks, to do away ultimately with so great an evil. That, we believe, is a fair statement of the opinions predominant generally through society, in accordance with the ceaseless teaching of nine-tenths of the whole English press.

But of late a new element has begun to be dimly visible. As the Northern Legislation and Administration have become of a more decidedly anti-slavery cast we have heard of small local meetings rising like bubbles to the surface of public opinion, and evaporating with a feeble breath in favour of the North. Then it undoubtedly excited surprise that the Lancashire operatives were so quiet under all their sufferings as to render it impossible to rouse them into an active agitation for blockade-breaking; and somehow it began to be whispered about that the explanation of their conduct was that they didn't feel quite satisfied about slavery not being at the bottom of the whole business of Southern revolt. But when Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of September last, offering emancipation with compensation up to Jan. 1, and threatening emancipation without compensation on and after that day if his offer were not accepted—when this broke like a thunder-clap upon the world we entered upon a new and difficult, and anxious period. For, while on the one hand there were but few persons who did not still loudly denounce slavery, there were still fewer who did not see that Mr. Lincoln's Government had taken that tremendous step not because it was advisable or right in itself, but because he found the North could not beat the South without doing so. Of course, in saying this we do not say or suggest that Mr. Lincoln was a hypocrite, or that he acted in opposition to his known character, antecedents, or wishes. We only say, as a matter of fact which cannot be disputed, that while the previous anti-slavery measures, such as (among others) the abolition of slavery in Columbia, the anti-slave trade treaty with England, the permanent exclusion of slavery from the territories, and the offer of Congress to assist the work of abolition by compensation, all obviously sprang from a genuine anti-slavery sentiment, this particular proclamation, the last of the series, as obviously did not, but from the military failures of the North. No wonder, then, that the general current of opinion (having previously been such as we have described it) still remained on the whole friendly to the South and unfriendly to the North, or that it began to be generally believed that Mr. Lincoln's "military measure" would prove in its working a very inhuman measure, as leading to a servile war.

But now there also began to be heard rumours of the formation of some new society—an Emancipation Society—originating, like the old anti-slavery body, in the religious, and mainly in the dissenting, world. Names of supporters began to be handed about, some of them enjoying universal respect, some of them of world-wide reputation. More local meetings were heard of—especially in the metropolis. Then suddenly Manchester burst out with an assemblage several thousand strong in the Free Trade Hall. Liverpool merchants and others assembled to prepare for the renewal in their town of the former anti-slavery agitation, and decided, by an "overwhelming majority," to do so, in spite of Mr. Spence, who was present, and made an eloquent, gallant, but unavailing effort to keep out of the resolutions an expression of sympathy with the North. Then, too, the journals condescended to notice the society in leaders, though the notices were not more complimentary than the conversation between the Prince and the beggar-boy, of which the boy was so proud, and which consisted simply in the Prince's telling him to get out of the way.

But whether the Emancipation Society esteemed the honour of being thus noticed more than it felt the sting of the contemptuous words in which the notices were couched, or whether it grew bolder through these preliminary meetings, it certainly ventured at last to issue its challenge to universal London, and "respectfully" to invite "all parties" to the great room of Exeter Hall on the night of Thursday, the 29th of January, 1863. We are careful to record the date; for, if we do not misread the signs then and there presented, this meeting will prove the turning-point of new and serious political issues. Thither we ask the reader mentally to accompany us, promising him he need be under no apprehension that we are about to try to influence his sympathies or guide his judgment; we assume only the humbler task of recording honestly that which we have heard and seen; and which he, as an Englishman, knowing how the greatness of our country is nurtured by the free expression of all honest opinion, and how dependent the true statesman must be upon the accurate knowledge of all such opinion, will, we are sure, be glad to have faithfully related.

Having tickets for reserved seats we do not present ourselves till about ten minutes before the time specified on them—seven o'clock; but as we ascend the steps of the portico, we are warned by the streams of people that we are, perhaps, taking the matter too leisurely. And so we find it when we get our first glimpse of the hall, and hurriedly ask for the seats that were to have been reserved. "Where can we go?" we ask despairingly, moved out of our previous equanimity. The doorkeeper points to the far-distant gallery, high up, and says he thinks there may yet be a chance there. But even if he be right, which looks doubtful, it is certain that scores—nay, hundreds—of other persons will be discovering the vacancies long before we can possibly get there. We rush down stairs, speak to an official, use the open sesame of "the press," and are hopefully dismissed in quite another direction. But now, progress of any kind, even through the corridors and passages, becomes difficult, at times impossible, through the surging crowds, who toss helplessly about, seeking rest for the soles of their feet and finding none. There are backward eddies to break through, as well as forward ones to force a place among. Presently we are stopped by a barrier across a flight of stairs descending into the lobby, where we pant and strive. "No one can pass; the place is more than full." We glide round the side of the stairs, climb up and up, get over the banister, and find we have, unnoticed, turned the enemy's stronghold. Still in vain, however. Everywhere we find dense masses of people; and we are about to make the Englishman's last confession and acknowledge ourselves beaten, when, happily, we come across one of the speakers of the night floundering in the same difficult strait, but who obviously *must* get in. That fact gives us new hope. We appeal to him. He gallantly takes us in tow, shouts "Reporter!" when advance is otherwise impossible, and so we get at last into a sort of little black hole of Calcutta, where we grow at once hopeless of further progress and certain of being stifled if we stay where we are. Here, however, to our immense relief, a door opens; some half dozen of us are shot suddenly forwards and luckily do not fall; another instant, and we are running up the stairs of the little box or covered way that admits us to the platform, and there find breathing space and full opportunity to drink in, in one wondering, awe-stricken glance, the sublime spectacle of a vast sea of upturned faces, looking up towards another sea scarcely less large that, in defiance of all the laws of gravity, has ascended and overflowed every nook and corner of the upraised expanse of the orchestra, leaving only the organ in the centre towering calmly above the excited and sloping tide of life.

But scarcely has this seething mass of humanity begun to grow quiet and satisfied in the pleasant and soothing sense of successful conquest and possession, and to address itself to the business of the night, before we hear distant but mighty shouts below, rumbling like thunder among the valleys to an observer seated high on the hills; and presently it is whispered about that the mere overflow of this hall has filled another hall below, and that these shouts are from that second exulting army on taking possession. But even that hall, we soon hear, is equally incapable of dealing with the inflowing streams of people; so, presently, the adjoining street (Exeter-street) is ringing with the tumultuous cheers of a third meeting, held in the open air! Under these circumstances, and with the frequently-occurring incident that when we, who were above, were trying to be quiet and listen, those distant reverberations would come up to the ear with a most dramatic and exciting effect from below, it is no wonder that the proper business of the evening went on under a kind of high-pressure system, mentally and morally, and made it difficult for the calmest heads to preserve their equilibrium.

Yet is it especially worthy of note (whatever the use made of the fact) that none of the ordinary attractions helped to bring together this wonderful gathering. It is quite true what has been said, that no eminent statesmen or politicians were here; that few or none of the old and famous anti-slavery families were represented; that none of the speakers were men of genius; that commerce sent none of its merchant princes; the aristocracy and gentry none of their conspicuous members. But for that very reason we are driven to confess how great must have been the "ground-swell" of public opinion before it could thus burst upon our astonished eyes with all the suddenness and fury of the maelstrom and the waterspout, unless, indeed, we accept the solution since offered—that Federal money was the mainspring!

The speakers of the evening were the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; Mr. Hughes, the well-known author of "Tom Brown;" the Rev. Mr. Newman Hall; Mr. Taylor, the member for Leicester; and Mr. Ludlow, a well-known contributor to *Macmillan's Magazine*. Among the faces of supporters on the platform one could also distinguish Mr. Beales, Mr. Lucas; Mr. Victor Schœlcher, the French exile; Mr. Morse, the American Consul-General, and himself distinguished as a man of practical science; Mr. Chamerovzow, the secretary of the old Anti-Slavery Society, whose presence served to unite the parent body with this, its vigorous successor; many clergymen, including Mr. Landells, Dawson Burns, T. C. Solly, and Rylance; and a number of other gentlemen with whom the general public is more or less familiarly acquainted.

We should observe that Mr. Baptist Noel modestly acknowledged the force of the sarcasms that have been launched as to the insignificance of the promoters, but added, "they were only the pickets of the great army of emancipation in this country;" and the felicity of the retort was enhanced by the fact that the first business of the meeting was to read letters of sympathy which had been received from such persons as James Stuart Mill, the first of living political economists; from General Thompson, illustrious in the old days of anti-slavery and free-trade agitation (and who characteristically inclosed £10 to the society as the best way of helping the Lancashire operatives); from Mr. James Stansfeld and Mr. W. E. Forster, the two most promising of all the independent Liberals recently elected to Parliament; from Professors Cairne, Newman, and Goldwin Smith; from Mr. E. Miall, Mr. George Thompson, and several gentlemen of local standing in our chief cities. The emancipation army, therefore, will not apparently be without its Parliamentary generals, or its scholarly guides, whenever it begins to march.

If it had been possible, after watching the reception given to the first sentences from the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Evans, to doubt the tone and temper of the assembled multitude, it was clearly impossible to do so when he referred in a perfectly dispassionate manner to those who wished to see America divided into two confederacies. He was interrupted by a single voice that cried out "Emancipation and union!" and then, as if that phrase had been a kind of electric shock that went to every heart, there broke forth the most tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm it has ever been our fortune to witness. It could not stop, but went on and on, the whole audience having leaped to their feet with hats and handkerchiefs waving, having apparently only waited for some such signal to relieve themselves from the almost painful because suspended enthusiasm with which they overflowed. This incident told all that any one could have needed to know as to the feelings and views of the meeting. But the facts were to receive a still more remarkable illustration. When the chairman, a little later, happened to use the words, "Mr. Lincoln's election," again the same tremendous shouts arose, and if the President could only have heard them he must have begun to doubt his own identity with the "best-abused" man alive, as he is generally esteemed to be.

Another incident of the meeting was interesting. Mr. Noel, towards the close of his impassioned speech (which, however, was not distinctly heard), stopped to announce that the men of Bradford (4000 strong) were at that moment holding a similar meeting; and he proposed, to the great satisfaction of his auditory, to dispatch a telegram saying, "We are for emancipation and the Union; what are you?" Exactly the same kind of thing occurred at a later hour with regard to Stroud, where, also, an emancipation meeting was being held. These interruptions, with those arising from the constant re-echoing of the cheers from the two other meetings below and outside, gave quite a tone to the evening.

We shall not attempt to describe the speeches. We desire only to note those passages in them which helped to bring out into strong relief the state of opinion that prevailed in the meeting. Mr. Noel's speech was studded with such points. His narrative of recent proceedings in the South with regard to the cruel punishment of the slaves; his assertion, founded on the testimony of Mr. Jay, that at least one negro had been burned annually for twenty years for rising against their masters; his characterisation of the Southern leaders as men of powerful intellect and energy; his demand to know the meaning of Mr. Davis's statement that the proclamation has doomed millions of beings of an inferior race to extermination—all these were caught up so rapturously as to convey the impression that the speaker must have expressed the views of his auditory even more perfectly than his own.

Still it must not be supposed that all the audience were of one mind. From each side of the platform, from the back of the platform, from the middle of the great gallery, from the middle and sides of the vast hall, rose from time to time cries of dissent and sarcasm; but when an amendment was moved, and the mover, after fruitless efforts to be heard, aided by a chivalrous but useless appeal from Mr. Newman Hall, had it read by the latter and put to the vote, the opposition dwindled away into some say two, some a dozen pair of hands, and so put the seal to his signal discomfiture. A similar but later attempt was equally ludicrous in its failure.

Decidedly the crowning speech of the evening was Mr. Newman Hall's. His voice alone of all the speakers' voices filled easily and perfectly the enormous space. His slight physique, earnest face, and self-possessed yet impressive manner, must have given to many, as it did to us, an idea of the strength of the Puritan element yet existing among us, but not allied, as so often it was of old, to fanaticism or to spiritual blindness towards everything grand or beautiful that is not directly and obviously religious. He it was who frankly said they were not there to justify the Northern dealing with the negro; not there as advocates of the Union (which he still does advocate), but of emancipation. And as his was perhaps the most highly finished and certainly the most successful oratorical display of the evening, we quote the peroration of his speech, with its magnificent invective against slavery, where he asserts:—

> That "God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of all the earth" (cheers); that there is no right so sacred as that which a man has to himself, no wrong so flagrant as that of robbing a man of himself (cheers); that it is an abomination to steal a man and to sell him (loud cheers); that it is no less an abomination to breed a man and to sell him (Hear, hear) than for a man to barter away his own offspring for gold (loud cheers); that it is an abomination to expose men and women on the auction-block and feel their muscles and hand them over to the highest bidder as you would cattle (Shame!); that it is an abomination to deny to a woman the rights of chastity and maternity (Hear); that it is an abomination judicially to declare that a coloured man has no rights which a white man need respect (Hear, hear); that it is an abomination to flog a naked woman, whether she be a Hungarian Countess or an African slave (Hear, hear); that it is an abomination to fine, imprison, flog, and, on a repetition of the act, hang a man for teaching another man to read the Bible (Hear, hear); that it is hideous blasphemy to cite that Bible of a God of love in defence of such abominations (Hear, hear); that a confederacy of men fighting in order to commit these abominations should be regarded as engaged in a portentous piracy rather than in legitimate warfare (cheers); that the conscience and heart of free England can never wish to recognise an empire avowing as its corner-stone the right to maintain and extend these abominations (cheers); and, lastly, as the recognition of an empire involves reception of its Ambassador, that the loyalty of Great Britain loathes the very idea of such an indignity being offered to the Royal Lady we delight to venerate as that her pure, matronly, and widowed hand, which wields only the sceptre of love over the free, should ever be contaminated by the kiss of any representative of so foul a conspiracy against civilisation, humanity, and God!

We should despair of any attempt to give our readers an adequate notion of the feeling called forth towards our Queen or against slavery by the last sentence.

Our narrowing space will not allow us to dwell on Mr. Taylor's powerful speech, in which he called John Brown "the Garibaldi of America," and so evoked a new manifestation in honour of the memory of the man whose soul is said to be ever marching on to the conquest of slavery; or to Mr. Ludlow's, which was too late in the evening to be done justice to. There is an end to everything, even to the enthusiasm of such a meeting as this; so, after he had again roused to something like light and glow the temper of the meeting in relation to Mr. Beresford Hope's attacks on Mr. Lincoln's infamy as exceeding even the infamy of Belshazzar, the proceedings were rapidly brought to a close.

And then, on once more reaching the open air, we heard that a second meeting had been held in Exeter-street larger than the first one, in order to draw off the crowds from some unhappy Southern sympathisers who had been too freely expressing their sentiments. No less, therefore, than four distinct meetings had been developed out of the one intended meeting, each with its own chairman and speakers, among whom were Mr. Noel, Mr. Shaen, and several gentlemen who had been in America, including the chaplain of General Burnside.

We conclude, as we began, with no intention to express here our own views. But this one remark may be permitted. Whatever the result as regards North and South—the permanent rupture or the reunion of the States—it is impossible to doubt that the Divine hand is so fashioning things as to destroy slavery.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

WE gave last week a summary of the despatch addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, suggesting proposals of peace to the Federal Government. The following is a full translation of the document:—

TO M. MERCIER, MINISTER OF THE EMPEROR AT WASHINGTON.

Paris, Jan. 9, 1863.

Sir,—If in forming the project of endeavouring by the offer of our good offices to shorten the duration of hostilities which are desolating the American Continent we had not above all things been guided by the friendship for the United States which animates the Government of the Emperor, the small success of our overtures might have diminished the interest we feel in the incidents of this struggle. But the sentiment we have obeyed is too sincere to allow indifference to obtain entrance into our minds, or to prevent us from being painfully affected by the continuance of the conflict. We cannot regard without profound regret this more than civil war, which may be compared with the most terrible intestine commotions of the old republics, and the disasters of which multiply in proportion to the resources and the courage displayed by each of the belligerents.

His Majesty's Government have fully examined, therefore, the objections made to us when we suggested the idea of a friendly mediation, and we have asked ourselves if they are really of a kind to exclude as premature all attempts at reconciliation.

On the one hand, the repugnance of the United States to admit the intervention of foreign influence has been pointed out to us; and, on the other, the hope which the Federal Government has not abandoned of obtaining a solution by force of arms.

Assuredly, Sir, there is nothing in recurring to the good offices of one or several neutral Powers incompatible with the legitimate pride of a great nation; and purely international wars do not alone furnish us with examples of the useful part played by mediators. We conceive, moreover, that in offering to place ourselves at the disposition of the belligerents for the purpose of facilitating between them negotiations, the basis of which we abstained from prejudicing, we rendered to the patriotism of the United States the regard more than ever due to it now, after so many fresh proofs of moral force and energy. We are not less prepared, in the desires we entertain in favour of peace, to make allowance for the susceptibilities of national sentiment, and we in nowise dispute the right of the Federal Government to decline the co-operation of the great maritime Powers of Europe. But is this co-operation the only means of shortening the war which offers itself to the Washington Cabinet? And if the latter thinks it ought to reject all foreign intervention, might it not honourably accept the idea of direct negotiations with the authority which represents the South?

The Federal Government, we know, does not despair of giving a more active impulse to hostilities: sacrifices have not exhausted its resources, still less its perseverance or its firmness. The duration of the struggle, in fact, has not shaken its confidence in the ultimate success of its efforts. But the opening of negotiations between the belligerents does not necessarily imply the immediate cessation of hostilities. Negotiations for peace are not always the result of a suspension of arms; on the contrary, they more frequently precede the establishment of a truce. Have not Plenipotentiaries often been known to assemble, exchange communications, agree upon all the essential clauses of treaties—nay, even decide the question of peace or war—while the military leaders continued the struggle and endeavoured to the last moment to modify the conditions of peace by the force of arms? To take only one instance in the history of the United States—the negotiations which established their independence commenced long before hostilities had ceased in the New World, and the armistice was only established by the instrument of the 30th of November, 1782, which, under the title of Provisional Articles, contained by anticipation the principal clauses of the final treaty of 1783.

Nothing, therefore, would prevent the United States' Government—without renouncing the advantages it may anticipate from the continuation of the war—from entering into negotiations with the Southern Confederates, supposing the Confederates themselves are willing. Representatives, or commissioners of the two sides, could meet at a given place, which it might be desirable to declare neuter for that purpose. The complaints of both might be examined at this meeting. Instead of the accusations at present interchanged between North and South, a discussion of the interests which divide them would be substituted. They would determine, by regular and comprehensive deliberation, whether those interests are definitively irreconcilable; whether separation is an extremity which can no longer be avoided; or whether the recollections of a common existence and the ties of every kind which have made North and South one and the same Federal State and raised it to such a height of prosperity are not more powerful than the causes which have induced the two populations to take up arms.

A negotiation, the object of which was thus determined, would not carry with it any of the objections urged against a diplomatic intervention of Europe; and without giving rise to the same hopes as the immediate conclusion of an armistice, it would exercise a favourable influence upon the progress of events. Why, therefore, should not a suggestion which pays all deference to the feelings of the United States obtain the approbation of the Federal Government? Persuaded as we are that it is in conformity with their real interests, we do not hesitate to recommend it to their attention; and, not having desired to make any ostentatious parade of influence in the proposed mediation of the maritime Powers, we should rejoice, without the slightest feeling of *amour propre*, at the opening of negotiations summoning the two populations to discuss the solution of their differences without the co-operation of Europe. I beg of you to assure the Washington Cabinet of this in recommending to its wisdom counsels that are dictated by the most sincere interest in the prosperity of the United States. You are authorised, moreover, to leave with Mr. Seward a copy of this despatch, if he wishes to have one.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The first meeting of the Fox Club will be held at Brooks's on the 14th inst.

The directors of the Great Eastern, on the return of that vessel from New York, deemed it their duty to hold an investigation into the circumstances under which she met the accident off Montauk in the latter part of August last. The result has been the entire acquittal of Captain Paton from all blame.

From a return containing copies of reports made to the Poor-law Board on the education of pauper children, just published, it appears that the industrial training has been gradually pushed to a much higher standard than it had attained during the first few years after the introduction of the new poor law; but circumstances still render that for the boys very incomplete, a few of whom, in most of the workhouse schools, are instructed in shoemaking and tailoring, their own predilections being generally consulted before they are set to that particular work which they intend to adopt as their trade in after life. The remainder who are old enough are employed upon the land, which gives them some knowledge of horticultural tools and processes, but leaves them ignorant of the more important requirements of agriculture. It is, therefore, not unusual for farmers to complain of their incapacity when they first enter their service, and in this respect some amended course of instruction appears to be requisite. With the girls the case is different; they are universally instructed in needlework, knitting, making and mending their clothing, making beds, and cleaning and scrubbing their rooms; and some of the larger girls, whose turn it is to go out to service, are taken into the kitchen and matrons' apartments, and there instructed in cooking and general household work. In many of the unions the guardians have also provided washhouses and laundries, which have aided considerably in recommending the girls to employers as useful household servants.

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CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE vicissitudes which annually wait upon the legislative body of this country have in the past year been singularly in consonance with that of the preceding twelve months. For instance, in 1861 there were sixteen deaths amongst members of the Peerage; and in 1862 there have been seventeen. In 1861 ten members of the House of Commons died, and in 1862 the number of deaths was twelve. In the year before last there were twenty-eight elections of members to serve in the Lower House, and, since the meeting of Parliament in 1862 up to the present time, there have been twenty-six new returns. In 1861 fifteen members of the House of Commons voluntarily vacated their seats; while the number of those who retired into private life last year was ten. It is thought that a few details connected with these changes would not be inappropriate at the commencement of a new Session.

In looking in due order of precedence to the Peerage, the first matter which should be noticed is the fact that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has emerged from the list of members of the House of Peers who are minors, and is entitled to take his seat in the upper chamber of the Legislature. There still remain amongst the inheritors of titles who have not reached the legal age of discretion one Duke, three Marquises, eleven Earls, two Viscounts, and four Barons. Of the sixteen Peers who departed this life in the year that has also gone there were two Archbishops—namely, Dr. Sumner, who had held the see of Canterbury since 1848, and Lord John George de la Poer Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, having occupied that arch see from the year 1822, and who attained an age truly patriarchal. The highest rank in the peerage was spared any vacancy in its ranks, and only two were made in the list of Marquises. By the death of the Marquis of Breadalbane the marquisate and the peerage of the United Kingdom by that title became extinct, but the earldom of Breadalbane in the peerage of Scotland remains, and has been inherited by a cousin of the deceased Marquis. Within the last few days the venerable and respected Marquis of Lansdowne has been gathered to his fathers, and this just at a moment when it was understood that he was about to be raised to a dukedom—a distinction intended to mark his long and judicious services to his country under circumstances which gave him no especial tenure of offices, but which were performed with great singleness of purpose, and from the most conscientious and consistent political point of view. He is succeeded by his son, the Earl of Shelburne, who was called up to the House of Peers in his father's lifetime, two or three years ago. No less than five Earls have died within the period to which these notices extend. The first to be named is Earl Canning, who closed a career of great labour in the administration of our Indian empire, with a recognition, full and complete, although it was tardy, of his capacity and skill in the governor-generalship, under circumstances of unexampled peril and difficulty; and who, it was believed, bid fair to take a high place at no distant time in the councils of his Sovereign at home. By his death the title has become extinct. The Earl of Ellesmere, the second of that title, died young, and in the midst of one of the first public acts of his life—that of taking a leading part in the local organisation for the relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire. The fifth Earl of Harrington, who, as Colonel Leicester Stanhope, was known at the period of the first Greek revolution as a leading English Philhellene, and who latterly was a prominent member of the crusade against the use of intoxicating liquors, died in the early part of last year, leaving an heir, who is, however, a minor. The twelfth Earl of Pembroke, a nobleman who was a few years ago a leader of fashion in London, but who had lived for some years past in Paris, has also died, and by his death the barony of Herbert of Lea, created in favour of the late lamented Mr. Sidney Herbert, has merged in the earldom, his youthful son being now the inheritor of the title of Pembroke. The only other death among the Earls was that of the Earl of Yarborough, who, as Lord Worsley, and one of the members for Lincolnshire, was remarkable for holding the anomalous position in politics of a Protectionist Liberal, but who, since his accession to the peerage, has not mixed much, if at all, in public life.

The two Viscounts whose places know them no more were both members of the Irish peerage, although Lord Dungannon, as a representative peer, sat in the Upper House, and was a not unfrequent speaker, usually taking up topics which were connected with the alleged rights and wrongs of Protestantism in Ireland. His title is extinct. As to the other, Viscount Harberston, he is happy in having no public history. Of the Barons who have died during and since the Session of 1862 there is little particular to record, beyond names. They are the eleventh Lord Arundell of Wardour, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Roman Catholic; Lord Monson, sixth Baron; Lord Sherburne, second Lord; Lord Wentworth, eleventh Lord; Lord Willoughby de Broke, ninth Lord, all of the English; and Lord Muncaster, fifth Lord, of the Irish, peerage. One Peeress in her own right, the Baroness Braye, has also died; and the barony which was revived in her favour has again fallen into abeyance.

Turning to the House of Commons, and taking up its last year's necrology, in the first instance, in alphabetical order, the name of Mr. Cayley, one of the members for the North Riding of York, which he represented since 1832, presents itself. Mr. Cayley was in a manner rather a prominent member of the House, taking occasions to speak at some length, and possessing those opinions of a somewhat neutral tint to which have been given the name of Conservative-Liberalism! He had been a Whig and a Protectionist; and what he was exactly in latter times it is not easy to say, except that he was a theorist. Naming, in passing, only the decease of Mr. Coles, member for Andover; Sir George Dashwood, member for Wycombe; the Earl of Gifford (son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, who accompanied Lord Hardinge when Governor-General of India through the campaign of the Sutlej as an amateur), member for Totnes; Mr. T. Mills, the other member for that borough; and Colonel Wynn, member for Montgomeryshire; we may refer to the loss of Mr. Deedes (East Kent), who was a working member of the House (he has been succeeded by Sir Edward Dering); Mr. Slaney (Shrewsbury), a gentleman whose Parliamentary mission was mainly that of a philanthropist; Mr. J. L. Ricardo (Stoke), one of a politico-economic family, and a Parliamentary professor of that science himself; and Mr. Willcox (Southampton), a quiet member, but one who had a kind of position owing to his being Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, and whose death was caused by a painful accident. A glance at a list of the ten members who vacated their seats, the first in order is Mr. J. Biggs (Leicester), who resigned from purely personal causes, and was succeeded by a well-known Democratic platform orator, Mr. P. A. Taylor, who is, of course, undergoing the usual process of quenching in the House. The county of Carlow, in Ireland, lost Captain W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, and gained (it is to be supposed) Mr. Denis Pack-Beresford, who has been a Captain of Artillery, and is the son of the late Sir Denis Pack, a well-known Peninsular name, and who assumed the name of Beresford on succeeding to the estate of the late Viscount Beresford. The borough of Kidderminster had the honour of being shuffled by the Parliamentary managers during last Session. Mr. A. R. Bristow, falling back on the solicitorship to the Admiralty, made a vacancy for Colonel White, who, on taking a lordship of the Treasury, which had been declined by every eligible Irish member on the Liberal side, lost his seat for the county of Clare to Major O'Reilly, who had gained a negative fame by his leading position in the Irish brigade raised for the service of the Pope, but who has agreeably disappointed those who were prejudiced against him in Parliament by turning out to be an able, gentlemanly, and moderate member. Mr. R. A. Cross retired from Preston for private and personal reasons, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart; and Colonel Fergusson ceded the Kirkaldy burghs to Mr. R. S. Aytoun. The retirement of Mr. W. J. Fox from the representation of Oldham was a necessity dictated to him by advancing years and ill health, and he was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Hibbert. Mr. Heneage, in his own political person, has illustrated the old adage which inculcates the danger of getting between two stools. Having a desire to assume for the second time the representation of Great Grimsby, he resigned his seat for Lincoln on a vacancy occurring by the accession of Lord Worsley to the peerage, but was beaten there by Mr. J. C. Chapman, a railway magnate of the district, who thus won a seat for the Conservative party; while at Lincoln Mr. J. Bramley Moore also succeeded in getting another vote away from the Liberal majority. The city of Canterbury changed its members, but the representation did not go out of a family, the Hon. H. B. Johnstone having retired in favour of his son, Mr. H. A. B. Johnstone, who was duly elected. The last name on the list of members who retired is that of William Roupell, who, wiser in his generation than he looked or was supposed to be, took the precaution of voluntarily vacating his seat before those circumstances of his life became known which would have led to his ignominious expulsion.

The other members who were elected in 1862 who have not been specially named above were the Hon. C. P. F. Berkeley, a son of Lord Fitzhardinge, and Mr. J. J. Powell, a barrister on the Oxford circuit, who were returned for the peccant city of Gloucester, after the interdict, in the shape of suspension of the writ, brought on it for corrupt practices, was removed. Sir Henry Harvey Bruce succeeded Mr. Boyd (whose death last year should have been mentioned before), for the borough of Coleraine. Another omission must be here supplied in the necrology of the Lower House by naming the death of Sir Charles Burrell, the venerable "father of the House," whose honours in that respect have fallen on Lord Palmerston, and who has been succeeded in the representation of Shoreham by his son, Sir Percy Burrell, Bart. Mr. Cubitt, who lost Andover when he sought the suffrages of the electors of the city of London, has quietly returned to that borough. Mr. F. Doulton has replaced Mr. Roupell in Lambeth. Colonel Fane has supplied the place of Mr. Granville Vernon Harcourt, having been elected last year, although his predecessor died in 1861; Mr. H. R. Grenfell has been elected for Stoke, in the room of Mr. Ricardo; Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart., R.N., became member for the borough of Wakefield when the writ, which was suspended on account of corrupt practices at the election of 1858, was issued; Mr. Remington Mills, "post tot naufragia tutus"—that is, after having tried his luck in vain in several contested elections—succeeded in getting in for Wycombe, in the place of Sir George Dashwood; Mr. W. S. Morritt has taken Mr. Cayley's vacant seat for the North Riding of York; Mr. J. Pender and Mr. Alfred Seymour have filled up the two death vacancies at Totnes; Mr. H. Robertson now sits for Shrewsbury; Mr. Alderman Rose, the present Lord Mayor, has won Southampton; and Mr. C. W. Wynn has taken the vacant seat for Montgomeryshire. The Hon. W. Monson having been raised to the peerage, a vacancy took place in the representation of Reigate, and a contest ensued between two Liberals—namely, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, formerly member for Lambeth, and Mr. Leveson Gower, the result of which, on the 5th inst., will be found in another part of our Paper.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE CHARIMORPHOSCOPE, an optical instrument invented by Mr. H. Treppass, was exhibited by him in the library of the Royal Institution at a recent Friday evening meeting. This apparatus embodies improvements in the construction and application of the well-known kaleidoscope, the idea of Sir David Brewster, by whom it was perfected in 1817. In the latter, the beautiful forms produced are uncertain and temporary; but in the Charimorphoscope the effects are entirely under the control of the operator, who is thus enabled to produce, in relief, delicate and simple, or gorgeous and elaborate, patterns, as fancy may suggest. Mr. Treppass stated that his instrument may thus be advantageously employed in designing patterns for silks, carpets, architectural mouldings, jewellery, ironwork, &c.

ACTION OF SULPHURIC ACID ON LEAD.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, M. Frémy read a note from Messrs. Calvert and Johnson, of London, which stated that this acid is found to attack pure lead much more actively than impure—an unexpected peculiarity. The reverse of this fact occurs with zinc and nitric acid (aqua fortis), which latter attacks impure zinc much more readily than pure. M. Frémy justly remarked on the importance of the former fact noted by the English chemists, stating that it ought to be borne in mind in the construction of leaden chambers for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

THE OIDIUM, OR VINE DISEASE.—An article on this scourge of the wine-producing countries appears in the new number of the *Transactions of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts*, by its Vice-President, Mr. John Mackay, from which we select a few interesting facts. The term oidium (derived from the Greek, *oon*, an egg, and *eidos*, like) is applied to a fungus, propagated by excessively minute sporules, contained in an oval or egg-shaped seedpod. These, on becoming ripe, burst and cast their small particles to the wind, which are supposed, in this way, or by the wings of insects, to be carried far and near among the vine plants. When the sporules are fixed on the grapes the pips and juice go on swelling, and sometimes the grape becomes partially ripe and coloured; but very soon the fruit bursts, shrivels up, and decays. The disease was first observed at Margate, in 1845, by a gardener named Edward Tucker, hence it is generally termed Oidium Tuckeri. It traversed Kent and the adjoining counties, and was soon found in France and in the Mediterranean. In 1851 it had reached Spain, where it reduced the exportation of wine from 70,000 to 18,000 butts; and in Portugal, a year or two later, the annual product fell from 90,000 to between 18,000 and 19,000 pipes. The disease appeared in Madeira in 1851; and in a few years not only were no grapes produced, but the vines themselves were almost annihilated. Of the many remedies proposed, none has been so effectual as the free application of sublimed sulphur. This has saved the old vine at Hampton Court and many others. But it is manifest that it cannot be used in extensive vineyards. Mr. Forester calculated that the cost of applying sulphur to the vines of Portugal would equal a year's revenue of that kingdom. M. Lazaris, of Athens, is said to have preserved vines by powdering them with a kind of argillaceous clay. It is very gratifying to learn that the disease has very greatly abated on the Continent, and, we hope, will shortly disappear. One good effect has resulted from this calamity—the increased attention given to the health of the plants and to improved methods of its cultivation.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—With reference to these destructive accidents Dr. Joule, at a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, stated his belief that, in nearly every instance, rupture took place simply because the iron, by wear or otherwise, had become unable to withstand the ordinary working pressure. Various hypotheses set up to account for explosions were worse than useless, because they diverted attention from the real source of danger. He believed that one of these hypotheses—that which attributed explosions to the introduction of water into a boiler, the plates of which were heated in consequence of deficiency of water—was quite inadequate to account for the facts; although weak boilers might be exploded at the moment of starting the engine in consequence of the swelling of the water through renewed ebullition throwing hot water over the heated plates. The absolute necessity of employing the hydraulic test periodically had been pointed out so frequently that he considered that the neglect of it was highly criminal.

SNOUT OF THE HOG.—At a meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, U.S., Mr. Wilder described the muscles which move the snout of the hog. The elevator has a very long tendon, and its muscular attachment is very far back, protected by a long ridge, and safe from all ordinary accidents; the depressor, on the contrary, is very short, and attached very near the terminal cartilage; both muscles of the important organ being thus protected from injury. He remarked that, while we consider the long snout of the hog, compared with that of common animals, as a sign of what we know to be his beastly nature, yet the same organ, still further prolonged into the trunk of the elephant, changes its function with the nature of the animal, so as to be capable of executing very various and delicate motions. So that it is not always safe to take a single organ as an index of the nature of the possessor.

OILY MATTERS are produced by the action of acids diluted with water on impure iron. It has been generally supposed that carbon did not play an important part in the production of these compounds. With the view of elucidating this question Mr. Reynolds has examined iron in three different states: 1, pure iron; 2, the same iron calcined in pure carburetted hydrogen; 3, nitrate of iron obtained by the calcination of pure iron in a current of ammoniacal gas. Treating each of these with diluted sulphuric acid, he obtained oily matters from the second only; the other two gave no oily matter whatever. Hence the oil in question is merely a carburetted hydrogen.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

WOOD CHARRED BY STEAM HEAT.—Mr. T. Hyde Hills recently presented to the Royal Institution some charred wood which he stated was found in repairing the case of a tin pan used for pharmaceutical purposes, and heated by steam at a temperature not exceeding 250 deg. Fahr., generally working from 5lb. to 15lb. to the square inch. This fact may probably throw a light on some of the fires not yet accounted for. The charred wood was exhibited at a recent evening meeting of the members of the Royal Institution.

THE PARALLEL ROADS OF GLEN ROY, LOCHABER, have been investigated by Professor Jamieson, of Aberdeen, with the view of determining their place in the history of the glacial period. In a paper read at a recent meeting of the Geological Society he described the general appearance of the roads (which we gave in an Illustration in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 30, 1861, page 301), and gave his reason for considering both the marine hypotheses untenable, and pointing out the evidences in favour of Agassiz's theory of a dam of glacier ice having supported a fresh-water lake. He especially dwelt upon the coincidence between the height of each of the parallel roads and that of a neighbouring watershed, but also remarked upon the objections to a glacial barrier, explaining how it might have shrunk at three successive periods, so as to allow of the formation of the three roads. He then showed that the period of the formation of these roads must either have been posterior to that of the chief submergence of the drift period, or that the sea did not reach them during the submergence; also that it was prior to the formation of the forty-feet raised beach of Argyleshire. He concluded by stating that his examination of Lochaber had led him to infer that the parallel roads are the breaches of ancient fresh-water lakes, which arose from glaciers damming the mouths of the valleys and reversing their drainage, at a date subsequent to that of the great land glaciation of Scotland, owing to a re-extension of the glaciers after the chief submergence of the drift period.

MONSIEUR NIEPCE SAINT-VICTOR'S EXPERIMENTS IN THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF COLOURS.—It is well known that M. Niepce Saint-Victor has for a long time occupied himself with the very interesting subject of the reproduction of colours by photography. Some time since he announced to the scientific world his success in obtaining red, blue, and green; but, at the same time, he confessed that to obtain a yellow tint in combination with others was a matter of extreme difficulty, if not, at that time, practically impossible to him. Of course there was nothing at all surprising in this, as every one knows that yellow is most troublesome even in ordinary photography. A few days since, however, M. Niepce announced to the Academy of Sciences in Paris that he had at last succeeded in reproducing yellow tints by preparing his silver plates in a bath composed of hyperchloride of soda instead of potash, and he produced specimens which are said to hold out great expectation of complete success. He has not yet, however, succeeded in absolutely fixing the colours; they remain perfect so long as the plate is kept in the dark, but soon disappear when exposed to the light. But in this respect, also, M. Niepce has made important progress; for, by the application of gum benjamin as a varnish to the plate, he has managed to retain the colours for three or four days even when exposed to the full glare of a July sun. The recent memoir read before the academy by M. Niepce contains much interesting matter. Amongst other things, he has discovered that all compound colours are decomposed by the heliochromic process. The examples given are highly interesting—for instance, if a natural green, such as that of the emerald, of arsenite of copper, of oxide of chromium, sulphate of nickel, or carbonate of copper, be presented, it is reproduced on the plate; but, if the green be a compound formed, for instance, of chrome yellow and Prussian blue, that of a textile fabric dyed with a mixture of the two latter colours, or that produced on glass in a similar manner, it produces a blue colour in whatever manner it is treated. Moreover, when transparent blue and yellow glasses are used, so as to produce a green, it matters not whether the blue be before or behind or placed between two glasses of the other colour, the effect is invariably the same; no matter how long they are exposed to the light, the product is always blue. An orange effect produced by the combination of red and yellow glasses produces invariably red. A red and blue glass together produce at first a violet, because the plate itself is red; but the result is blue. White paper coloured green by means of the recently-discovered Chinese green, made from the juice of the buckthorn, has but a sluggish action upon the heliochromic plate; but, after a long exposure to the light, a blue-grey is produced; and the same effect is obtained from foliage of a grass-green colour in the camera; but bluish green foliage, such as that of the leaves of the dahlia, produces a tint that is almost positive blue. The eye of a peacock's feather is well rendered in the camera, the tints appearing to vary between blue and green. Apart from photographic purposes, the experiments of M. Niepce Saint-Victor promise to be of considerable assistance in the study of the solar spectrum, for it is evident that his attempts to fix the colours of nature on a heliochromic plate go far to confirm the new theory which recognises the existence, not of three, but of seven primitive colours—namely, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red. The actual value of M. Niepce's discoveries, in an artistic point of view, cannot be calculated until the results are placed before the world in a practical form; but the interest which they possess for the artist as well as the man of science is undeniably great.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND'S second lecture (on Thursday, the 29th ult.) was specially devoted to the consideration of the relation between the exertion of chemical affinity and heat. He stated that the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a body through a given number of degrees (e.g. from 32 deg. to 212 deg.) is termed the "specific heat" of that body, and that an atom of each solid element requires the same quantity of heat to raise its temperature through the same number of degrees. Hence, at any given temperature, the amount of heat force associated with each solid elementary atom is the same; but the proportion this force evolved during chemical combination differs in each element (which was shown experimentally in the case of heated balls of lead and iron placed on cakes of wax; the iron dissolving more wax than the lead). It was stated that the greater the amount of heat evolved during combination, the more difficult is the compound to decompose; and it was shown that even when atoms of the same kind are combined heat is liberated. This occurs, also, whenever alcohol and water are mixed, when paper is moistened, &c. Weight for weight, hydrogen gas gives four and a half times as much heat as carbon, but when carbon was burnt in oxygen it emitted heat three times as intense as that evolved by the hydrogen. Coal gives out more heat, but of less intensity, than coke or charcoal. Greater intensity of heat was attained by burning a body in oxygen, and by treating the air supplied to the burning body. Several illustrations were given of the dynamical theory of heat, in reference to the main subject of the lecture. It was stated that the heat force associated with the atoms of matter exists as molecular motion. When two or more atoms unite or come into collision a certain amount of this motion is destroyed and takes the form of heat. The greater the amplitude of the molecular motion of two bodies, in so-called contact with each other, the more imminent is the collision of their atoms. An augmentation of temperature increases the amplitude of this molecular motion, hence heat usually promotes chemical combination. These principles were illustrated by experiments, for the details of which we have no space. In some cases the molecular motion of two bodies, at ordinary temperatures, is sufficient to bring them into collision; hence what is termed "spontaneous combustion" (e.g., phosphorus burns in air, potassium in water, &c.). In regard to the spontaneous combustion of the human body, Professor Frankland showed that it was a physical impossibility, on account of the large amount of water in its constitution. Gun-cotton, one of the most inflammable substances known, will not ignite when moistened with water. Professor Frankland will give the evening discourse on Friday next; his subject, "Artificial Illumination."

CARDINAL WISEMAN gave the Friday evening discourse, on Jan. 30, "On the Points of Contact between Science and Art" in especial relation to Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Art and science, he remarked, must in our great museums, and their cultivation for their mutual benefit must go hand in hand. Leonardo da Vinci was the first great artist who possessed scientific knowledge, having published thirteen folio volumes on the subject. In later times no one had done so much for the united study of science and art as the late lamented Prince; it appeared to be a great object of his life—a means of advancing the prosperity of the empire. Painting is essentially connected with the science of perspective. Of this latter the Assyrians and Egyptians appear to have been totally ignorant. In mediæval times great painters, such as Giotto and Van Eyck, represented objects at different distances correctly, through the observation of Nature alone; and it was not till the publication of the "Jesuits' Perspective" in 1642, succeeded by the work of Brook Taylor in 1716, that the present rules of perspective, now so universally received, were established. Sculpture is united intimately with mathematics and anatomy. The construction of the human frame was stated to be founded on the principle of harmony, and the curves in it were compared to the elliptic orbits in which the planets move. The ancients studied the human form as it appeared in the games and sanguinary fights of the gladiators; modern sculptors have the advantage of studying in the anatomical schools. Architecture is an art most intimately connected with natural philosophy and mathematics. Among other illustrations of this the Cardinal referred to the scientific methods adopted by Boscovich and others to sustain the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, when pure architects were unable to cope with the difficulty. Boscovich, as it were, actually weighed the dome, and thus calculated the strength required in the iron girders which were put up to help to sustain it. The Cardinal referred to the lamentable disintegration of the stone of the Palace at Westminster as an instance of the urgent need of availing ourselves of scientific knowledge in our great architectural works, and also referred to the colours on old pictures as being more lasting than those seen on modern ones. The Cardinal's discourse was illustrated by several anecdotes and episodes, and lasted nearly two hours. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., V.P., was in the chair.

Mr. W. S. SAVORY, F.R.S., gave his second lecture "On Life and Death" on Saturday, the 31st ult. He defined the essential features of life, when reduced to its simplest terms, as a state of dynamic equilibrium—a continual succession of waste and repair; the former being the consequence of every act of mind or body, the latter the result of the various processes of nutrition carried on during repose. In a human body weighing 140lb. about a ton of various matters, solid, liquid, and gaseous, are received and assimilated during a year; yet the body appears exactly the same. Some organs, however, such as the teeth and hair, have a limited existence. This may be compared to the metamorphoses of insects. Life is maintained in a normal state when demand and supply are perfectly adjusted, consumption being ever proportional to the total energy exercised. A seed of a plant is in a state of dormant vitality, which the hibernation of certain animals closely resembles. The blood which we have in three stages or conditions—that of to-day in its perfect state, that of yesterday in its used state, and that of to-morrow in its preparatory stage—is the important agent in the nutrition or repair of wasted tissues. Its great organ, the heart, has also its due periods of work and rest or repair. The same is the case with the organs of respiration. In health an increased demand for power meets with increased supply. Hence the large size of the muscles of the arm of a blacksmith, and the greater development of the brain when the mental power is raised by education. The mutual sympathy existing between all the organs of the body is maintained by means of the blood; and the nervous system, and by the action of the nerves on the bloodvessels the varied phenomena of the countenance (pallor, blushing, &c.) are produced. In conclusion, Mr. Savory proposed to reduce the seven ages of man to three:—Growth or development, when supply of nutrition to the tissues exceeds the demand; maturity, when the two are balanced; and decline, when supply falls short of the demand, and decay ensues.

Despatches received at the Foreign Office narrate the loss of the ship Martha and Emily on a shoal near the island of Formosa, when the captain was shot by the natives, the rest of the crew captured or driven ashore, and the ship thoroughly plundered. The account was forwarded by the chief officer of the ship, who, with the other English officers, were taken prisoners and sentenced to death; but, through the intervention of the Chinese supercargo, they managed to effect their escape and reach Formosa, where they were kindly received by the mandarin. The officer reports that another English vessel had been wrecked, and that the crew were detained prisoners. Most of the Martha and Emily's crew were Malays.

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"CARDINAL WOLSEY AT LEICESTER ABBEY." BY C. W. COPE, R.A.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"THE LONG SERMON." PAINTED BY T. ROBERTS.

IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.

HERE is a painter rather fond, we suspect, of preaching—or, rather, counter-preaching. Not long since Mr. Roberts preached, and very courageously and eloquently too, against those tiresome and savage expounders of æsthetics 'yclept art-critics (though we, of course, did not feel the application of his discourse); and now this is not the first time he has held forth to the preachers themselves—the preachers *par excellence*—who, by-the-way, sometimes tax our patience almost as severely as even the art-critics. But our painter sets the example of delivering on this occasion a very *short* sermon, and only touches on one or two of the many bearings of his text. His text being a "long sermon," he shows its effect on little more than one pew, instead of on a large part of a whole congregation. Brevity, they say, is the soul of wit, if not of preaching; and may his homily, in virtue of its shortness, have the more pointed and salutary effect!

Mr. Roberts has, moreover, the peculiarity of preaching rather humorously, like certain popular preachers of the present day, who, in their humility, enliven with a little jocularity what they seem to think might otherwise be tedious or unattractive. But assuredly the artist's sardonic mirth is as well-meant and acceptable in his short sermon; as a long sermon from the pulpit, however good the intention, and whether wise or witty, or both or neither, is sometimes unacceptable to poor human nature. It will be observed that the painter restrains himself from direct allusion to the worthy but mistaken pastor who inflicts "the long sermon." We are in the position of many others in those high, old-fashioned, square pews who have not that invaluable aid to keeping up the attention—to wit, the power of fixing a resolute gaze upon the movements and gestures of the minister. We are left to imagine the monotonous voice,—gradually subsiding with our relaxing attention into a long, dull, soporific cadence, rising and falling, gently swaying to and fro, cradling us, as it were, to sleep, and, finally, sinking with our parting consciousness into a pleasant, soothing, far-off "dronsing, like the hum of many bees," till, in fact—O shame and terror!—we suddenly find our noses in our bosoms; detect ourselves, perhaps, even audibly asleep; and start, dreaming we are falling from the church-steeple, as, awoke by some friendly (or unfriendly?) hand, we suddenly rein in our nodding head, or else turn expecting to see one of the messengers sent by Sir Roger de Coverley to arouse the sleepers whose snoring distured the congregation.

Before coming to the foreground, where the painter rests the chief force of his argument, we must glance at one or two of the incidental allusions in his discourse. There is that bald pate, for instance,

"THE LONG SERMON," BY T. ROBERTS, IN THE WINTER GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

now seen just over the edge of the pew: we wonder how many times it has ducked under and jumped to the surface again, like a large pumpkin suddenly thrust under water. The bonnets do not do so, of course, because they are thinking too much of themselves. Then look what a row of blank, stolid, poor, helpless dummies there is up in yonder gallery. As for the clerk and his sternly folded arms—well we will not say what we *have* thought of him while in vain seeking to escape from his remorseless eye. And now, who can blame that poor child, although from his seeming to have been long slipping slowly through his clothes, the painter tells us cleverly that his sleep has been neither short nor light? No doubt the child did its very utmost to be "good." Who can blame even his poor old nurse or mother from letting him go to sleep in her arms; although she should not have subsided also into the arms of that heathen god of sleep? But, you see, if she had not been guilty of this wickedness, Mr. Roberts could not have given us such an amusing study of the old wrinkled sleeping face so full of latent goodness, and those thin lips leaving the straight breathing slit, just like the hole in the poor-box.

Sydney Smith says that long-winded preachers seem to believe that, if sin is to be taken from man's breast, it must be as Eve was from Adam—by casting him into a deep sleep. But these long sermons have assuredly a very serious as well as a comic side; and either Mr. Punch's or some other "extinguisher" should be let down upon some of those very long pulpit lights. Do not long sermons drive many from hearing the Word altogether? Have not the seeds of fatal disease been sown in the long hours passed in that icy-cold and draughty stone church? Have not some of the poor children, who, after being exhausted in a Sunday-school, are placed, without being permitted to sleep like this little fellow, up in those hard-seated galleries for other long hours, been brought to dread the name of a church? Such questions are surely deserving of consideration, and our motive in asking them cannot possibly be misunderstood.

"CARDINAL WOLSEY AT LEICESTER ABBEY."

PAINTED BY C. W. COPE, R.A.

THE subject of this noble historical picture is a theme whish has taxed to the utmost the powers of Shakspeare himself. But even Shakspeare's dramatic description is hardly more pathetic than the simple and deeply-interesting narrative of Cavendish, the Cardinal's gentleman usher—the Cavendish who, afterwards rewarded by Henry VIII. for his fidelity to his master, laid the foundation of the ducal house of Devonshire. Galt, in his "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," curtailed to an injudicious extent the last scenes in the Cardinal's life, but this omission has been rectified in Mr. Bogue's edition of the biography by large quotations from the early author. Cavendish says that Wolsey was seized with fever and dysentery while awaiting the King's further pleasure at Sheffield Park, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, whither he had been brought from Cawood Castle, one of the residences of the archiepiscopate of York (to which the King had restored him after his first disgrace), and where the Earl of Northumberland had arrested him. In a greatly reduced condition, Wolsey was found at Sheffield Park by Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower, who, with twenty Yeomen of the Guards that had formerly been in his own service, came to convey him to London. Sir William on his knees assured him, in the King's name, of his Majesty's unbroken friendship, adding that it was not necessary for him to make more haste in the journey than suited his health and convenience. The Cardinal thought, however, that delay might be regarded as evidence of conscious guilt, and anxiously proceeded forward; but, although he travelled slowly, his illness was increased by the fatigue of riding a mule, and he rapidly grew weaker till, the third day after his departure, the cavalcade approached the monastery of Leicester, at the door of which the Abbot and friars, apprised of his coming, received him with all honour. When about to ascend the steps he said, "I am come to lay my bones among you." The presentiment was verified. He died there three days later, and was buried in the church of Leicester.

There is nothing further needed to identify the various personages in our Picture—the fainting Cardinal supported by pages, the Abbot, the kneeling Cavendish, the mounted Sir William Kingston (Constable of the Tower and Captain of the Guard). And we are glad to place before our readers an Engraving of one of Mr. Cope's finest, though perhaps least known works. The picture has, however, all the admirable qualities of Mr. Cope's best-known efforts in oil and fresco, and was the result of a private commission from the late Prince Consort, given upon the artist's great successes in the Westminster Hall competitions of 1843-4-5.

Notwithstanding that the picture would have appealed eloquently enough without our effort to recall the historical data for the representation, no description of it would assuredly be complete which did not contain a reference to the passages in Shakespeare's "King Henry VIII." describing Wolsey's death and character, and which probably suggested the subject of this picture in the first instance. W

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allude to act iv., scene 2, of the drama—the relation to the dying Queen Katharine by her faithful usher, Griffith, of the end of the great Cardinal, and, as the Queen thought, her greatest enemy, with the comments of both thereon. Griffith finished the account of the manner of his death, saying—

He gave his honours to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace.
Kath. So may he rest; his faults lie gently on him!
Yet thus far, Griffith, give me leave to speak him,
And yet with charity,—He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with Princes; one, that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom: simony was fair play;
His own opinion was his law: I'the presence
He would say untruths; and be ever double
Both in his words and meaning: He was never,
But where he meant to ruin, pitiful:
His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he is now, nothing.
Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy ill example.
Grif. Noble madam,
Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues
We write in water. May it please your highness
To hear me speak his good now?
Kath. Yes, good Griffith;
I were malicious else.
Grif. This Cardinal,
Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashion'd to much honour from his cradle.
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading:
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;
But, to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
And though he were unsatisfied in getting
(Which was a sin), yet in bestowing, madam,
He was most princely: Ever witness for him
Those twins of learning that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford! one of which fell with him,
Unwilling to outlive the good that did it;
The other, though unfinish'd, yet so famous,
So excellent in art, and still so rising,
That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.
His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little:
And, to add greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he died, fearing God.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition, unlike most others, is always undergoing changes, receiving additions, and suffering losses. Since we reviewed it on the opening of the gallery, 120, Pall-mall, many pictures have been removed and replaced. Among the new arrivals are several works of interest and merit. First let us mention a picture by M. Edouard Frère, which is a favourable example of the naïve truthfulness and refined execution of this charming painter. Never has the old proverb, *ars est celare artem*, been more strikingly illustrated than in M. Frère's works. Here are nothing more than two little children, who have taken from off a neighbouring stove, or dresser, one of the articles of a *batterie de cuisine*, which we might call a saucepan, but is, we believe, more properly a *bain Marie* pan—i.e., a copper pan with a polished exterior only placed on a stove; and they are now engaged in the not very nice, but perfectly natural, employment of endeavouring to extract from the interior the remains of some savoury sauce or sweet confection. Literally though vulgarly speaking, they are taking "pot-luck." The pretty little girl plants the pan firmly in her lap, and drives the spoon vigorously round the inside junction of its sides and bottom, while her little chubby-cheeked brother looks on with open and eagerly-expectant mouth. There is nothing more in the representation, and the execution (though everything is perfectly painted) would never force itself upon the attention; yet this is a picture of such rare truth to nature and purity of style that it might be studied with advantage by many of our over-clever painters of similar subjects. By Mr. Thom, a pupil of Frère's, there are two child-life subjects, entitled "Summer" and "Winter," which have caught the manner and some of the spirit of the master. Mr. Hook contributes "Arming the Chevalier Bayard," one of those pictures, Venetian in colour and treatment, which marked the first part of the painter's career, before he betook himself to his native fields and seaside. This is a graceful, artistic work; and, although many will approve the painter's later choice, we cannot help regretting, in looking at it, that nearly all our art should seem to tend to the mere recording of the simplest facts of nature and life. Must we be always told that in our English hearts and heads there is little instinct of admiration for the nobler renderings on canvas of fancy, poetry, history, and religion? Mrs. E. M. Ward's touching and powerfully-painted picture of the widowed grief of Queen Henrietta Maria (exhibited at the Royal Academy last year) has been recently placed here. Mr. Calderon's Normandy matelot scene, "Le Secret des Amoureux," —with, apparently, improvements—is also re-exhibited. A head of a "Spanish Girl," by Mr. Burgess, is more of the natural and less of the conventional Iberian type than usual. Mr. T. F. Dicksee has sent three or four works since we reviewed his "Morning" and "Evening." Of these the title of "Cleopatra" is a mistake: it is neither classical nor Egyptian; but the picture of a beauty of the last century complacently surveying herself in the glass is very pretty. These two paintings seem to prove that, although we must not expect to find Mr. Dicksee in the highest walks of art, his elegance and grace are always unfailing. Among other late additions are a view of Ben Venue and part of the Trossachs by Mr. Creswick, and a landscape by Mr. Hulme. By Mr. Long, a promising painter, who follows in the steps of Mr. Phillip, there is a picture bearing the alliterative Spanish title, "Pecados e Pecadillos," and representing a man kneeling before the door of the confessional box, which, as may be seen in Spain, is invitingly open to all; but averting his remorseful face from the good padre. In the workings of the hard features we read the reluctance to confess some great crime. At the side of the confessional stands a poor young girl waiting her turn, telling the beads of her rosary, and also looking penitent, but without the guilty writhings of the man. It is not difficult to decide to whom we must impute the "sins" and the "sinlets"—to coin a word for *pecadillos*. The execution is creditable, though reminding us too much of Mr. Phillip's later manner, in which technical effects of colour and handling become too exclusively paramount. Mr. Roberts, besides the recently placed "Long Sermon," engraved and described elsewhere, has a new picture, "The Stolen Kiss," very carefully and well painted, saving only a certain enamelled hardness, which too often diminishes the entire satisfaction we should derive from his well-intentioned and otherwise meritorious works.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

The publications of the Arundel Society for the current year (nominally for 1862) have appeared earlier than usual. The copies of mediæval frescoes just issued to subscribers comprise five chromo-lithographs by Messrs. Storch and Kramer, in continuation of the series from the frescoes, so memorable in the history of art, of the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmelite church at Florence. The frescoes of the Brancacci Chapel were begun by Masolino di Panicale, continued by Masaccio, and completed by Filippino Lippi. They not only exhibited the great technical advances made by Masaccio, one of the great landmarks in the history of early Italian painting; but they compendiously and most instructively illustrate the state of art exactly midway between its first liberation from Byzantine bondage by Cimabue and Giotto, and its perfect enfranchisement and culmination with Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael. The present instalment from this most important series includes—"The Raising of Petronilla by Masolino;" a head from the same, on the scale and in exact imitation of the original; "St. Peter Delivered from Prison" and "St. Peter in Prison Visited by St. Paul," both by Filippino Lippi; and another large head from the last subject. It is well known that the figure of St. Peter in Filippino's fresco of that saint visiting St. Paul was borrowed almost exactly by Raphael for his cartoon "Paul Preaching at Athens." The outlines traced from the ancient works usually forming part of the annual issue are this year replaced by a copperplate engraving, by Herr Schäffer, of a drawing by M. Kupelwieser, after Fra Angelico's "Distribution of Alms by St. Stephen." This is in continuation of the series from the frescoes by the good Fiesole in the Chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican, which are only second in interest and importance to the works by Fra Angelico in his beloved Convent of S. Marco, at Florence. We think the society has done well in replacing tracing by engraving. The latter method of reproduction is much more likely to preserve the artistic feeling of the originals, and will probably be found as rigidly faithful as the mindless mechanical process, with its inevitable imperfections of transcription. Another engraving from this series is announced as "in preparation," together with five more chromolithographs from the Brancacci Chapel. Among the "occasional publications" shortly to appear are two important works by Benozzo Gozzoli, the "Death of Sta. Monica" and "St. Augustine Preaching;" and a noble work by Francia. We are glad to learn that the labours of this society in endeavouring to preserve the best records of the many pure and beautiful productions of early Italian art so rapidly hastening to decay are becoming every year more widely appreciated and supported. In the society's rooms, New Bond-street, besides the original drawings for the important works we have named, and all the earlier publications, may be seen very admirable water-colour drawings from the following works proposed for publication—viz., four famous frescoes by Luini at Sorrono: "The Presentation in the Temple," "The Nativity," "The Marriage of the Virgin," and "The Dispute in the Temple;" three of the frescoes in S. Marco, by Fra Angelico, to which we have already alluded, "The Salutation," "The Virgin and Child, with various Saints," and "The Crowning of the Virgin;" and, lastly, a curious fresco by Filippo Lippi, at Prato, perhaps the most remarkable work of the elder Lippi. This society has been active in another direction. It has published a series of illuminated "large letters" from the famous choral service books of Siena and Florence, and a reproduction in plaster, by the Cheverton process, from a marble in the Elgin Collection, of one of the horse's heads by Phidias, in the eastern pediment of the Parthenon.

We announced last week that Mr. Frith, R.A., had received her Majesty's commands to paint an elaborate picture of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales. In the first instance, we understand, the Queen contemplated requiring from the painter a picture of the leading episode of the marriage merely, with the principal personages assisting. But the artist, with a commendable regard for the importance of the occasion and his own reputation, submitted that a more comprehensive representation—treating the subject with the completeness so remarkable in his "Railway Station" and "Derby Day" pictures—might be more desirable and acceptable (which it doubtless will be to the whole nation), and her Majesty instantly and most graciously adopted the painter's views, at the same time approving of his terms viz., 3000 guineas. For a work of the elaborate character proposed this sum is not too much, since he has now in hand a commission to paint three pictures of similar scale for 10,000 guineas. These are the facts of the case; yet a rumour has been circulated by the *Art-Journal* to the effect that the "terms" of Mr. Frith were declined, coupling with this mistake a perfectly unjustifiable aspersion on the motives of the painter. The rumoured statement has been indignantly contradicted by Mr. Frith in the *Times*, and we may assure the public that there has been nothing "derogatory to British artists and British art" in the transaction; but quite the reverse.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the present position of the Royal Academy in relation to the fine arts and into the circumstances and conditions under which it occupies a portion of the National Gallery, and to suggest such measures as may be required to render it more useful in promoting art and in improving and developing public taste. The following are the Commissioners named:—Earl Stanhope, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Elcho, Sir Edmund Head; William Stirling, Esq.; Henry Danby Seymour, Esq.; and Henry Reeve, Esq. We trust that this is, at last, the "beginning of the end"—the removal of the Royal Academy from the rooms so urgently needed for the display of our growing national collection, and a thorough remodelling and regeneration of that semi-public semi-private institution, the Royal Academy.

The private view of the exhibition of the British Institution takes place to-day (the 7th), and it will be opened to the public on Monday. A detailed notice of the exhibition will appear in our next Number.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave its first concert of this season at St. James's Hall on the evening of the 28th of January. Notwithstanding its youth this society has had what may really be called a gigantic growth. It has fifteen hundred members, divided into two classes, fellows and associates, and including a great number of the most eminent members of the musical profession, besides distinguished amateurs. In addition to these it has a constantly-increasing body of subscribers, so that it followed as a necessary consequence that on the above-mentioned evening the spacious hall was crowded to the doors. The Musical Society of London was founded as a rival to the Philharmonic. At that time it was a good deal the fashion among a party of musicians and musical critics to censure the management of the old society as falling short of the requirements of the age—as following an antiquated routine—and as deficient in the duties of producing new works and encouraging the efforts of rising (and especially native) talent. The new society was formed with the declared object of supplying these desiderata, and it has grown and thriven as we have already shown. But it is somewhat remarkable that its continued prosperity has been caused not by its making good its originally-professed intentions, but by having in a great measure abandoned them. Its managers found as they went on that the public desired to hear, above all, the works of the great standard masters, and did not approve of setting aside Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, to make room for new productions of untried composers, whether native or foreign. Accordingly, the society has gradually departed more and more from its original plan, till there is now scarcely any perceptible difference between its concerts and those of its elder sister. The Philharmonic Society has continued to follow the even tenor of its way, and the Musical Society of London has been content to slide by degrees into the old track. In proof of this it is sufficient to transcribe the programme of the concert of last week:—

PART THE FIRST.

Overture (Der Alchymist)	Spohr.
Aria, "Dalla sua pace," Signor Giuglini (Don Giovanni)	Mozart.
Concerto in A flat, pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard	Hummel.
Scena, "At length I am alone!" Mdlle. Parepa (Bertha)	Henry Smart.
Overture (The Naïades)	Sterndale Bennett.

PART THE SECOND.

Symphony in F, No. 8, Op. 93	Beethoven.
Duetto, "Bella divina," Mdlle. Parepa and Signor Giuglini (Gli Ugonotti)	Meyerbeer.
Overture (The Merry Wives of Windsor)	Nicolai.

Every musical reader will see at once that this was just such a concert as those which the Philharmonic Society have been giving for these fifty years; and that the programme (with one not very important exception) does not contain anything that has not been rendered familiar to the Philharmonic subscribers. The quality of the performances is similar at both. The Musical Society of London has the larger orchestra, because St. James's Hall is the larger locality. But both include the élite of our instrumental performers; their respective conductors, Dr. Sterndale Bennett and Mr. Alfred Mellon, are (in that capacity, at least) of equal ability; and their execution of the orchestral works of the great masters is equally complete and excellent. That the co-existence of these two great societies is not injurious to either is proved by their continued prosperity; a gratifying fact, which shows that the constantly-increasing musical population of our vast metropolis affords "ample room and verge enough" for both. The chief object of attraction presented by this concert evidently was Arabella Goddard, whose reappearance, after an absence of almost twelve months from our London concert-rooms, was hailed with acclamations of joy and welcome which must have been equally gratifying to the fair pianist as they were well deserved. To say that her execution of Hummel's fine concerto was faultless is saying nothing; for Arabella Goddard is incapable of committing a fault; but we may say that in the highest qualities of an artist—in exquisite finish and purity of style, in grace, refinement, and expression—she showed herself to be (if possible) greater than ever. Giuglini sang as beautifully as usual, but failed somehow to make his usual impression on the audience. Miss Parepa, now our greatest concert-singer, exerted all her powers and obtained the most brilliant success. Altogether this concert was an auspicious "inauguration" of the fifth season of the Musical Society of London.

At the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week, Arabella Goddard (as she had been at the concert of the Musical Society of London) was the great object of interest. Nowhere has her long absence created so great a blank as at the Monday Popular Concerts, to the success of which her efforts have so greatly contributed; and her welcome was proportionately warm. She played two pieces—Mendelssohn's sonata in E major, for the pianoforte solo, and Dussek's sonata in B flat, for the piano and violin, in which she was accompanied, in a most masterly manner, by Sainton. The concert, in all respects, was excellent. It included Mozart's beautiful quintet in A major, for the clarinet, two violins, viola, and violoncello, of which the leading part was exquisitely played by Mr. Lazarus; and Haydn's celebrated quartet which contains the variations on the Austrian hymn, "God Preserve the Emperor." Piatti, moreover, played, in his usual exquisite manner, a sonata for the violoncello, by the great, but now neglected, composer, Boccherini, which was enthusiastically applauded. The singers were Mdme. Florence Lancia and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. The former lady sang an aria from Mozart's "Idomeneo," and Schubert's song, "Le Berger sur la Montagne," accompanied on the clarinet by Mr. Lazarus: the latter sang (for the second time at these concerts) Glinka's pathetic song, "The Orphan," and Henry Smart's pretty ballad, "Singing through the rain." Both of them sang admirably, and were duly applauded. It is hardly necessary to say that the hall was crowded, for that never fails to be the case at the Monday Popular Concerts.

The POPULAR CONCERTS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC established at Paris in imitation of our Monday Popular Concerts continue to be carried on with great success under the direction of M. Pasdeloup. They differ from our concerts in having a full orchestra. At the concert of Sunday week the programme included Beethoven's symphony in D, Mendelssohn's (Scotch) symphony in A minor, the overture to "Guillaume Tell," and Weber's "Concert-Stück," played by the celebrated Mdme. Pleyel. All these classical pieces were admirably executed, and enthusiastically applauded by a crowded assemblage.

Mr. KENNEDY'S Entertainment of Scottish Song, in the Dudley Gallery, continues to be given with greater and greater success. During the last two weeks his programme has wholly consisted of songs selected from the works of Burns, and, in addition, he has recited that marvellous combination of Scottish humour and German diablerie, the famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter." Kennedy's countrymen flock to hear him in eager and delighted crowds; but it is not by any means to them that his audiences are confined; for we "Southrons" are not insensible either to the charms of northern melody or to the raciness of northern character and manners which Mr. Kennedy so graphically paints.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Saturday a new piece was produced. It is entitled "The Merry Widow," and is in two acts. The French drama from which it is adapted is entitled "Jeannie qui pleure et Jeannie qui rit:" and, indeed, in this adaptation there is a second widow, who is as melancholy as the first is merry. The grief of the latter is an exaggerated assumption, in order to gain the world's opinion and, if possible, to effect a new marriage. The mirth of the heroine is equally assumed, but for a different and less selfish purpose. She fears to let the blind old mother of her late husband know of his death, lest the sudden shock should prove fatal to her, owing to her weakness, age, and deep affection. The husband, Charles Mildmay, was a Colonel in India, supposed to have been slain at the head of his regiment, but who is really living, and has indeed been made a General. To satisfy his mother, his wife pretends to read a letter from him to her every mail; and in this incident the most pathetic scenes of the piece have their peculiar force. Miss Herbert, who supports the character of Mrs. Charles Mildmay, is very effective in such situations, and the drama is much indebted for its success to her excellent acting. At the conclusion a real letter arrives announcing that her husband has been made a General. Now she can fully indulge the feelings she has so long suppressed. Overhearing the conversation on the latter, she rapturously exclaims, "He lives!" The curtain immediately falls on the happy group, leaving the audience to imagine the rest. The piece has been adapted by Mr. Leicester Buckingham with much skill, and is likely to prove attractive. Its resemblance to Mdme. Emile Girardin's "La Joie fait peur" is very striking.

The *Newfoundlander* learns on good authority that by the last mail a despatch was received from the Colonial Minister deciding the question of sessional pay to the legislative councillors in favour of the claim urged by that body.

The Queen has appointed Henry Colley Grattan, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe; Ronald Ferguson Thomson, Oriental Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at that Court; William John Dickson, Esq., a Second Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service employed in her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Oriental Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at that Court. The Queen has approved of M. Casare Augusto Marani as Consul at Dublin for the King of Italy; and of M. Timoteo O'Brien as Consul at Dublin for the Argentine Republic.

A splendid prize has just been picked up by the captain and crew of the Annie Vernon, a steamer trading between Newport, Monmouthshire, and other ports. While on her voyage off Holyhead she fell in with a large East Indiaman, which had been abandoned, took her in tow, and brought her in safety to the Mumbles, Mr. Jackson, chief mate, being placed on board to take possession. She was laden with teakwood and rice, and the cargo alone is valued at £70,000. The salvage will consequently yield to the captain such a sum as will enable him to retire, and the other officers and men will each have a handsome share. The vessel is supposed to have been deserted by her crew during the fearful gales at the commencement of the week.

A dispute between England and Brazil, which rendered necessary a naval "demonstration," has been terminated almost as soon as commenced. The British Envoy at Rio de Janeiro demanded compensation for the "unlawful appropriation" of the cargoes of some wrecked English vessels and satisfaction for the imprisonment of three English officers. The Brazilian Ministry refused to accede to these demands, and the British Admiral then seized five Brazilian merchant-vessels. This measure induced the Imperial Government to reconsider its determination, and the result was that Brazil has agreed to pay an indemnity for the cargoes and to refer to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians the question whether satisfaction is due for the imprisonment of the officers.

The Danish landholders, among other costly gifts to Princess Alexandra on the occasion of her marriage, will present her with a marble statue by Jerichau, the subject being our first parents before the Fall. Eve, suddenly sprung into being, is gazing wistfully on Adam, who sits on the earth, and on whose left arm she is reposing. The *Danmark* states that as a State wedding gift the Princess is to receive 100,000 Danish dollars, of which about 21,000 will be asked at the hands of Holstein, while the rest will be paid by the Danish realm.——We read in the *Danmark* of Copenhagen,—"The German Court-painter Lauchert, who was dispatched to this city to take the portrait of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, has now completed his work. She has been taken both *en face* and *en profil*. They will probably be exhibited here for a few days before they are sent to the place of their destination."

From the *Newspaper Press Directory for* 1863 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1206 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 239; provinces, 639; total, 878; Wales, 37; Scotland, 142; Ireland, 134; British Isles, 15. Of these there are 46 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 9 in Scotland, 14 in Ireland, and 2 in the British Isles. And these may be particularised:—England—Birmingham, 2; Bristol 2; Hull, 3; Leeds, 1; Liverpool, 5; London, 21; Manchester, 2; Newcastle, 3; Nottingham, 2; Plymouth, 2; Sheffield, 1; Shields, 1; Sunderland, 1. Wales—Swansea, 1. Scotland—Dundee, 2; Edinburgh, 4; Glasgow 3. Ireland—Belfast, 2; Cork, 4; Dublin, 8. Channel Islands—Jersey, 2. On reference to the edition for 1861 of this useful directory we find that there were established and circulated in that year 1102 papers, showing that a considerable impulse has been given to every description of newspaper enterprise. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 527, of which no less than 217 are of a decidedly religious character. Among these the Church of England has its special organs; and the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities are fully represented in this branch of literature."

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LITERATURE.

THAT literary shelf which must nowadays be set apart for the reception of novels has lately received three very notable additions to its contents. After running—as the modern manner is—an uncertain and fitful career in the pages of serials of more or less pretensions, Mr. Wilkie Collins's *No Name* (Sampson Low and Co.) and Miss Braddon's *Lady Audley's Secret* and *Aurora Floyd* (Tinsley Brothers) have come before the public in a more recognised and appreciable because concentrated shape. It is understood that these several productions have been, or rather are, amongst the greatest, if not *the* greatest, successes—in the publisher's sense of the term—that have occurred for many a long age, in the case of Miss Braddon's two works new editions following each other with unexampled rapidity. In truth, this lady author has sprung into an eminence amongst the literary class to which she belongs with a suddenness and brilliancy which are nearly unexampled, at least since the days of Scott, or the case of the early numbers of "The Pickwick Papers," which one remembers as running a race of popularity with a single issue of "Murphy's Weather Almanack." As between Miss Braddon and Mr. Wilkie Collins there is one feature in common, so far as the present work of the latter (which is all we have to do with now) is concerned, and that is that the interest of their stories turns on the fortunes and characters of heroines; and in the instances of all three of the works before us the ladies, though endowed with all the necessary requisites of personal beauty and mental capacities, in two of them at least almost rising to the height of genius, have been placed by the authors in circumstances and caused so to conduct themselves in those trials and difficulties to which heroines must from the necessities of their positions encounter as to repel the sympathies of readers; at least till the period of punishment has been sufficiently extended, and the penitential epoch has arrived. If they are sinned against they are not denied the benefit of being allowed to sin, although, of course, from a retributive point of view. In short, very vigorous efforts have been made in these three tales to get rid of those faultless monsters (we use the word in its purely philological sense) in white muslin, whose sorrows and disappointments are in exact proportion to their qualities of meekness, patience, and endurance, who have suffered time out of mind through three volumes to be made happy at last by the very doubtful process of getting married. The three beautiful ladies whose adventures have been thrilling the novel-reading public of late are no puny specimens of the heroine class, but women of the times, who contrive to know life at an early age, and who are endowed with that sort of courage and self-reliance which in men we are accustomed to call pluck, and who as nearly as possible fight through their inevitable troubles singlehanded. In the case of Miss Braddon's creations, so far from marriage being the be-all and end-all of their career, it is mainly in one case and altogether in the other as married women that their lives are presented to the reader; and in truth they both have more than their due share of that which is generally the reward of all the virtues; for they both happen to be in the condition for a great part of their lives to be endowed with two husbands at once. Mr. Collins, although he does in a manner adhere to the conventional blessedness which comes in at the end of most third volumes, yet marries his heroine for the first time in the middle of his tale. So far as this event is concerned it has something akin to that which we conceive to be the implied philosophy of Miss Braddon—namely, that the real tragedy of a woman's life, if it is to be tragic at all, begins only when she becomes a wife; and perhaps one of her chief excellences is the skill and power which she exhibits in eliciting out of the events of the every-day existence of our own time those elements of tragic interest which it is with some reason affirmed are as surely present to human beings now, although the form of their development may be different, as they were in the days when Æschylus and Shakspeare respectively wrote. We have seen attempts to realise this theory on the stage, through the medium of a five-act play, where the result was a failure, owing to the want of skill in adapting the machinery of the drama to the subject-matter. In Miss Braddon's pages the theory is, as we think, successfully worked out. Nothing can be more dissonant and unlike than the styles of the authoress and author whose recent works we have grouped together for examination. That of Mr. Wilkie Collins is as measured and exact, both as regards his ordinary narrative, as the epistolary episodes which he is rather prone to introduce, as if every sentence had been composed under the most able literary and legal advice, and carefully examined and settled by counsel afterwards. On the other hand, in "Aurora Floyd" Miss Braddon writes with a fulness, a freedom, extending to a not unfrequent use of phraseology which, however, is too common to the talk of both sexes in our day, to render her amenable to any criticism on the score of want of ladylike reticence, which are accompanied by a copious command of language and a faculty of bringing out a thought in the exact way in which it is likely to be made impressive to the reader; and thus you are carried along the course of the story with a pleasant motion, at once rapid and easy. In "Lady Audley's Secret" the style is more terse and sententious, and, by consequence, less impulsive, but not, in its way, less devoid of eloquence. In both her stories it seems to us as if Miss Braddon's purpose was to illustrate the character of women who have had the misfortune to be deprived of a mother's care and a mother's influence. In the faults and follies of the one heroine, and in the positive crimes of the other, the absence of this influence is meant to be made more or less obvious; and one of them in a moment of penitential agony brings out the latent idea boldly when she cries for pity because she has been motherless from her cradle. Although in some of the incidents there is a certain identity in Miss Braddon's tales, they are, in their mode of treatment and in the development of the genius and the art of the writer, essentially different. In "Lady Audley's Secret" the characters, the events, and the localities are comparatively few; the interest is directed mainly to one point, on the elucidation of which there is brought to bear an analytical power, as illustrated in the character of a dilettante barrister, who is roused into tracking down the misdeeds of the Lady Audley of the story, which many a trained criminal lawyer would be glad to possess, and which we do not usually associate with feminine capacity. If now and then the acts of a woman, exhibited in this tale as hardly less than a beautiful fiend, rise into improbability even in her case, and which, if taken as defects, may be attributed to the necessities of that serial form of composition to which "Lady Audley's Secret" was very nearly wholly condemned, they are adequately accounted for in the result; and, if the cause assigned for the impulses of a nature too near akin to devilry for probability is not exactly original, it is dealt with by the author with sufficient skill to satisfy any but an intensely over-exacting critic. In "Aurora Floyd" the flight is bolder and more assured, the standpoint of the plot is one which is decidedly *risqué*, and the character of the heroine is more broadly drawn. She fills the foreground of the picture with a certain *aplomb* that is wanting in the fair-haired petite Lady Audley, for it is to be observed that the physical contrast between the two ladies is as marked as their intellectual qualities and their general characteristics; and if they are both naughty each is so in her own way, and that way so distinctive as to reconcile the reader to the happy ending of the troubles of the one and the miserable fate of the other, although each is in a manner self-accountant for whatever she may have had to undergo. Although, as in duty bound, Miss Braddon has devoted her best powers to the delineation of those lady personages around whose doings and whose sufferings her narratives circle, she has spared little on the development of the other female and all the male characters of her stories. They are, in a certain sense, more every-day lifelike than the heroines, although they are endowed with the feelings, the passions, and the peculiarities which are necessary to the working out of the designs of the author, whose intuition in respect to the influences by which men's characters are directed is not amongst the least admirable of her qualities as a novel-writer. From the pen of a lady it is not probably expected that much humour should be distilled; but even in this regard Miss Braddon is not wanting. It is true, and happily true, that she shows none of the comic element of the modern school; but in certain characters and in certain situations there is exhibited a sense of the humorous which comes in just such nicely-adjusted quantities as to give so much relief to intensity as is required. In noticing—without entering on the work of supererogation, or, it may be, of anticipation, of analysing and describing plots and characters—the three novels which are just now in everybody's hands, it is, we think, to be observed that whereas Mr. Wilkie Collins in "No Name" has adequately, and indeed ably, sustained his reputation, evincing and developing every quality for which he has become most favourably and popularly known, he has not made any very appreciable advance upon his former works. Every one is, no doubt, satisfied, and feels that they have got as much as they expected from him; but it is just doubtful whether any one rises from the perusal of his latest work with the sense of his having exceeded himself. In the instance of Miss Braddon we venture to think it is otherwise. It may be a heresy to say so, but we think that there is rather more of the artist in the composition of "Lady Audley's Secret" than in that of "Aurora Floyd;" but in all other respects—in comprehensiveness of design, breadth and vigour of treatment, in what for want of a better word we must call *abandon* in the indulgence of fancy and the draught on the imagination, tempered with common sense, which this lady to our mind possesses in an eminent degree—there is no comparison between the two works; the last published being a palpable and notable advance upon the former. In the instance of "Lady Audley's Secret" the author gradually won reputation; in that of "Aurora Floyd" she has not perilled reputation and has seized upon popularity.

There are certain advocates of temperance in tremendous totality of whom we have heard lately, and of whom it is believed we shall hear more in the ensuing Session of Parliament, who will probably be outraged by the publication of a work entitled *Cups and their Customers* (Van Voorst). But if the object of the author, who preserves the anonymous, is truly correct in his preface, he may, after all, be found to be in some sort in alliance with the professors of that temperance creed of which Mr. George Cruikshank is now the most notable apostle. Although the writer's purpose is to furnish a collection of recipes for the brewing of compound drinks, technically called "cups," he has also in view the getting rid of a great deal of the stereotyped drinking which at present holds sway at the festive boards of England. Now, in their very nature, cups, in reference to strong liquors, are craftily qualified; this, therefore, would be a step in the direction of temperance, if it does not progress far towards teetotalism. The author wishes to give facilities to the introduction of another sort of cup that "cheers but not inebriates" than that which Cowper indicates in that well-known phrase; and, so far, his labours are acceptable and to be commended. He has dealt with his subject, in the first instance, from an antiquarian point of view, and he tells how the winecup passed in Greece and Rome—how the Anglo-Saxons managed their potations pottle-deep, and after what manner the Celts, Danes, and Germans, &c., constructed their drinking-vessels, and the various qualities and flavours of the wines and other liquors which were used by different nations, are brought into review. The natural and artificial history of wines is in brief noticed; and those who desire to know what the famous ypocras of our ancestors was like will here find an account of its component parts. Toasts, their origin, and manner of being drunk are reviewed historically; and, when all this part of the subject is disposed of, there is a sweeping condemnation of the sensation-drinks which have been the result of invention in America. Then comes the practical part of the book—beginning with hints to cup-brewers—which is followed by a series of recipes. These are divided into old and modern recipes; and there are elaborate instructions for compounding hydromel (the favourite beverage of the ancient Britons, and which is here offered to the consideration of the modern Englishman), metheglin, lambswool, wassail-bowls, grace and loving cups, &c. In the modern list punch is treated of in all its varieties which, as here shown, are numerous, while the rest of the pages are devoted to wine and beer cups and liqueurs. With the gravity of a philosophic *bon vivant*, the author lays down that, in order to appreciate the delicacy of a well-compounded cup, this laconic rule must be observed, "When you drink—think!" Applicable as this may be to flavour, it might be extended to quantity; for it would not be a bad idea if every man who is drinking were to think how much he is imbibing. In its way—without our committing ourselves to its way—this little book is interesting, and may be useful.

At this time of the year there is generally an issue of new editions of useful manuals; and several works of this kind have come under our notice. Of these we may mention the new and improved edition of *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, edited so carefully and ably by Mr. Vincent, which has just made its annual appearance from the publishing department of Mr. Moxon. An addition to this species of aid to the practical as well as the reading public has been made by the issue of a *Manual of Dates*, being a dictionary of reference to all the most important events in the history of mankind to be found in authentic record, which is due to the collating hand of Mr. George Townsend, and has been published by Messrs. Routledge. The work has been evidently carefully prepared, and is full, and, as far as we have been able to test it, accurate. The alphabetical arrangement does not include biographies, with the exception of short notices of English Sovereigns; but the lives of many great men of every age and country are illustrated in various articles. As the volume is of moderate size, the print is necessarily small; but it is an excellent specimen of clear typography. Towards the elucidation of the "personnel" of Parliament there has, as usual, been issued *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, which has now reached its thirty-first year. As it is observed in the preface, any description of the kind of information which may be found in its pages is a needless task to those to whom it is especially addressed, while every reader who is not acquainted with its purposes and characteristics may be safely referred to the table of contents for the shortest exposition of its objects and the strongest evidence of its utility. *The Handbook of the Court, the Peerage, and the House of Commons for* 1863 has also reached us. Taking, from its very nature, a wider range than "Dod," this work, which has run a successful career of thirteen years, gives the amplest information relating to the Queen's household, the great officers of State, her Majesty's Ministers and the public departments, foreign Ministers in England, the Queen's Ministers abroad, the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, and, while its accounts of the Peerage and the House of Commons are remarkably full and precise, it is a most useful book in its way. The first part of a "Directory" upon a novel plan has just been published by Messrs. O. Byrne (well known in connection with a work on the services of the officers of the British Navy), under the designation of *The Aristocracy of London, Titled, Untitled, Professional, and Commercial*. It professes to record the family particulars, military and civil services, distinctions, public employments, professional and commercial pursuits, and general personal information in regard to that large section of the community who dwell at the west end of London and in kindred localities. In brief, it is intended to be a handbook to the gentry as well as the nobility; that is, it is to go beyond the range of peerages and baronetages, and to include those who are included in the term gentry. The work is to be divided into eight parts, relating to Kensington, Notting-hill and Bayswater, Paddington and St. John's-wood, Fortman, Cavendish, and Russell squares, Hyde Park and Mayfair, St. James's and Belgravia, and Brompton and Chelsea. In those are to be set down who and what the principal inhabitants are. Messrs. Adam Black and Co., of Edinburgh, have just issued *A General Atlas of the World*, which is an excellent specimen of geographical picturing. It contains a series of fifty-six maps, which give the new boundaries and numerous additions and improvements, accompanied by an alphabetical index of 65,000 names of places, with the latitude and longitude as laid down in each map; by which means a ready reference can be made to any point which it is desired to be sought in any of the maps. Mr. Stanford has published a *Library Map of London and its Suburbs*, which includes the whole of the metropolitan boroughs with the surrounding suburbs, extending in all directions, north, south, east, and west, from Hampstead to Sydenham, and from Leyton and Stratford to Shepherd's-bush and Wimbledon. Much care has been expended in the preparation of this topography, which is in scale far beyond anything of the kind which has yet appeared.

A report is prevalent that the Alabama has captured one of the Californian gold-ships bound for New York with a million and a half of dollars in specie. The authority for the report is a letter brought by the West Indian mail-steamer.

A telegram from Toronto, Canada, dated the 16th ult., states that great excitement exists in Enniskillen in consequence of the sudden stoppage of all the flowing oil-wells. Drilling to a greater depth is being resorted to, and there are sanguine expectations of reaching another stratum of oil.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS:

THE SITE OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, AND THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY WORKS.

THE reader, if at all familiar with the locality immediately adjoining the London Bridge Railway termini, may, in looking upon the accompanying picture of its present aspect, exclaim with the black man in the play, "Chaos is come again!" The time to pull down, and the time to build up, and the time to pull down again, have here succeeded each other with rapid though not noiseless pace; and within the compass of a single generation the genius of change has been more busy upon this spot than any other portion of the metropolis.

Little more than thirty years have elapsed since the old High-street of Southwark (the Borough), the narrowest leading thoroughfare into London—with many a gabled and plaster house front in grimy picturesqueness—was swept away for the southern approach to the new bridge—this and the corresponding approach northward costing a million of money, or double the cost of the bridge itself. The Southwark street, though doubled in width, is not unique, the old houses on the east side being only cleared away as far as St. Thomas's Hospital; but the most was made of the fine area gained by this removal. The hospital was rebuilt in massive style, commencing with the north wing, for the site of which £40,850 was paid, and not considered an extravagant price, though at the rate of £51,855 per acre; and for the site of the two houses adjoining the City purchased of the hospital at the rate of £69,935 per acre.

In building the west side of the street, the east end of St. Mary Overie—in magnitude and architectural character the third church in the metropolis—was left open to view, though in the old street arrangement it had been hidden, save the upper portion of the tower, for centuries. [Here we must enter our protest against the lofty pile of the Hibernia Wharf dwarfing the tower when viewed from the river or the north.] The tower seen in the centre of the accompanying Engraving is 150ft. in height, and from its roof Hollar drew his celebrated view of London: upon the restoration of the tower and the rebuilding of the east end of the church the parishioners expended some £45,000. This is the work of Mr. George Gwilt, F.S.A.—the choir consisting of an enriched gable, with an elaborately foliated cross on its apex; pinnacled, staircased turrets, with niches at the angles; a new triple lancet window, and a catherine-wheel window of extraordinary richness and beauty. Over the vaulting was erected a cast-iron roof covered with copper, the flying buttresses were cased with stone, the aisle windows built anew, &c.; in which Mr. Gwilt rigidly adhered to the former work, "not only in the general design, but in the minutest details wherever prototypes could be found." The above is allowed, even in these days of revivalism, to be one of the most conscientious works in the country. We wish that half the praise could be accorded to the transept and the nave of the church, restored and rebuilt by less painstaking architects. We must not, however, forget the Lady Chapel at the east end, which, after a stout battle with the iconoclasts who fought for its removal, was restored by public subscription, under the superintendence of Mr. Gwilt and Mr. Cottingham.

The public had scarcely appreciated the "fine architectural group" we have just sketched, when, at the close of 1836, the opening of the Greenwich Railway—the first complete line from the metropolis—soon threw the locality into a transition state, which has continued to the present hour. The railway companies were the disturbers. We pass over the removals and rebuildings caused by their encroachments to come to the cause of the strange scene which our Illustration presents. We should, however, first note that in 1854 was erected, midway in the road, opposite St. Mary Overie's Church, a clock tower of Gothic design, resembling a market-cross, with a canopied niche, thus adding a picturesque architectural feature to the spot.

In 1861 a railway hotel of imposing dimensions was built adjoining the terminus, its principal front being in St. Thomas's-street. This "Terminus Hotel" is seven stories high, and has a Mansard roof, with dormer windows. We now come to the actual scene of the Engraving.

The public had long complained of the journey from the railway termini through the overcrowded streets to the west end of London occupying nearly as much time as the railway transit from Brighton; when an extension line along the southern bank of the Thames, which the line is to cross by three bridges, was determined on—one of these bridges being for the Charing-cross extension into Hungerford; another for the Chatham and Dover line into Farringdon-street; and the third between Southwark and London Bridges, to take a line into Cannon-street, near the Mansion House. We are, undoubtedly, approaching the time when London itself will show as many railways on its surface as it now has lines of main sewers. It is already grilled with telegraph wires; and girder bridges across second and third rate streets are not rare; but very shortly we shall have this unsightly Cyclopean progeny of iron bestriding our leading thoroughfares, as in the example shown in the centre of our Illustration.

The Charing-cross Railway Company, having determined on their plan of extension from the nest of stations at London-bridge, bespoke the authorities of St. Thomas's Hospital to sell them a small piece of garden-ground, one-sixteenth of an acre, for £20,000, which offer was refused. The railway bill was then in Parliament, and was vigorously opposed by the hospital; but at last the company got their Act. Then, said the hospital, "You shall take all our place—all or none; we will not let you have a part only." After long and tedious litigation and arbitration, the company were compelled to purchase the entire property. The hospital has been removed to Walworth. The north wing has been taken down, and the ground is being cleared; the south wing still remaining, as shown on the left of the accompanying View. Meanwhile, the Charing-cross Railway line is in course of construction upon massive brick arches upon the verge of the hospital ground, until the arches reach Duke-street, across which the line will be carried by a massive iron girder bridge, which, from the lowness of its pitch and the ugliness of its form, almost dwarfs into insignificance every object around it, its Brobdignagian proportions crushing, as it were, the architectural group in the centre of the view, and making the summit of St. Paul's scarcely to be recognised in the distance. West of the roadway the brick arches are continued past the churchyard, cleared, and now a thoroughfare; and onward the line will be laid upon huge iron columns, through a portion of the Borough Market, which, within recollection, had been improved from an assemblage of mean shops and stalls to one of the most convenient markets in the metropolis.

We need not pursue the railway in its gigantic course onward to the bridge by which the railway will cross from Lambeth (old Pedlar's-acre) to Hungerford, but the other day the great focus of the Thames steam navigation. The visitor who is familiar with the history and olden interest of the place may be allowed a little sentiment as he views the vast nineteenth-century work passing close to the Stoney-street, or Stane-street, of Roman times.

To return to the print. The hospital ground, nearly four acres, is to be disposed of; while the hospital authorities have to decide upon the site for their new edifice. The old ground is considered to have been obtained cheaply at £74,000 an acre; for it is stated by a correspondent of the *Builder* that several parcels of land have been subsequently let at very different prices in the Borough:—"The Alliance Bank has taken a piece of ground at £500 per annum rent, which, when capitalised, is at the rate of £260,000 an acre. Another property has just been taken, on a twenty-one years' lease, at an improved rent of £750, which is at the rate for the freehold of £298,000 per acre, in no better situation than the frontage of the hospital. The site of the old Townhall has lately been taken at £500 a year, the area about 2090 superficial feet; this would indicate a freehold value of more than £250,000 per acre." It is hoped that eventually the hospital ground will become the site of buildings worthy of this costly location; and that the great iron horizontal centre—this engineering eyesore—of the present view may receive some embellishment to reconcile us to its intrusion. When this shall be accomplished we may look forward to the rebuilding of the east side of the High-street; but then will be swept away the most picturesque relics of old Southwark, including Stow's "many fair inns for receipt of travellers, the Spurr, Tabarde, George, Hart, King's Head, &c."

Advices from Alexandria state that the crop of cotton in Egypt promises to be most abundant this year. There will be not less than 180,000 bales for export, the quantity last year having been only 105,000.

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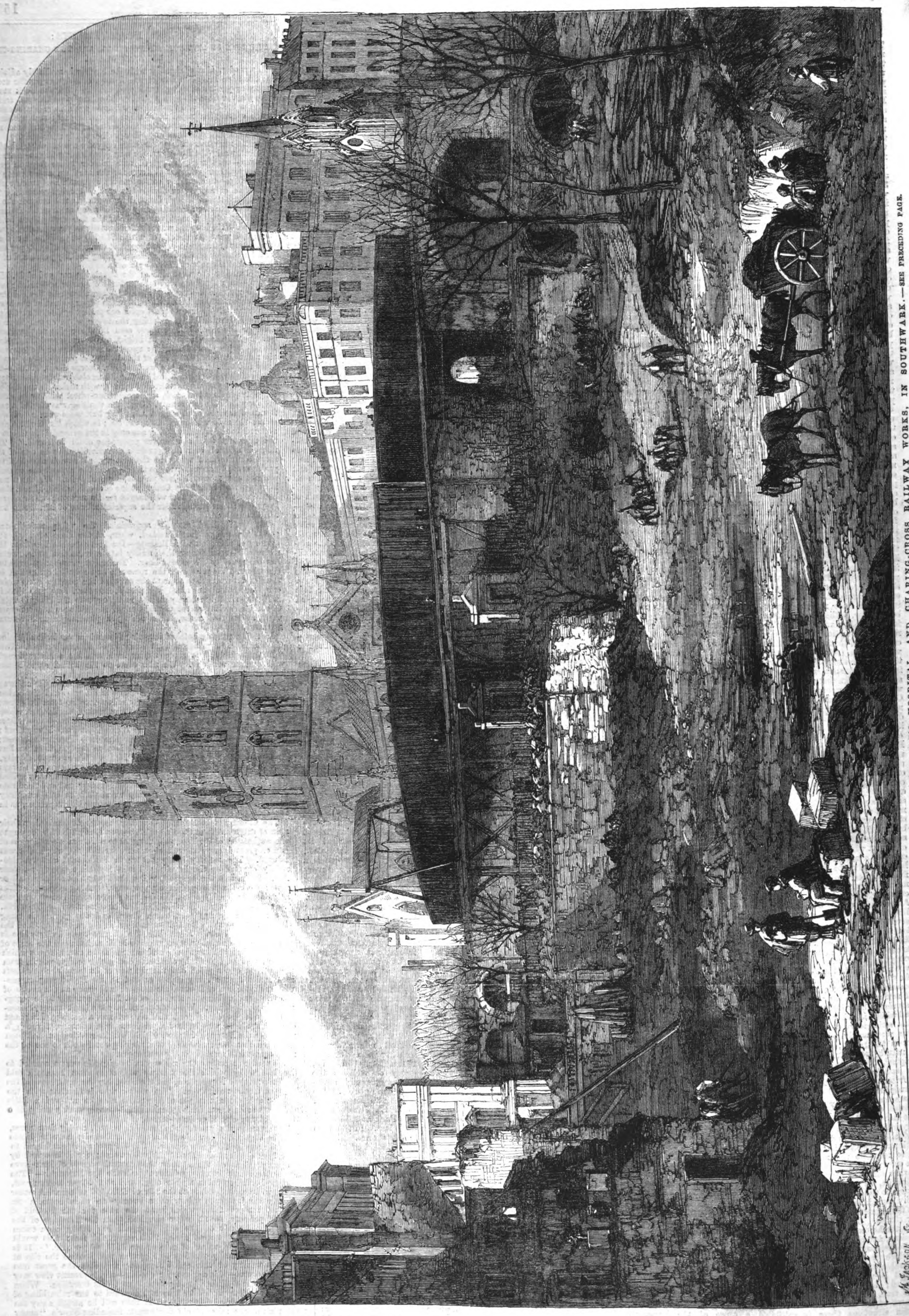

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS: PORTION OF THE SITE OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, AND CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY WORKS, IN SOUTHWARK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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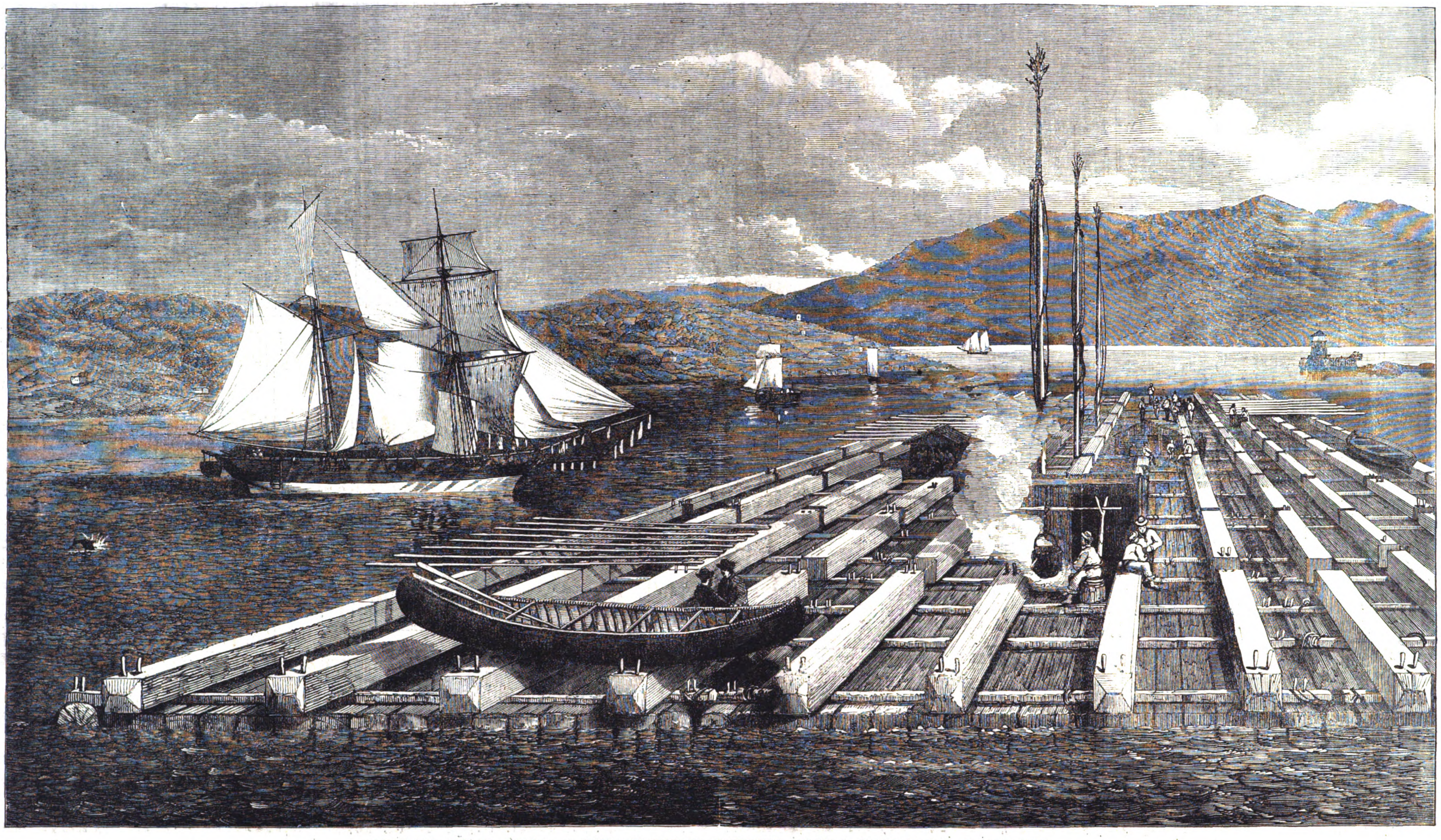

CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE: A RAFT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. ANDREWS.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(*Continued from page 22.*)

THE logs, having arrived at that part of the river where sufficient water and freedom from obstruction will allow of what is called "crib navigation," are no longer permitted each to follow its separate course, but a sort of small raft is formed by fastening together a number of logs, about twenty. This is done in the following manner:—Two round logs, called the floats, are placed parallel to each other about 24ft. apart, and between these the squared timber is placed. Across this series of logs are put transverse pieces of timber cut for the purpose, called "traverses," their outer ends being tightly pinned to the floats.

This method of fastening the loose timber is done with great skill and ingenuity, the object being to secure it together without injuring it by boring holes in it. Although held together entirely by pressure, not only are single cribs secure, but acres of cribs are bound together, and so perfectly as to be able to make long voyages down such rivers as the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. The crib is further secured by ballasting it with four heavy logs, called top logs, or loading logs, which sink the crib deeper in the water and create a useful pressure throughout the parts. Until the river is large enough to allow of the timber being rafted, each crib is managed as a separate concern, being attended by its own crew, who live on it and carry their provisions with them.

Until the introduction of those very important works—the timber slides—the logs on arriving at the chutes, and waterfalls so constantly occurring on the North American rivers, were allowed to tumble over any how, and were afterwards collected together again within a boom in quiet water below. The effect of this rude system was that a large percentage of the logs were so injured by abrasion as to be rendered worthless. Timber slides were therefore introduced, and immense benefits obtained by so doing.

A timber slide is an inclined plane or series of inclines, through which sufficient water is allowed to run to enable the cribs of timber to float through in safety, the water in the slides offering an easy and safe descent to the lower level in lieu of the perpendicular fall at the chute.

The slides are formed by excavating a passage through the rocks in the neighbourhood of the falls, and forming it into a regular work by flooring it with timber and lining the sides with planks. The pitches of the inclines vary according to the nature of the locality; sometimes there is a long, steep descent, as at the Hull slide at Ottawa; at others it is divided into several small inclines with level portions between. It was down one of this latter kind that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales descended at Ottawa in September, 1860. At the bottom of the slide a floating timber apron is placed, secured to the foot of it; this allows the crib, when it arrives at the bottom to change its angle of direction easily—otherwise it would plunge into the water and the hands be washed off.

The cribs of timber, having passed the chutes in safety by means of the slides, are then collected together in lots of about fifty; these are bound together by twisted flexible rods or withs in such a manner that when com-

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pleted and the whole formed into a raft it is sufficiently strong to bear the violent strains it becomes afterwards subject to when riding at its anchor in adverse weather or passing through broken water.

The raft being ready, preparations are made for the voyage, which in some cases is of several months' duration; in fact, until the introduction of the timber slides, the rafts were often unable to get down to Quebec in time to ship the timber during the same year in which it was got out of the forest where it grew. The crew of the raft, who are very numerous, ship aboard it in precisely the same way that a sailor does his ship. It is the lumberman's home for months; it is regularly victualled, and provided with the necessary ground-tackle, as anchors, cables, &c., and also with sails, steering gear, and a windlass; houses are built upon it in which the men live; a great cooking-hearth is formed within an inclosure of short logs on a bed of clay, and a wooden frame above supports the continually-required cooking-pots.

The raft, having fairly got under way, is borne by the wind and the stream downward towards its destination; but the troubles of the lumberman are by no means at an end, for it may happen that the river, though navigable for rafts a hundred miles at a stretch, is still beset with obstructions at certain points; on arriving at these the entire fabric has to be taken to pieces, and each crib run through the slides, if there be any; if not, every stick has to be separated, to get by the difficulty, and afterwards to be re-rafted. The Ottawa, from Lake Temiskeaming to its mouth, is a crib navigation; but in this distance it is necessary to dissolve the raft into cribs about a dozen times in order to run the different rapids and slides.

But we will now suppose our raft to have passed the last of these obstructions, and, from whatever point it may have come, to have at last entered the great river. There is now plenty of room, and the raft speeds downwards, passing innumerable islands and flourishing towns on the banks. In some places the river widens out to a huge lake, from the middle of which the shores are scarcely visible; yet the great river has its narrows and difficult passages the same as its tributaries. At some of these when narrowed in by islands, or the approach of the shores, it rushes through a contracted channel and down a steep hill with a velocity frightful to contemplate; huge waves lift their crested heads like Atlantic surges; white breakers foam and roar as they cast themselves hither and thither, over rocks, or upon the shores; the sky above may be the deepest blue, the air undisturbed, not a leaf moving in the forest foliage that incloses this extraordinary scene: above the calmest repose, below a hell of waters. These phenomena are peculiar to rapids, some of them are several miles in length; yet, in spite of the terrors that belong to them, vessels pass down in safety.* The crib of timber too must run the rapid; it creaks, groans, bends, and twists, as the waves wash over it; a stranger would imagine it destined to become a mass of chips during the terrible descent, but it emerges from the white broken waters unharmed. A traverse or a binding with started are, perhaps, all the marks left of the terrible encounter.

The last rapid passed, tide-water is soon reached, and then Cape Diamond may be looked for, towering above the surrounding scenery, and bearing on its broad shoulders the impregnable fortress of Quebec.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

The Right Rev. George Jehosaphat Mountain, D.D., Archdeacon, Rector, and Bishop of Quebec, in Canada, and co-visitor of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, who died at Quebec on the 8th ult., was the son of the late Right Rev. Dr. Jacob Mountain, who was the first Bishop of the English Church in Canada. Dr. George Jehosaphat Mountain was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, M.A. in 1814, and D.D. in 1836. He was consecrated first Bishop of Montreal in 1836, as coadjutor to Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, at whose death, in 1837, he became administrator of the whole diocese of Quebec.* In 1850 Montreal was made a separate diocese, and Dr. Mountain was translated from it to the see of Quebec. His Lordship came to England in 1853 to meet the Bishop of Australia, to confer on the subject of synodical action in colonial churches. On that occasion he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. The extent of his diocese obliged him to travel much; and, even at the age of seventy-two, this excellent and esteemed Prelate went a most fatiguing journey to Labrador in the discharge of his duties. He preached last Christmas Day in his cathedral, but was suffering then from cold, which brought on congestion of the lungs and caused his death. His Lordship married a lady of the name of Thomson. The Bishop's family is of French origin, and came to this country at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Jacob de Montaigne, the first settler in England, and direct ancestor of the Bishop, was great-grandson of the famous essayist, Michel de Montaigne.

REAR-ADMIRAL DIGBY MARSH.

Rear-Admiral Digby Marsh, R.N., who died recently at 7, Cintra-terrace, Cambridge, was the third son of the Rev. Jeremy Marsh, Rector of Rosenallis, Queen's County, by his wife, Rachel, daughter of Colonel Montgomery, and was cousin of the eminent Dublin physician, the late Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., and of the Irish Judge Crampton. He was born in 1797, and entered the Royal Navy on the 10th of January, 1806. He was in the Minerva frigate at the capture of Copenhagen. He was afterwards actively employed in co-operation with the patriots on the north coast of Spain, where he was severely wounded in a breaching battery at the siege of St. Sebastian, in 1813. He was promoted to be a Lieutenant Dec. 24, 1813, and he commanded the boats of the Challenger at the destruction of a French squadron and flotilla in the River Gironde. He next served in the Tartar, on the coast of Africa, and succeeded in capturing several heavily-armed vessels. He became Commander on the 5th of January, 1822, a Captain in 1842, and a Rear-Admiral April 12, 1862. The Admiral was married and had issue. His son Willoughby Digby Marsh is a Captain in the Royal Engineers.

THE REV. HENRY DRURY, M.A.

The Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., Archdeacon of Wilts, and Chaplain to the House of Commons, who died suddenly the other day at his residence at Bremhill, near Chippingham, was a scion of the ancient Suffolk and Devonshire family of Drury (a family, by-the-way, whose town residence, Drury House, London, gave its name to Drury-lane). He was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Joseph Thomas Drury, F.R.S. and F.S.A., Rector of Fingest, Bucks, by his wife, Caroline, daughter of A. W. Taylor, Esq., of Boreham Wood, Herts, and was the grandson of Dr. Joseph Drury, Master of Harrow. He was educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1835. He became classical tutor to his college. He was, in 1843, Brown's medallist for the Latin ode and epigrams. He was the editor of "Arundines Cami," a work which is held in high esteem. Mr. Drury, after being Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of Salisbury, was presented to the vicarage of Bremhill, which he held up to his death; and he, in 1855, was appointed to a prebendal stall in Salisbury Cathedral. In 1857 he was appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons by the present Speaker, the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

The Marquis of Lansdowne died on the 31st ult., at his seat at Bowood, Wiltshire, in the eighty-third year of his age. A Memoir and Portrait of his Lordship will be given in next week's Number.

Sir William Arrindell, Chief Justice of Demerara, expired on the 27th of December, his death being occasioned by a fall down a flight of steps shortly before that date. He was in his sixty-seventh year.

Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., of London, had proposed to the Federal Government to gird the coast with a telegraph-wire from Fortress Monroe to New Orleans, and to Galveston, if necessary. The joint committee, naval and military, are said to be most favourably impressed with the scheme as developed. Secretary Stanton has written a letter to the military committee recommending the project.

The *Levant Herald* of the 21st ult. says:—"Sir Henry Bulwer had a long private audience of the Sultan on Saturday. On Sunday his Majesty presented his Excellency with two magnificent Arab horses, said to be amongst the very finest in the Imperial stables. Mehemet Pacha, the new Grand Admiral, who arrived by the French steamer on Saturday, was received the same evening in a private audience by the Sultan, and remained for four hours with his Majesty, giving a detailed description of the present state and organisation of the British Navy, with the condition of which his Excellency is very intimately acquainted, as well by his recent as by former careful inspections of the Royal dockyards and vessels of all classes in the home ports."

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLDFIELDS.—A correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle*, writing from Goldenville, gives a statement of the quartz crushed by the Picton crusher and the results. The quantity, 455 tons, 15 cwt.; yield of gold, 1180 oz. 5 dwts. 17 gr. The letter adds:—"The probable amount of gold produced from other crushers, washings, &c., is about 965 oz., which, added to the above, gives a total of 3145 oz. 5 dwt. 17 gr. This will amount, at 19 dolr. per ounce, to the sum of 40,000 dols., and is considerably more money than has been spent here in mining operations up to this date, considering the amount of money wasted in the early part of the season by persons too eager to make sudden fortunes rushing into the business without knowledge or experience. Six months' experience, however, has taught us some wholesome lessons, and capital can now be laid out to much better advantage; and no doubt, when the real facts with reference to the value of our quartz is more generally known, capital will be more readily invested."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UN MEMBRE DE LA SOCIETE LE GAND.—The solution of Problem No. 985 which you propose, beginning 1. *K to Q sq*, has been sent us from many quarters, but it is wrong. Mate cannot possibly be given in three moves by that course of play. For example:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq	Kt to K 5th	2. P to Q B 3rd	*Kt to Q 7th*

And how will you mate next move?

J. B., Port Glasgow.—Thanks for the problem, which seems familiar to us, though we cannot recollect at the moment where it first appeared. A second examination will, no doubt, suffice to prove whether it is of European or Oriental paternity.

R. M. A.—1. See notice above to "Un Membre," &c. 2. In your former description of the problem composed by yourself the White Kt was omitted. The corrected version shall be reported on next week.

PERCY.—The custom chess-writers follow of giving the first move to the player of the White men in their treatises on the opening is objectionable from its tendency to induce a preference for the White men in attack and the Black for defence. But to extend the practice to the publication of actual games is in the highest degree reprehensible, and ought to be discouraged as much as possible.

WEE PAWN.—Look again at your first solution, and you will see that the interposition of Black's Bishop delays the mate another move.

M. L.—The condemnation of the new Code of Chess Laws is so general that the sooner it is withdrawn the better. The *Bulletin* of Philadelphia, the chief chess organ in America, says of it, "The new chess code is *not* binding on anybody, nor do we expect it will ever gain any authority." M. Lequesne, an able writer on the game in Paris, has published an admirable expose of its most objectionable innovations; and M. Journoud, the conductor of the *Revue des Echecs*, has the following remarks concerning it in his latest number:—"The new code, which at first we received with favour, but which we find on examination to be seriously defective, is the work of a coterie. . . . It has been tried and is condemned, the unanimity of its rejection being remarkable. One of its clauses, that which concerns the Pawn remaining a Pawn after reaching its 8th sq, is by everybody pronounced ridiculous, not solely in France, but in Germany, in England, in Spain, and in Italy."

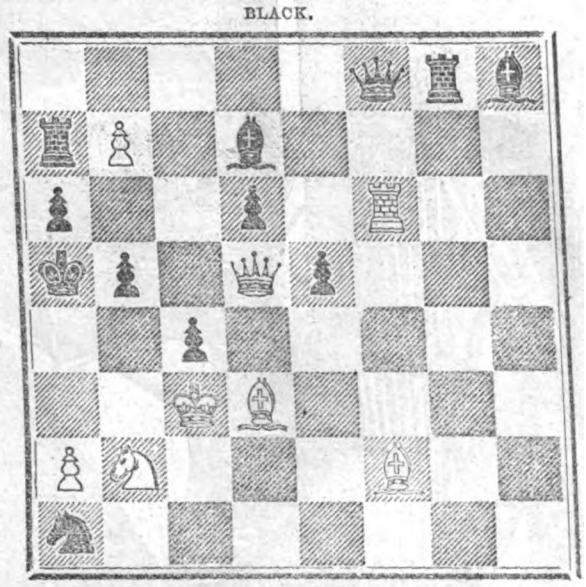
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 987, by A. V. B., S. R., Anna, Philo S., Larry, Quidnunc, B. C. L., Omega, R. M. A., Try-again, Colonna, Box and Cox, H. C. W., Felix, Charley, Derevon, Pax, Volunteer, D. D., H. M., Stella, L. G. R., W. P. D., H. S., F. C., Clodhopper, German, B. N., Francis, L. Smythe, Stanley, A Bath Archer, T. Fountain, M. P., Wilfred Corinna, Peon, G. T. S., Civis, L. B. F., T. C. D., Belgravia; G., Athenæum Club; Iota Philis, I. B. T., Sigma, R. Grove, Viola, Pip, Georgy; M., of Louvain; A Lady, Mitre Miles, Nemo, T. B. C., Argus, Nicholas, I. Remington Wilson, Omicron, Rector; M. H., of Peckham; D. Portaro, Stanley, I. C. C., and R. S., Malines, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 989.

By Mr. I. G. CAMPBELL.

This masterly Stratagem is one of the set to which the second prize was awarded in the late Problem Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 987.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th	B to Q B 4th, or (*a*)	2. Kt to K 4th	P takes Kt
(*a*) 1.	K to Q B 4th	(If Kt to Q Kt 3rd, then follow 3. Kt to Q 2nd (ch), and 4. Q to K 2nd. Mate.)	
(If Kt to K B 5th, White answers with 2. Q to B 6th (ch); 3. Kt takes B P, and Mate next move.)		3. Q to K 6th (ch), and Pawn mates next move.	
2. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd		
3. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K takes Kt		
4. P mates			

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 988.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 7th	B takes Q or (*a*)	3. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	K moves
2. Kt to K B 5th	R to K Kt 2nd	4. B mates.	
(If K to K 8th, B checks and Kt checkmates.)		(*a*) 1.	P to K 3rd
		2. Kt to K B 5th	P takes Kt
		3. R takes B (ch), and Q mates.	

CHESS IN LONDON.

A capital specimen of the King's Gambit played between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. DUBOIS.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	4. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	5. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	6. B to Q 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	7. Q to K sq	
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	(To enable him to advance the Q B Pawn.)	
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	27.	K R to K B sq
7. Q to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	28. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
(A little premature; he should have played Kt to Q B 3rd.)		29. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt sq
8. Kt to K Kt sq	Q to K B 3rd	(We believe Mr. Dubois might have safely taken the Q Pawn with the Kt; but he acted more prudently perhaps in retreating.)	
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 4th	30. Q to Q R 5th	P to Q B 4th
10. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	(Trebly hazardous; but the pressure was becoming too severe for him to bear it much longer without danger.)	
11. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. Q takes Q R P	R to Q 3rd
12. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	32. P to Q R 5th	
13. K to Kt sq		(Instead of so playing, we believe Mr. Andersen should have moved his Q Bishop to Q R sq, threatening to take Pawn with Pawn, &c.)	
(This was an error which subjected Black to incessant fight almost to the end of the embarrassment. In another game between the same players at this opening, Mr. Andersen moved Kt to K 2nd and won.)		32.	Kt to Q B 5th
13.	P to Q 4th	33. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
(It was the consequences of this move which Mr. Andersen overlooked when he played his King to Kt sq. With his King so placed, he can neither take the Pawn with Pawn or Bishop without its costing him the game.)		34. K to R sq	
14. B to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P	(This is of no avail; but it is difficult to suggest a move that is. The game seems to be no longer tenable for Black.)	
15. Q to K B sq		34.	R takes Q P
(Black's struggle from this point to redeem his game is one of the most instructive and encouraging lessons to a desponding player that we have ever seen.)		35. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q B 6th (ch)
15.	P to K 6th	36. K to Q B sq	P to K 7th
16. B to Q B sq	P to K Kt 6th	37. P to Q R 6th	P takes R, becoming a Queen (ch)
17. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles on Q side	38. R takes Q	P to Q Kt 3rd
18. Kt to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd	39. Q to Q Kt 7 (ch)	K to Q sq
(B to K Kt 5th appears to us much better play.)		40. R to Q 2nd	P to K B 6th
19. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	41. P to Q R 7th	K to K 2nd
20. Kt to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q R 4th	42. Kt to Q Kt 4th	Q to K B 5th
21. B to Q R 4th	Q to K B 4th	43. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to K B 3rd
22. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q 4th	44. Kt takes R	P takes K Kt P
(Ingeniously played. If Black were to take the other Kt he would lose his Queen.)		45. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K R 3rd
23. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	46. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
		47. Kt takes Q	P Queens (ch) and wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1303.—By Mr. SCHNITZLER. (*Régence.*)

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K R 5th, B at K Kt 2nd, Kt at K 4th.
Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at Q 8th, R at Q Kt 3rd, Kts at K 7th and Q Kt 4th; Ps at K 3rd, Q 3rd, and Q R 2nd.
White playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 1304.—By W. L. L.

White: K at Q 4th, B at K B 5th, Kts at Q 5th and Q R 5th, P at Q Kt 3rd.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at Q 2nd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 3rd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1305.—By Mr. JOHN CHENEY.

White: K at Q R 2nd, Q at Q 3rd, R at K 2nd, Kt at Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q B 8th, Bs at Q 7th and Q B 7th, P at Q B 6th.
White, playing first, mates in three moves.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR NATURAL STONE.

THE climate of England does not appear very propitious to the duration of stone buildings. It is unfortunate that this atmospheric antagonism to the integrity of stone is more lively in London than elsewhere. The metropolis of a country is generally distinguished by monuments raised to commemorate the advance of Religion, Art, and Learning. The history of the country is written as clearly in such structures as in books and pictures, and, it is thought, more durably. That these historical souvenirs may last for ever, we construct them of "the everlasting hills;" but, lo! the belching smoke, which destroys their beauty, disturbs also the coherence of particles, and the buildings upon which we are depending to convey to future ages the evidences of the genius of the nineteenth century are beginning to crumble to pieces.

Notwithstanding that the greatest care has been exercised in the selection of materials, the same sad result is visible. The stone of which Buckingham Palace is built has yielded so freely to the acid gases prevailing in our *salubrious* atmosphere that a coating of paint has been found necessary to stop their ravages. Yet this stone was selected by scientific men. A commission of geologists and chemists charged the country some thousands of pounds for sitting upon the stone to be used in the Houses of Parliament; but the river face began to drop to pieces before the building was announced as complete. It was urged by the commission that, because several old abbeys, built of the same material some 800 years ago, had, in various parts of England, withstood the tooth of Time, and could show the mark of the mason's tool upon the stones as plainly as the first day they were erected, consequently this would be the best stone to use. Circumstances, however, alter cases. When this stone has been used in Manchester, Liverpool, and London, and exposed to the smoky atmosphere and rain water impregnated with sulphate of ammonia and carbonic acid, decay has speedily set in. There is, however, some difference here, for it does not all behave alike even under these circumstances. Whitehall stands out as a prominent example of a stone that is thoroughly incorruptible. The Museum of Economic Geology and the Amicable Assurance Office are built of stone from the same quarry as that of the Houses of Parliament; but note the difference! Nay, there is a great contrast presented in the behaviour of the same stone in different parts of the same building. An observer founded some blame to the contractors for the Houses of Parliament on the ground that the large blocks of carving throughout the river front have scarcely shown the least sign of decay while stone occupying unexposed positions is peeling away. He urged that, had the same care been exercised in the choice of the whole of the stone, as was evidently shown by the carver in the selection of those blocks on which he desired to leave the imperishable evidences of his skill, all would have been well. But the contractor, in his reply, was able to state that the blocks were obtained from various parts of the quarries, were in no cases selected by the carver, but were got invariably more with regard to size than quality. He infers also from this fact that, the more the stone is exposed to the action of wind, rain, and sunshine, the less liable it is to decay.

Happily at this juncture, when the metropolis was fast sinking under the tyranny of brick, or brick and stucco, a ray of light plays on the subject and shows us some prospect of a more cheerful future. A gentleman who has been prying into the secrets of nature in the matter of stone manufacture announces that, with certain common materials, he can make a stone that will be perfectly unyielding to the attacks of London atmosphere. To those who had abandoned all idea of rivalling the architectural magnificence of Paris this will be pleasant news.

It is generally known that Mr. Frederick Ransome, of Ipswich, has for some years past been endeavouring to give an impregnable surface to decaying stonework. The chemical researches which have enabled him to solve this difficulty have led him to the discovery of an artificial stone, which, so far as any opinion can be formed of it on so short an acquaintance, bids fair to prove of the utmost value.

A moment's consideration of the manner in which stone is naturally formed will show that an attempt to imitate the process is not only feasible, but very likely to lead to a more successful combination. First analysis—then synthesis. A stone formed by the fortuitous combination of particles of older rocks is not so likely to resist influences of a certain kind as a combination of particles *designed* to resist the same by the intelligence of man. In the one case we are apt to have a variable product; but in the other, provided requisite care be used, our product is sure to be invariable.

The process for the manufacture of this stone is the subject of a recent patent. The material is composed of ordinary sand, chalk, or other mineral substance, firmly aggregated and cemented into a solid, hard, and indestructible mass by means of a siliceous cementing material, which, by a subsequent simple operation, is converted into an insoluble silicate of lime. The process is best described, perhaps, by relating what we saw at the recent meeting of the British Association at Cambridge. Mr. Ransome had by him a number of cubes of sand saturated with a solution of silicate of soda. Bars of this substance, ½in. thick and 2in. long, were separated by a knife from the main mass and dipped into a glass of pure water. In this fluid the particles lost all coherence, and the sand sank into a little mound at the bottom of the glass. Plunged, however, into a solution of chloride of calcium, rigid combination was instantly effected, and a stone, so hard that it could not be indented by pressure between the fingers, was the immediate result. This change was well shown in the case of a bar half of which had been so treated, for, when immersed in pure water, that portion which had been submitted to the action of the single solution only fell away to the point of its junction with the indurated portion. It seems a double decomposition of the two solutions takes place to produce this sudden coherence of particles. The silica combines with the calcium and at once forms an insoluble silicate of lime, firmly enveloping and cementing together all the particles of sand, chalk, or other minerals of which the stone is composed, whilst, at the same time, the chloride combines with the soda, and forms chloride of sodium, or common salt, which is easily removed by subsequent washing.

In actual practice this first mixing is effected in a pugmill. Issuing from that machine in a plastic state, the material is pressed either into blocks or moulds, or rolled into slabs, and is then immersed in the solution of chloride of calcium. With regard to plain blocks, the expense of this process and the working of freestone is pretty much on a par; but in the case of architectural enrichments and elaborate work the gain attaching to the use of the artificial stone must be strikingly apparent.

We have now before us a portion of the stone, fractured from a large block. The material of which it is made is sea sand, but no one would judge such to be the case. It looks like a fine-grained stone of the colitic series. In appearance it presents all the characteristics of the best samples of Bath and Portland stones; and not in appearance only does this similarity hold good, for, tested by Professor Ansted, it is found to be even superior to the finest Portland in point of transverse strength, adhesive power, and resistance to crushing weight. The character, however, for which it is most to be valued is the possession of a composition that cannot be disturbed by the virulent attacks of London atmosphere. The experiments which have been tried upon blocks of this concrete stone, in company with blocks of eight of the natural stones most used in London, in order to prove this fact, are reported by Professor Frankland, of Bartholomew's Hospital. Having submitted the samples to destructive agencies similar to those that abound in the atmosphere, but in a highly intensified form, he shows that the total degradation from all causes is less in the case of the artificial than in the natural stones tried against it, except in one instance—namely, the Park Spring, a building stone of the first quality, quarried near Leeds. This gentleman concludes his report with the following testimony:—"Considering that its binding material—silicate of lime—becomes harder and more crystalline by age, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Ransome has invented a material which, with the exception of the primary rocks, is better capable of giving permanency to external architectural decorations than any stone hitherto used." The only fear we entertain about it is lest the external induration should take place before the second saturation is completed to the centre of the mass. Should there be no strength in this objection we shall have to thank Mr. Ransome for having solved a national difficulty. It will be something to have released us from the tyranny of brick, but more to have given us a material wherein a form of beauty shall become "a joy for ever."

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY AND THE LANSDOWNE FAMILY.

Sir William Petty is commonly described as "the founder of the house of Lansdowne," a statement which is not sufficiently exact for all readers.

The story of William Petty, from May, 1623, when he was born at Romsey, in Hampshire, to the time of his interment in the Norman church of that town, in 1687, is one of those lessons of life which can scarcely be too often repeated. Aubrey, the antiquary, who was intimate with Petty, was the first to tell the tale. Collins and Brydges, in their Peerages, have copied the Wiltshire antiquary "carelessly and unfairly;" and *The Penny Cyclopædia* and "Self-Help" bring up the rear. Petty was the son of a clothier in humble circumstances, was sent to Romsey Grammar-school; and determined next to study at the University of Caen, in Normandy. Thither he sped, supporting himself by the way, with "a little stock of merchandise," as a pedlar. He returned to England and apprenticed himself to a sea captain, who, however, "drubbed him with a rope's-end for the badness of his sight." This illtreatment disgusted him with the Navy; he took to the study of medicine, and while at Paris for that purpose became so poor as to subsist for two or three weeks entirely on walnuts; but, by help of the pedlar trade, he came back to England with money in his pocket. There he exercised his liking for mechanics by inventing a letter-copying machine, or, as he called it, "an instrument for the art of double writing," which he patented for seventeen years, in 1648; and this very instrument is the prototype of the manifold letter-writer of our times. Petty likewise practised chemistry and physic; and at his lodgings in Oxford were held the first meetings to form the Royal Society. At Oxford Petty acted as deputy to the anatomical professor there: he lodged at an apothecary's house, "because of the convenience of inspecting drugs." In 1652 Petty was appointed Physician-General to the Army in Ireland. In 1664 he undertook the survey of Ireland; and in 1666 (aided by his friend, Thomas Taylour, Esq., ancestor of the Marquis of Headfort), he had completed the measurement of two million and eight thousand acres of forfeited lands, for which, by contract, he was to receive one penny per acre. Sir William Petty is better known in our day as a writer upon trade and commerce and political arithmetic.

Among his inventions was "a double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide." He wrote on dyeing and on woollen cloth manufacture; he speculated in ironworks, lead-mines, a pilchard fishery, and timber trade; and all this time took an active part in the discussions of the Royal Society. He also built Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, on the site of the Earl of Arundel's house and garden; and he held property in the yard at the time of the Great Fire. His will, made in 1661, details his birth, boyhood, education, adventures, studies, attainments, and promotions in life, commencing "with three-score pounds at the age of twenty" and being in the receipt of £15,000 per annum a short time before his death, at which time he was residing in the corner house on the east side of Sackville-street, Piccadilly, opposite St. James's Church. The widow of Sir William Petty was created Baroness Shelburn. He left two sons and a daughter. The eldest son succeeded to the title; but, dying without issue, it was revived in Henry, the second son, great uncle of the first Marquis of Lansdowne.

The remains of Sir William Petty rest in Romsey Church, where, on the south side of the choir, a plain slab bears the inscription, "Here Layes Sir William Petty;" but a more fitting memorial of his celebrated lineal ancestor was, in 1862, erected by the late Marquis of Lansdowne.

VAUXHALL.

There is a popular error attributing the name of Vauxhall to Guy Faux which it may be interesting to correct. We must go back to a remoter age than that of the first James to solve the question. "La Sale Faukes," in South Lambeth, is mentioned in the Charter of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Aumale and Devon, and Lady of the Isle of Wight, dated in 1293, by which she sold her possessions to King Edward I. Thus we must try earlier than the close of the thirteenth century for its derivation. In the "Testa de Nevill" we read under Surrey:—"Baldwin son and heir of the earl of the Isle, is in the custody of Fulk de Breauté; he should be in the ward of the lord the king; also his lands in the hundred of Brixton, and they are worth £18 per annum." Fulke de Breauté, the celebrated mercenary follower of King John, married Margaret, Earl Baldwin's mother, and thus obtained the wardship of her son. He appears to have built a hall, or mansion-house, in the manor of South Lambeth, during his tenure of it; and from this time it was called indifferently Faukeshall or South Lambeth, and is so termed in the tenth year of Edward I. The capital messuage, with its garden, named "Faukeshall," was valued in the twentieth of the same reign at 2s. yearly. We have, therefore, satisfactory evidence that Vauxhall owes its origin and name to an obscure Norman adventurer, who became suddenly enriched during the turbulent reign of John, and was ignominiously driven from the country in the minority of Henry III. *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv.

THE FIRST SEWERS COMMISSION.—In a paper lately read to the Institution of Civil Engineers was noticed the Commissioners of Sewers, first instituted in the reign of Henry VI., who were acting in every part of the country, having jurisdiction on the borders of the sea, or tidal rivers. Their duties were to repair sea or river banks, and to keep the main drains and outfalls of level districts in repair, and clear them for the passage of water.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FIRST LIGHTED WITH GAS.—This improvement was first experimented more than forty years since. The poet Moore, in his "Diary," under 1822, says, May 6, "Went with Lord and Lady Lansdowne, at ten o'clock, to St. Paul's, to see it lighted up with gas, for, I believe, the first time."

EXECUTION OF CHARLES I.—In the *Historian's Guide*, third impression, 1688, this tragical event in our history is thus chronicled:—Jan. 30, 1648. (The King) "most barbarously murthered at his own door, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon. Charles the Second began his Reign from the same day." By the regulation for the Lord Mayor's state the *black sword* is to be used on this day.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.—Ralph, the architectural critic, has a sly aim at the authorities of Westminster Abbey when, speaking of the many injuries that a monument belonging to one of the Veres had suffered, he says:—"I would, therefore, recommend the care of the *Dead* to the *Dean* and *Chapter* as well as the *Living*; and, as they are least able to take care of themselves, I think they have a better claim to the protection of others, and especially as they pay for their lodging, too."

SACREDNESS OF RIVERS.—The reason why an army, or at any rate its principal chiefs, assembled at the sacred source of a large river before commencing a campaign, would, perhaps, not be divined if inscriptions did not expressly inform us. It was for the purpose of dipping their weapons in the sacred fountain. This kind of baptism was in all probability thought to render them irresistible. So the Greeks fabled that Achilles was made invulnerable by being dipped when an infant in a sacred stream.—*H. Fox Talbot.*

ST. OLAVE, HART-STREET.—This very interesting church, which escaped the Great Fire of 1666, is of Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular work; the foundation and walls are of rubble, and the upper part brick. There does not exist any account of its erection; but the first mention of its Rector, William de Samford, who held that office prior to 1319, and whose salary was 2½ marks per annum, refers to an earlier structure than the present St. Olave's. The Rector, the Rev. A. Povah (we learn from the *City Press*), recently delivered a lecture upon this edifice, in which he described every portion of it with great minuteness; quoted largely from the registers of births, marriages, and deaths; and then detailed the existing monuments. This is an example which we should be glad to see followed in every parish of the metropolis, especially where the churches are of ancient date. St. Olave's is the church so often mentioned by Pepys in his "Diary:" in the chancel is a monument to his wife; his brother, Tom, was buried in the middle aisle, "just under my mother's pew;" and Pepys himself, in a vault of his own making, by the side of his wife and brother. Pepys was born in this parish, in the year 1625.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR-OFFICE.

3rd Life Guards: Lieut. G. Faulkner to be Lieutenant.

7th Dragoon Guards: Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W. Thompson to be Major.

2nd Dragoons: Cornet and Adjt. J. Grieve to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet P. C. Du Cane to be Lieutenant; H. S. O'Brien to be Cornet.

Royal Artillery: Col. G. Cowan to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. G. Rowlandson to be Colonel; Capt. R. Macpherson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. G. C. Robinson to be Captain; Lieut. H. L. Dompierre to be Second Captain; Col. F. F. Whinyates to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Col. W. A. Ord, C.B., to be Colonel; Capt. W. C. L. Butler to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. F. C. Clise to be Captain; Lieut. G. Haggard to be Second Captain; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A. Irving, C.B., to be Colonel; Lieut.-Col. C. T. Franklin, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. G. B. Traill, Brevet Major and Second Capt. T. J. Macfarlan, Second Capts. F. R. Butt, J. B. Hardy, H. M. Cadell, G. F. Worsley, P. C. Anderson, and E. Simeon to be Adjutants; Paymaster P. C. Higginson to be Paymaster.

4th Foot: Ensign H. C. Borrett to be Lieutenant; Cadet E. J. Lugard to be Ensign. 8th: W. T. Deane to be Ensign. 16th: Paymaster F. R. Griffiths to be Paymaster. 45th: Lieut. F. W. S. Webber to be Captain; Ensign O. W. de Thoren to be Lieutenant; R. Gorsett to be Ensign. 56th: Staff Assist.-Surg. H. Lamb to be Assistant-Surgeon. 59th: Surg.-Major J. W. Buttaker to be Quartermaster. 63rd: Ensign V. Butler to be Lieutenant. 71st: Capt. and Brev.-Major A. C. Parker to be Major; Lieutenants R. B. Aldridge and C. J. H. Howard to be Captains; Ensigns H. Crosier and E. F. Broadlow to be Lieutenants; Ensign W. W. Rynd to be Ensign. 76th: Ensign J. O. M. Vandeleur to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. W. Rynd and W. S. Mills to be Ensigns. 82nd: J. M. Lyall to be Ensign. 84th: Ensign J. W. Boulcott to be Lieutenant; G. F. C. Travers to be Ensign. 93rd: Lieut. E. C. Haynes to be Instructor of Musketry. 99th: Lieut. J. Browne to be Instructor of Musketry. 95th: Lieut. A. M. Rawlins to be Captain; Ensign B. W. Faulkner to be Lieutenant; Ensign J. H. S. Seagram to be Ensign. 96th: Lieut. T. S. Clay to be Instructor of Musketry.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign T. C. Foster to be Lieutenant; B. Alt to be Ensign.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—F. H. S. Sewell to be Ensign.

CAVALRY DEPOT (Canterbury).—Major P. Willington to be Major.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist. Surg. O. Owen to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

BREVET.—Col. J. Hill to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Brevet Col. W. G. Brown to have the local rank of Major-General while commanding the forces in China; Brevet Col. J. Garvock to have the local rank of Major-General while commanding a division in India; Capt. J. L. O. Mansergh to be Major.

Admiral Wyvill died on the 29th ult. at The Grange, Bedale, Yorkshire. The deceased was in his seventy-first year.

Sir Ord Honyman, Bart., of Armadale, N.B., a Colonel in the Army, formerly Major in the Grenadier Guards, died at Nice on the 27th ult.

The gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy have recommenced their studies after the Christmas vacation.

Captain Henry Broadmead has been selected to receive the good-service pension, vice Captain Aldham, appointed to Greenwich Hospital.

Captains Edward Iggulden Parrey and Charles Keele, R.N., become retired Rear-Admirals in consequence of the death of Rear-Admiral C. Wyvill. Captain Yelverton, C.B., obtains flag rank on the active list.

A numerous body of shipwrights have been placed on board the sailing-frigate Active, 40, moored off Chatham Dockyard, in order to convert that vessel into a training-ship for the men of the Naval Reserve.

The new gymnasium erected at the rear of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, having been completed by the Royal Engineers, has been formally handed over to the Governor's orders for immediate use. The gymnasium is pronounced one of the most perfect of its kind. The principal portion of the building is cruciform.

The last armour-plate has been fixed in its place upon the stern of the iron-clad frigate Royal Oak, 34, and the whole of the vessel from the upper deck to several feet below the water-line is now incased in metal, the plates varying in thickness from 4½ in. to 2 in. Her rigging is being rapidly proceeded with, and the interior fitments of the vessel are making very good progress.

The War Office, which has appointed the committee of scientific officers to inquire afresh into the relative merits of Sir William Armstrong's and Mr. Whitworth's system of gunnery, has added to it the names of Mr. John Penn, of Greenwich, and Mr. William Pole, F.R.S., who is already serving on the Iron-plate Committee. The preliminary investigations have been in progress for some time, and both Sir William and Mr. Whitworth have been examined at length. The actual experiments, however, by which the controversy must really be decided are not likely to begin before the middle of March.——In accordance with a recommendation to that effect from a special committee recently appointed, it is expected that the manufacture of rifled ordnance at Sir W. Armstrong's Elswick factory will shortly be amalgamated with the Royal gun factories at Woolwich Arsenal.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Prince of Wales, who is honorary Colonel of the Civil Service Regiment, has honoured the Lieutenant-Colonel, Viscount Bury, M.P., with an interview, in which he announced his intention of presenting a challenge cup to be shot for by members of the regiment.

The honorary members of the Inland Revenue Companies of the Civil Service Regiment having offered a handsome prize for competition by the members of the companies, the company first succeeding in defeating the other in three matches, to be entitled to shoot among themselves for the absolute possession of the prize—the first competition took place on the 19th ult., and resulted in the success of the second Inland Revenue company (Captain Innis's), by a majority of 28 marks. The second match took place on the 29th ult., when the success of the second Inland Revenue company was even more decided, they defeating their brethren by 56 marks.

Another contest for the possession of the Harrow challenge cup took place on the 29th ult. The competitors were the second company of the 14th Middlesex (Harlow), they having recently won it from "Shoolbred's" corps, and the 12th Middlesex (Barnes). The match resulted in a victory, by one point, for the Barnet corps, who are now, by the conditions relating to the cup, open to a challenge from any single company in Middlesex.

A dramatic entertainment by members of the Honourable Artillery Company took place on the 28th ult., at their head-quarters, Artillery-ground, Finsbury. At the conclusion of the performance dancing began, and was kept up with great spirit till a late hour.

On the 31st ult. a match between the fifteenth company (Messrs. Shoolbred's) of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles and the H (Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's) company of the West Middlesex, took place at Wormwood Scrubbs. Messrs. Shoolbred's company were the victors.

The annual general meeting of the 40th Middlesex was held on the 31st ult. The committee had secured permission to erect a shed upon a piece of ground in Gray's-inn-road, near the head-quarters. The committee had also entered into arrangements for the use of the ranges of the 33rd Middlesex, at Tottenham.

The annual meeting of the 20th (North) Middlesex was held on the 28th ult. at St. Pancras' Vestry-hall—Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead in the chair. The secretary read the report, which was adopted. In anticipation of the Government adopting the report of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of the volunteer force, relating to a grant of money, the council reduced the subscription of effective members for the year ensuing to 10s., conditionally that a grant of 20s. per man be made by Parliament this year. Captain Cameron, as representing the 29th, who fired for the borough cup at Wormwood Scrubbs, presented a tankard to Sergeant Humphery, who made the best score on that occasion.

The annual meeting of No. 8 (Broadwood) company, Queen's Westminster, was held on the 26th ult., when a report of the committee on the progress of the company was submitted. There were 115 enrolled members on the 31st of December last, of whom the large proportion of 115 were effective, according to the existing Government regulations. The accounts showed that all debts of the company have been paid off, leaving a small balance in hand.

The annual ball of the 2nd City of London, given by Major Spottiswoode, took place on the 26th ult. in the grand hall of the Whittington Club. It passed off with great satisfaction to the numerous members of the corps and the visitors present.

The several batteries and companies comprising the Royal Arsenal Volunteer Artillery and Rifle force assembled on the 31st ult. at the parade-ground for inspection by the Commandant, Major-General Tulloh, and to carry out a series of evolutions. The result was highly satisfactory.

In Essex the Rochford corps has just celebrated another anniversary at Southend. The proceedings closed with a dinner in the Pavilion refreshment-room, to which about 100 gentlemen sat down, Captain Tawke presiding.

The annual meeting of the members of the 1st Sussex corps was held on the 29th ult. at the Townhall, Brighton—Lieutenant-Colonel Meerson in the chair. There was a large number of members. The report was read by Corporal Adams, stating that there was a balance in hand of £129.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Norwich corps was held on the 29th ult. Colonel Brett, the commandant, who presided, said that the numbers of the corps had slightly, but only very slightly, diminished during the past year. The balance-sheet presented showed that the total receipts for 1862 amounted to £619, and a balance of £217 was now carried forward. The practice range is to be increased to 1000 yards. The Norfolk Light Horse corps has just had a very successful ball in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich; the company numbered 300 of the leading inhabitants of the district. Several recruits have been obtained for the Attleborough corps.

The Boston battery of Artillery has been reviewed by Adjutant Humphries. At the conclusion Captain-Commandant White addressed the men and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which they had gone through their drill. At Line in several fresh recruits have been obtained. The Louth battery of Artillery has been officially inspected during the last few days, and presented an efficient appearance.

The annual meeting of the Devon County Volunteer Association was held on the 26th ult., at the Castle of Exeter. There was a large and influential attendance. Lord Churston presided. The report of the council of the association for the past year was read by Mr. J. Duckworth, and, after alluding to the satisfactory position of the volunteer organisation of the country, it proceeded to recapitulate, in detail, the chief events of the year in connection with the volunteer corps of Devonshire. It was suggested by the Military Affairs Committee that the suggested county brigade field-day should be held on Little Haldon, in August; and a resolution to that effect was carried. The report was carried nem. con.

A letter has been received from the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, intimating that her Majesty has accepted the services of a second company at Newark.

The Adjutant of the University Rifle Corps (1st Oxfordshire), Captain F. Jones, has given notice that there will be a grand brigade field-day in or near Oxford, when the Cambridge University and the Inns of Court will meet them. It will take place about the end of the present term, and it is fully expected that, with the kind permission of the Lord Lieutenant, the three regiments will assemble in Blenheim Park. The Oxford City Rifle Corps (2nd Oxfordshire) are making arrangements for holding a volunteer review in Port Meadow on June 24; and, in order to meet the necessary expenses, considerable subscriptions have been guaranteed, at the head of which are the city members, J. H. Langston, Esq., and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, for £50 each. Invitations will be given to the volunteer corps of the following counties to take part in the review—viz., Beds, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Derby, Dorset, Essex, Herts, Hereford, Hants, Huntingdon, Gloucester, Kent, Leicester, Middlesex, Northampton, Notts, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester.

The fifth competition for the challenge-cup prize among the members of the first Manchester Regiment took place on the 31st ult. at the rifle range of the regiment, at Barton Moss. After a smart contest the cup again changed hands, the successful competitor on this occasion being Sergeant Instructor Heaton, belonging to the staff of the regiment. Three money prizes were also given, the winner of the cup taking the first, Colour-Sergeant Heap the second, and Sergeant Holmes the third. Private Wrigley tied Sergeant Holmes for the third prize.——In order to induce the members of the third Manchester to take greater interest in rifle practice, a subscription was entered into by the officers of the corps, and a handsome silver challenge cup was purchased, and presented to the members of the corps to be shot for. The first competition came off on the 31st ult., on the rifle ground of the regiment, at Barton Moss. The cup is to be won three times by the same competitor before becoming his personal property. After an exciting contest, Corporal Anderson was declared the winner of the cup and a money prize; Sergeant Holden took the second prize, and Colour-Sergeant Baines the third. There was a tie for the fourth prize between Colour-Sergeant Canavan, Sergeant Bailey, and Private Watson. The shooting off resulted in Colour-Sergeant Canavan being the winner of the fourth prize. A sweepstakes was afterwards shot for. The money subscribed, together with a sum presented by Captain Bailey, was divided into four prizes. The first was won by Corporal Winscanley, the second by Corporal Anderson, the third by Lance-Corporal Mottram, and the fourth by Colour-Sergeant Almond.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee was held at the Townhall, Manchester, on the 2nd inst.—the Earl of Derby presiding. The hon. secretary (Mr. Maclure) stated that the receipts of the Central Committee last week were £19,366, making the bankers' balance on Jan. 31, £291,268 on the general account, and £16,285 on the New South Wales account. The number of bales of clothing sent out last week was 134.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall then read a report on the state of pauperism in the cotton districts. On the 24th ult. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 4275; and since the 6th of December last a total decrease of 36,875 has taken place. There were on the 24th ult. 235,125 persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions adverted; in the corresponding week last year 74,875 persons were so relieved. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 24th ult. was £15,807 12s.; in the corresponding week of last year it was £3166 12s. 7d.

The London Relief Committee held their weekly meeting on the 30th ult. at the Mansion House. The total sum received up to the previous evening was £418,219, of which sum £9435 10s. had been received during the week. The total amount which had been remitted was £290,099. The committee apportioned sums amounting to about £7000. A startling statement was made on the authority of Commissioner Farnall, that of late the money spent in relief in one way and another, in Ashton-under-Lyne and its immediate neighbourhood, including that distributed by the two local relief committees and by the poor-law guardians, has exceeded £4500 a week, which sum is estimated to represent the whole weekly loss of wages there consequent upon the cotton famine. The members of the committee, almost to a man, expressed themselves in terms of indignation at this lavish expenditure of the public money by the local relief bodies in that town; and, having voted £500 to pay off a debt incurred by the general committee, they determined to hold their hands until they should receive a satisfactory account of the disbursement of the money they have already remitted to the two committees. Amongst the sums received at the Mansion House in aid of the Lancashire Distress Fund was £900 from the inhabitants of British Kaffraria, Cape of Good Hope.

The barque Achilles, laden with 5020 barrels of flour for the relief of the Lancashire operatives, has sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

Mrs. Eliza Fleury, Béranger's "Lisette," has just died in a Paris hospital, seventy-one years old. For some time previous to her death she lived in a poor attic on ten halfpence a day, the produce of her handiwork.

Mr. Marshall Wood has received, through the Hon. John Rose, M.P.P., a commission to execute a marble bust of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be presented by William Molson, Esq., Principal Dawson, and the Fellows, to the M'Gill College, Montreal.

A memorial, signed by thirty members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, had been forwarded to Earl Russell, drawing attention to further restrictions which the Chinese Government seek to impose upon their treaty privileges—viz., in the alterations now being made in the regulations of trade on the Yang-Tze-Kiang River, and in the limitation of the right to resort to the interior for purposes of trade. They conclude with expressing their opinion that "a firm and decided tone in demanding all privileges accorded to the British nation by the late Treaty of Tien-Tsin will best preserve that peace which all classes, and more especially merchants, are so anxious to maintain."

The lectures on chemistry in course of bi-weekly delivery at the Dar-il-Fanoum, Constantinople, by Dervisch Pacha, are attracting large and enthusiastic audiences. The lecture-theatre is comfortably fitted up *à la Européenne*, and the lecturer is amply provided with excellent instruments, diagrams, and materials for experiment—all at the expense of the Turkish Government. At the conclusion of the series the present lecturer will be followed by Salih Effendi, late President of the Pera Municipality, who will deliver a course on natural history; and will be in his turn succeeded by Edhem Pacha, who will discourse on geology. "Shades of Amurath and Bayazid!" exclaims the *Levant Herald*, "can all this be taking place within the very shadow of St. Sophia?"

A private letter from Guatemala states that on Dec. 19 severe shocks of earthquakes were felt throughout the country, and that the towns of Esquintla and Amatatlan were nearly destroyed. Antigua, as well as the capital, also suffered severely. The earthquake of Dec. 19 was also felt at Salvador. The *Gaceta* says that a shock which lasted about two minutes took place between half-past seven and eight in the evening, which did much damage to the public buildings, churches, and private residences, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants, who have not yet forgotten the fearful catastrophe of April 16, 1854. In Santa Tecla, Izalco, Sonsonate, and various other points much damage was done to the edifices, but fortunately no life was lost.

DR. BRADY.

THE boast of Great Britain, that all classes of her community are represented in her Houses of Parliament and their interests faithfully and adequately cared for, is true in only a limited sense. The Law, the Church, the Army, the Navy, the seats of learning, the colonies, commerce, railway interests—trade, indeed, in all its branches—find utterance and representation in the great Senate of the nation. But what of the medical profession? Are its interests guarded or advanced, is its importance vindicated, as they should be? A few isolated instances alone redeem it from being "conspicuous by its absence" from the councils of the empire. This, one of the learned professions, the importance of which is of individual application to every member of the community, occupies a position which the most superficial examination must prove to be at once anomalous and unworthy. We pass by with a glance the fact, that no eminence of skill or of talent, no life-long devotion to the cause of that science which is the most important to the interests of suffering humanity, can avail to win for its professors those coveted distinctions which are the prizes of the successful lawyer, the triumphant general, the victorious naval commander, or the statesman, who has toiled by a path not a whit more laborious to renown. To such the peerage opens its time-honoured ranks; but where is the head grown grey in the service of medical science that has ever borne a coronet? Our business is rather with the wider aspect of the question; rather with the consideration of how the great science of medicine is protected and fostered by Parliamentary representation than with the rewards open to the righteous ambition of its professors. It is represented by a mere unit. Its interests and its rights are legislated for by men who have no personal experience of its

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difficulties, no professional appreciation of its requirements. How inadequate its representation is may easily be adduced from the difficulties with which the reform of the most flagrant abuses is beset, resulting from the supine indifference which is but a natural result of the absence of professional knowledge and its indispensable authority. It is useless to expect that men fully engaged with other questions will devote time and painfully tax their attention, unassisted by professional knowledge, to combat the difficulties which encompass the question of medical legislation. There are few who will hesitate to acknowledge the impregnable position of importance occupied in the social system by the medical profession; every-day experience of the teaching of life shows that. Is it, then, unreasonable to require that that profession should receive a corresponding Parliamentary importance? We have but to contrast the state of things in Continental countries with that in our own to lend additional light to the question, why, in our comprehensive system, are our medical and surgical colleges and schools unrepresented? While to this demand no satisfactory answer can be given there must remain a serious defect in the system towards whose perfection it is the duty of all to strive with the utmost of their will and ability.

The gentleman whose Portrait we now publish, and whose energetic and useful career during a period of eleven years, for which time he has represented the county of Leitrim, has led us to make the above remarks, is one of the very few members of the medical profession who are enabled to lend it the assistance of their knowledge and abilities in Parliament. John Brady, Esq., M.P. for Leitrim, has been returned three times. He is a justice of the peace for his county and a member of the Royal College of Physicians, also of the Royal College of Surgeons. He is a native of Cavan, in which county his family have resided for centuries, and he entered Parliament in 1852, when the expectations of his medical brethren were aroused in prospect of his future career. It was anticipated that "he would not confine his attention to purely Imperial questions, but would employ his energies and utilise his large professional experience and information in the task of removing those sanitary evils of which the public have so long complained;" and also that he would endeavour to procure a fair hearing for the various questions of medical interest and schemes of reform which, eagerly discussed and advocated outside the Palace of Westminster, had hitherto failed to command the attention they deserved.

JOHN BRADY, ESQ., M.P. FOR LEITRIM.

Dr. Brady's Parliamentary career has not disappointed these expectations; he has steadily pursued the aim with which he undertook duties as onerous as they are honourable. He has not made himself conspicuous in the arena of party politics, though he has adhered unflinchingly to the principles which he professes with quiet good sense and moderation. He is essentially a useful member, one who will not shrink from honest hard work, nor be disheartened if the "results of time be slow." He is conspicuous for his firm advocacy of any cause in which he believes there is justice. He will be remembered as the first man who succeeded in inducing the Crown to give compensation in the case of an erroneous conviction. The case of Mr. Barber, which created so much feeling and discussion, was triumphantly brought to an issue by the unremitting exertions of Dr. Brady. He has been the steady and persevering advocate of all medical reforms which have been attempted within the House, while his time, his influence, and his scrupulous care have been lent to similar subjects when agitated among his professional brethren outside the Parliamentary pale. During the whole of the last Session he devoted his attention to the great sanitary question of the day—that of town sewage—and laboured indefatigably as chairman of the Committee.

It would be superfluous to dwell on the vastness and importance of this subject. Public opinion has defined it, and public attention is fixed upon it, not only in the point of view of its sanitary effects, but in that of its vast commercial importance. Dr. Brady conducted the business of the Committee in a masterly manner, his professional knowledge enabling him to elicit facts of great value and importance from the evidence laid before him, and his personal influence inspiring public confidence in the results. During the recess he has devoted himself to further investigation of this great subject, and the commencement of the Session of Parliament again sees him at a post which he is eminently qualified to fill with success and distinction.

FOSSIL TREE.

THE fossil remains of which we give an Engraving were discovered in a quarry on the hillside upon property belonging to H. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., at Coalbrookdale. Similar remains having been abundantly found when the quarry was worked some years since the workmen were requested, upon its being reopened last year, to preserve any fossils they might find, and, in consequence, this fossil stump was carefully uncovered and preserved. The stump is a species of sigillaria, of which many large specimens have at different times been found in various parts of the Shropshire coalfield, in the sandstone overlying the measure of ironstone locally called the "pennystone." It was truncated, as is universally the case with large specimens, at the height of about three feet from the roots; and the soft internal organisation had decayed and been replaced with sand; but the outside cylinder of bark retained its form, and preserved a carbonaceous covering. It evidently stood *in situ* where it had grown one of a group or forest of which others remain, was about 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and its roots ramified very regularly and extensively from it. Parts of the upper portion of the tree were found compressed perfectly flat in the stratification of the sandstone above. The depth from the present surface of the ground to the plane of these remains is about twenty feet, and about fifteen feet above them is a thin but unworked measure of coal—another representative probably of this primeval forest. Notices of such remains will be found in Lyell's "Manual of Geology," p. 315; in Murchison's "Siluria," or in Prestwick's "Geology of Coalbrookdale," p. 444.

PART OF A FOSSIL TREE FOUND IN A QUARRY AT COALBROOKDALE.

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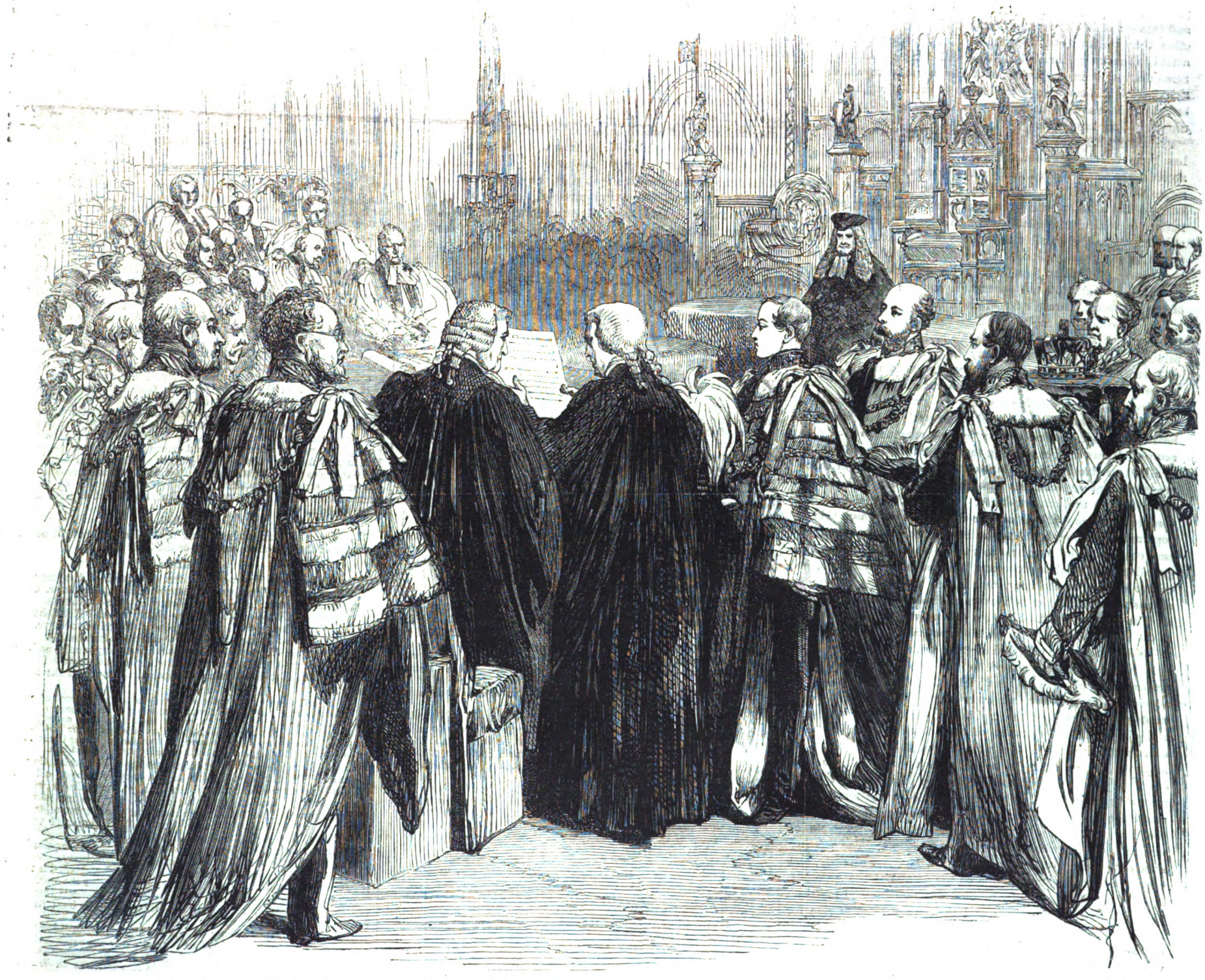
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1188.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

THE fifth Session of the seventh Parliament of the reign of Queen Victoria—what is it to produce? This is a very universal, as it is a very natural, inquiry; and the materials for prediction in this instance are more than usually scanty. The ingenuity which is always exercised in causing a Speech from the Throne at the meeting of the Legislature for the year to be as little declaratory as possible seems to have reached its culminating point. For two or three Sessions past the stereotyped generalities which her Majesty has had to lay before the two other estates of the realm have been supplemented by a statement in the nature of a pledge for the initiation of at least one measure. There has been until now a gracious breaking of reticence so far as to inform the public that one bill, and that a law reform, had been actually prepared, and would be pressed upon the attention and the favour of Parliament. But this year even this slight concession to the legitimate curiosity of the liege subjects of this kingdom has not been vouchsafed. Not one measure has been formally and specifically announced; and the notices which the subordinate organ of the Government is accustomed to give on the first night of the Session of proximate legislation was more than ordinarily meagre. What we know is little enough, and what we can conjecture is all that is left to us. We have specific information that Parliament will be asked to perform what we doubt not will be a pleasing duty, namely—that of arranging for the establishment of the heir to the throne, and that under circumstances of peculiar interest. The Prince of Wales is about to enter on the duties of his young manhood, has taken his place as a member of the Legislature, will shortly give hostages to fortune by his marriage, and is to assume a species of vicegerency in regard to those functions of the Sovereign which are connected with the courtly observances so long forced into abeyance by the domestic sorrows of the Queen. From this point of view he possesses special claims on the generous consideration of Parliament; and, if we can judge from the high principles of order and economy which have regulated the Royal expenditure of the present reign, there is every probability that the propositions for his dotation will be moderate and just.



THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKING THE OATHS AS A PEER OF THE REALM AT THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 187.

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Doubtless the details of this subject have been long settled by the prudence and wisdom of that adviser of the Crown whose active counsels for the future have been unhappily lost to the Royal family, but whose foresight has most likely ensured the existence of a programme for the regulation of events such as the majority of the eldest son of England, and whose influence will unquestionably be felt in the discreet arrangement of the affairs of the Sovereign and her children for years to come. Beyond this, an assurance that the Estimates of the year will be framed with a more than common regard to economy is all the prospects of the Session, so far as home matters are concerned, which are stated in the formal communication to Parliament which was delivered on the 5th of this month.

Since this oracular, in the sense of saying nothing, declaration, we have had from the Government the introduction of a mediatised bill for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, a sort of compound of the least troublesome parts of measures which have hung fire in previous Sessions; an announcement of a contemplated alteration in the mode of dealing with the Estimates of the disembodied militia; a bill for the establishment of registration of births and deaths in Ireland; another for consolidating the law relating to harbours; one for the continuation of the rate in aid fo Lancashire of last Session; and propositions by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, delayed by his necessary absence from hi place in the House, to amend the Act relating to Post Office savings banks; and to reduce the existing customs duties on tobacco. The rest is in supposition. Those hapless, almost helpless, and nearly hopeless agents of legislation, called private members, have, in a few prescriptive instances, cast their storm beaten measures on the wild waters of the Wednesday sittings. Sir John Trelawny has, of course, introduced his bill for the abolition of church rates; and has launched his measure, which is to apply to persons who are scrupulous in taking oaths from exactly the opposite direction of those purists in religious belief who are allowed to affirm instead of to swear. Mr. Hadfield has issued his annual manifesto, with a preamble and clauses, against the making of declarations essential to the holding of offices Imperial and municipal, although no official ever dreams of troubling himself to comply with the imposing statute; and Mr. Whalley has had the courage to attempt to get the small end of the wedge into that solid obstruction to private legislation, the vast expenditure with which the rules and customs of Parliament have surrounded the procuration of other than public Acts. Beyond this minikin exposition of actual bill-making there is little else, and the prospects of the Session are still in supposition. A few speculative anticipations, which will not rise to the height of predictions, may not be out of place at this the end of the first week of the annual congress of our lawgivers.

For some years past the business of Sessions of Parliament has been eminently financial. In Mr. Gladstone we are, according to some, blessed, and in the esteem of others by no means blessed, with a Chancellor of the Exchequer who believes that his duty extends beyond a mere balancing of the national accounts, and is imperative on him to attempt annual adjustments and, if possible, reductions of taxation. As above stated, he has given indication of an intention to continue in that course. If all we hear be within a moderate distance of the truth, a combination of favourable revenue and reduction of expenditure will enable the Finance Minister to pursue that which he conceives to be his destined course. There is a boldness in his touch when he is about to apply his known principle, that reduction of duty is productive of increase of revenue, to an article like tobacco, the customs and excise imposts on which hover close upon a return of six millions. The critics on the resolution say that the proposed diminution does not go to the lowest class of consumption; but we have heard no fears expressed of any loss of revenue as likely to accrue. Hopes are not wanting that margin enough will be left to afford a reduction in the duties on tea and sugar, and there are even faint expectations that the income tax will not go scathless of the pruning-knife. If this be realised, Mr. Gladstone will probably float over the Session on a high tide of popularity; although, of course, he will encounter the usual ominous denunciations of those who are of opinion that, as the guardian of the public purse and steward of its accounts, he calculates only for the hour, and leaves the future (which is always next year in the estimation of those financial croakers) to take care of itself. Hitherto the proverbial good fortune of the brave has accompanied his experiments, and his faith in his star cannot be expected to grow weaker.

It is true we have ceased to be garotted in such suppositious numbers as to have justified a daily publication of a gazette of the killed and wounded of the dark hours; but we do not believe that the nation will be satisfied with such a dealing with the question of convict custody and punishment as is implied in the mere report of a commission of inquiry. There must be a bill, and a good bill, on this question, and it must pass this Session. It would be by no means beneath the duty or the care of a Government to undertake some specific and comprehensive dealing with the law of marriage as applicable on some principle of uniformity to the whole of the United Kingdom. The existing state of the law, to say the least of it, is unsatisfactory, and without expressing any opinion on the details of the question, some of which are annually nibbled at by unattached members of Parliament, it may be urged that the subject is ripe for legislation in a broad sense of the term. The recent efforts of our authorised law reformers to amend and put into proper working condition our law of bankruptcy have, partly from legislative and partly from administrative obstructiveness, comparatively failed. Unmindful of the wisdom of the text which decides against the putting of new wines into old bottles, it has seemed good to some of the sages of the law, in the sense of being old in years, who find cushions in the House of Lords so easy as to make them loth to quit them, so to manipulate the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 in its passage through Parliament that its conduct and administration were committed to a machinery confessedly effete and worn out, and which it was one of the main objects of the measure to supersede. The consequence, obvious enough from the first, has ensued that the law as it is attempted to be carried out is in a state of confusion worse confounded—is emphatically in a muddle. Amendment, sharp and decisive, ought to be—and we trust will be—applied to the system in the present Session. Having alluded to the question of church rates in a manner which was intended to indicate the unsatisfactory condition in which that question stands before the Legislature, we would venture to say that unless the Government wishes it to be supposed that they allow that question to act as a tub to a whale—that is, as a matter on which the Opposition may expend as much as possible of their Parliamentary energy at their chartered Wednesday sittings, when alone on their own showing they are strong and united, it is the duty of Ministers to bring their whole force to bear on a settlement of a disturbing influence, both religious and social. If the few measures we have thus touched upon are dealt with, and if there is reduction of expenditure and taxation, if efficiency is preserved in respect to the Navy, Army, and Volunteers, and progress, however small, be made in the path of law reform, all of which are within the scope and power of an assiduous and single-purposed Parliament in the next six months, it is quite possible that we may have to congratulate ourselves on the result of the Session of 1863. And this, we believe, may be effected without interfering with those fancy political demonstrations which are, it seems, necessary to the very life of Oppositions and essential to the stimulating of Ministries. No doubt Parliament will be called upon to entertain and discuss matters connected with foreign affairs. There must be debates which will be international in their nature and bearing on the outside fortunes and responsibilities of this country. The high congress of England must have something to say on events and eventualities in America, in Prussia, in Denmark, in Greece, in Poland; the cession of the Ionian Islands must be gravely and maturely considered; it is possible that the affairs of Italy, and especially as regards Rome, may come to be discussed. Paramount in the domestic concerns of this realm, the Parliament of England must yet always make its voice heard in reference to those arrangements of other nations which exercise an influence on the world as a body politic. It is by the expression of opinion in that assembly that alliances which work for peace upon earth are strengthened, the hand of oppression weakened, the interchange of commerce enlarged, and, above all, the principles of liberty disseminated with an influence and an effect which, seemingly insensible, are at once widespread and powerful. We believe it to be no mere figure of speech to say, that never yet in the history of mankind was that influence more operative than now, when, in a manner, the Parliament of this country stands alone as the type of national freedom. But while this is a privilege it is also a responsibility; and we can but hope that in this, which many things tend to indicate as an eventful year in the fortunes of many if not of most of the other nations of the world, our Legislature will so discharge its duties as to vindicate its claim to the high position which theoretically belongs to it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Fancy dress balls have been the order of the day in Paris during the past week. A fête of this kind on a magnificent scale took place on Monday at the Tuileries, at which a brilliant ball was given also yesterday week. Last Saturday evening a fête was given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mdme. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Emperor and Empress being present. The ball given by the Countess de Persigny on Thursday week was most successful.

On Monday M. Nigra presented to their Majesties the marble group by Vela which the Milanese ladies have sent as a gift to the Empress.

The discussion on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was going on in the Corps Législatif when we went to press. The debate on Friday and Saturday turned upon the Mexican expedition, which was powerfully assailed by Jules Favre, and which M. Billault strove to justify. The Minister was particularly indignant at the reproach that the policy of the Emperor's Government is "adventurous," and demanded that the Chamber should protest against such an imputation. An amendment censuring the expedition was rejected by a large majority.

Galignani announces the sudden decease of General the Marquis de Cramayel, member of the Senate. He was present at the last sitting of that body. Six seats are now vacant in the Upper Chamber.

M. Dubois de Saleguy has been nominated a grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and General Wols as Commander.

The Government has given orders for the construction of two very powerful astronomical telescopes, embracing all M. Foucault's improvements. They are to be made under the supervision of the Academy of Sciences, and will be used at Marseilles and Montpellier, where the atmosphere is extremely pure.

A letter of the Emperor to the Duke of Malakoff, published in Saturday's *Moniteur*, in which he says he is as much Emperor of the Arabs of Algeria as of the French, announces the preparation of a *senatus consultum*, which will render tribes and fractions of tribes indefeasible proprietors of the territory they occupy and which they have had in traditional possession.

The *Moniteur* states that the insurrection at Saigon has been completely suppressed, and that the French Admiral hopes its prompt repression will have a favourable effect in producing a lasting peace.

There were various conflicting rumours at New York in reference to Mexico. Some of these affirmed that the French had sustained severe reverses, while others had it that Puebla had surrendered to the French. But the steam-ship Louisiane, which has arrived at St. Nazaire from Vera Cruz, brings intelligence from Mexico to the 17th ult., in which there is no mention of these reported defeats of the French troops. General Forey was to leave Orizaba on the 28th to join the troops advancing upon Puebla, the operations against which were expected to commence at the end of this month. The evacuation of Tampico had commenced.

SPAIN.

Much political derangement continues to exist at Madrid. Marshal O'Donnell is unwell, worried into indisposition, it is said, by prolonged Ministerial crises. On Saturday General Serrano, acting for Marshal O'Donnell, read a Royal decree suspending the sittings of the Cortes. This measures has produced a great sensation in Madrid, and a belief is prevalent that it will be followed by a dissolution. The Queen has reiterated the expression of her entire confidence in Marshal O'Donnell. Senor Pedro Auriolés has been appointed Minister of Justice, and Senor Ulloa Minister of Marine.

PRUSSIA.

The fiftieth anniversary of the appeal to the people in 1813 was celebrated in Berlin on Tuesday week with much ceremony. There were outdoor processions during the morning and indoor festivities during a later period of the day, in which many of the veteran soldiers whom time had spared participated. The festival, however, which the Court party hoped to turn into a demonstration in favour of the King passed off amidst general indifference. The King appeared at one or two of the popular banquets and proposed patriotic toasts without referring to the crisis of the moment; but his language is described as producing little effect.

The King has replied to the address of his deputies. His reply is a personal one; he dispenses with the formality of speaking through his Ministers, in order that the Chamber may know his individual will. He assumes the responsibility of all that the Ministers have done; declares that, though the Budget was not voted, the administration must still be carried on; and reminds the Chamber that the Constitution requires the assent of all three Estates to the Budget. He insists on his determination to maintain the rights of the Crown, and adds that, after this conciliatory statement, he expects that the House will meet his views.

In his reply to the address of the Upper House the King says that his heart is gratified at perceiving such a complete agreement between the loyal address of the Upper House and his own views. His Majesty continues:—"It will be the aim of the Government to firmly maintain the position it has taken up, at the same time remaining open to any approaches which may be made by the Chamber of Deputies, with the view of increasing the greatness of Prussia through her military power."

Troops have been dispatched to Siemanovitz on account of the number of insurgents having greatly increased at the Polish frontier town of Czelacz.

GREECE.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has caused to be published in his official journal an account of the negotiations respecting the proposal that he should become a candidate for the Greek crown. The Duke required that "loyal explanations" should be given to King Otho and his family; that the Gotha Diet should consent to his accession to the Greek throne; that Greece should be "materially strengthened;" and that he should not cease to be a German Prince, but should govern Greece only until his nephew, the Prince of Coburg-Kohary, should be old enough to wear the crown. The negotiations were ultimately, we are informed, broken off by the Duke's declaration that "no favourable result could be expected."

The refusal of the Duke to be put in nomination for the throne has caused a painful impression in Greece, and fears are entertained as to the maintenance of tranquillity. The National Assembly has passed a decree intrusting the Government to three members, each of whom is to preside in rotation.

SWEDEN.

The Minister of Finance has addressed a note to the Chairman of the Chambers, in which he announces that a project for an addition to the civil list of his Majesty the King will be shortly brought before the Rigsdag. The nameday of his Majesty, the 28th of January, was celebrated with great solemnity. Ten thousand of the inhabitants of the capital went to the palace in procession with torches, and many houses were illuminated. Addresses thanking the King for the Reform Bill are pouring in from all parts of the kingdom.

DENMARK.

A great ball in honour of the future Princess of Wales was given on Thursday, the 29th ult., at the British Embassy, Copenhagen, by Mr. Augustus Paget and his lady. The *Danmark* says:—"Besides Princess Alexandra, a crowd of titled and fashionable persons attended the festivity, particularly her Royal Highness's parents, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the other members of the Royal family. The Hereditary Prince Ferdinand and his consort Princess Caroline were, however, unavoidably absent, the Prince being still far from well."

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The telegrams relating to the insurrection in Poland contain desultory accounts of engagements between the Russian troops and the insurgents. The Russians are reported to have defeated the Poles in most instances; but in some the Russians were beaten with heavy loss. According to the latest accounts the insurgents have sustained several defeats, and in one of them, inflicted at a place in Lithuania or on the Lithuanian border, the Russian official account asserts that their loss amounted to 1000 men, while the Russians had only twelve men killed. A considerable body of Poles has likewise, it is stated, been driven from Sandomir, where a "provisional Government" had been organised, and the Russians are in close pursuit. Several villages or towns have been burned by the Emperor Alexander's soldiers, who are said to have destroyed the splendid country mansion of the Zamoyski family.

General Ramsay, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in Poland, had been superseded (it is said in consequence of an attack of apoplexy), and General Samukin appointed in his place.

It appears from the Berlin journals that the Prussian Poles are showing such strong tokens of excitement that the Prussian Government has deemed it expedient to assemble two corps d'armée in order to overawe the malcontents. At the same time, the Austrian Cabinet has prorogued the Galician Diet, apparently because Prince Sapieha had given notice that he would move a resolution praying the Emperor of Austria to use his diplomatic influence on behalf of the Russian Poles; and it is reported that the Russian Envoy at Vienna has made strong complaints respecting the supplies of arms and ammunition which the insurgents in Russian Poland contrive to obtain from Galicia.

AMERICA.

The Montreal Company's steamer Hibernian has brought us Boston journals of the 31st and Canadian of the 30th ult.

WAR NEWS.

General Burnside has resigned the command of the army of the Potomac, and General Hooker has been appointed his successor. Generals Franklin and Sumner have been relieved of their commands. In their places General Couch commands the right, General Mead the centre, General W. F. Smith the left, and General Siegel the reserve. Snow is six feet deep at Falmouth, and the roads are impassable. General Burnside's letter of resignation says that the army would, under more favourable circumstances, have accomplished great results. In General Hooker's short address on taking command there occurs the following passage:—

> In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence, and valour the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle, wherever we can find him.

General Burnside is to be examined before a Senatorial Committee concerning the obstacles thrown in his way by inferior officers. A list has been prepared of more than eighty army officers who are to be summarily dismissed from the service, for the use of improper language in reference to their superiors and the Commander-in-Chief in connection with the removal of General M'Clellan, and the court-martial and sentence of General Fitz-John Porter.

General Franklin has demanded a court-martial to inquire into the alleged charges against him of tardiness and inefficiency.

General Joseph Hooker is a native of Massachusetts. He served in Mexico on General Pillow's Staff, but resigned after the war. He was living in California when the war broke out. General Burnside has retired to his State, Rhode Island, where he has been flatteringly received by his fellow citizens.

The reports that the army of the Potomac is much "demoralised" by the attitude taken by the Democratic party are confirmed.

General Foster's (Federal) army in North Carolina has had a slight advantage, and was advancing in two columns in Wilmington and Kingston.

From Port Royal we hear that a naval conflict was impending between the Federal gun-boat Montauk and the Confederate ram Fingal, said to be guarding the steamer Nashville.

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Accounts from Havannah report extensive depredations upon the American shipping in the West Indies by the Confederate steamer Oreto, now called the Florida. Great consternation prevailed among the American captains in the West Indies, and several, whose vessels were ready for sea, had not ventured to leave port.

A Confederate steamer, supposed to be the Alabama, after a sharp engagement, sunk the Federal gun-boat Hatteras off Galveston. The Hatteras sank with all on board, except one officer and five men, who were picked up by the Brooklyn. The Hatteras was an ironclad carrying three rifled 32-pounders.

En revanche, the Federals have destroyed the Confederate iron-clad steamer in Bayoutohe. They have also flanked the Confederate forces in that section.

The Federal forces in the south-west combined for a third attempt to open the Mississippi have commenced operations near the mouth of the Yazoo. General M'Clernand has left the Arkansas River and retraced his course to Young's Point, where it is reported that he has landed his troops. Generals Grant, Sherman, and Gorian will unite in the operations. General M'Clernand's troops have recommenced work in the canal dug some months ago by the negroes under General Williams, with the intention of diverting the channel of the Mississippi from the bed of the river opposite Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON.

The financial bill framed by the Committee of Ways and Means has passed the House of Representatives.

The chief subject of discussion had been the enlistment of negro regiments, to which the Opposition are bitterly opposed. They have hitherto prevented any vote being taken on the subject.

In the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, was given into custody for using the phrase "that imbecile Lincoln." On being arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms he drew forth a revolver, uttering threats against the Chairman and Mr. Sumner. The next day a resolution was brought forward to expel him from the Senate, but it was dropped on his apologising for his misconduct.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has obtained permission from the President to raise companies of persons of African descent, "organised into a separate corps," for garrison and other duty within the State.

The Administration is engaged in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the important question of the power of the President in times of rebellion to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The Administration is determined to settle this question at once, as there are many cases now pending in several State Courts, and additional ones are springing up almost daily. The latest is the arrest of Mr. Boileau, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* on the charge of a treasonable article on Jefferson Davis's Message. His case is warmly espoused by the Democratic party in the State Legislature, and by the grand jury of the county of Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The emancipation cause progresses in Missouri. Both Houses of the State Legislature have passed the resolution asking Congress to appropriate 25,000,000 dols. for emancipation.

The Republican candidate for Speaker has been elected by a majority of two in the New York Assembly.

General M'Clellan has been enthusiastically received by the people of Boston and many of the smaller towns in Massachusetts. Strong demonstrations in his favour have taken place in Congress. Some members in the course of the debate having urged his recall to the head of the army, the suggestions were met with loud cheering in the galleries.

Gold continues to rise in value. It has now reached 59 per cent premium. In San Francisco the legal-tender notes were worth only 80 cents in specie.

CANADA.

The place in the Cabinet vacated by Mr. Dorion has been filled up by the acceptance of the office of Provincial Secretary by M. Bureau, a Lower Canadian "Rouge."

The Government have determined to establish an emigration office in England. Its head-quarters will be at Liverpool.

The following is a statement of the revenue from customs, excise, and public works for 1862, as compared with 1861 :—

	1861.	1862.
Customs..	4,775,000 dols.	4,658,000 dols.
Excise	330,000 „	482,000 „
Public Works	227,000 „	257,000 „
	5,382,000 dols.	5,392,000 dols.

INDIA.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has arrived at Calcutta.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway has been opened to Ihnedabad.

The mail of the Colombo, which was wrecked, contained, it is estimated, about 100,000 letters, and about the same number of newspapers.

The Queen has appointed Henry Du Pré Labouchere, Esq., now a third secretary, to be a second secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

It is decided that for the present the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers shall not touch at Jubal, in the Red Sea. The danger of the coast is said to be the cause.

The *Ticino Gazette* announces that, by order of the Federal Council of Switzerland, the highest summit of Monte Rosa, which had hitherto received no name, is henceforth to be called the Dufour Summit.

An avalanche fell a few days back upon a part of the village of Vedrotto, in the canton of Ticino, destroying five houses inhabited by twelve families, and twelve stables. Thirty-two persons perished, seventeen being rescued alive from the mass of snow. A number of cattle were also lost.

EGYPT.—The Sultan has ordered the immediate preparation of the decoration of the Osmanié in brilliants, and a sword of honour, for presentation to Ismael Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt. Letters from Egypt state that the Viceroy is shortly about to proceed to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan. The Viceroy, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of cotton, has ordered a second line of rails to be laid down on the Suez Railway. Advices from Alexandria state that the crop of cotton in Egypt promises to be most abundant this year. There will be not less than 180,000 bales for export, the quantity last year having been only 105,000.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—A correspondence respecting affairs in Japan was on Wednesday presented to both Houses of Parliament. It includes despatches from Earl Cowley, Mr. Alcock, Earl Russell, the Japanese Envoys, Lord Napier, Sir A. Buchanan, Lord A. Loftus, Colonel Neale, and Admiral Ruper, together with correspondence with the Japanese Ministers relating to the murder of Mr. Richardson, and other outrages on British subjects in Japan. Colonel Neale, writing to Earl Russell, Oct. 29, states the measures taken by the Japanese Government to avert the recurrence of similar outrages. "Fifteen guardhouses, containing five well-armed men, were (he says) established along the portion of the high road frequented by foreigners; and I am assured that in the course of two months a new road, diverging from that which is now generally used, will be completed, upon which damios and their retinues will pass to and from Jeddo until they are beyond the reach of all collision." He adds, in reference to the resolution of the Tycoon's Government to relieve the damios from their attendance at Court in Jeddo, that "a principal result of these measures, constituting a radical change in the oldest institutions of the present dynasty, will be that from 200,000 to 300,000 two-sworded retainers of damios will evacuate Jeddo—a class from among which has arisen every personal outrage or injury which has hitherto occurred to foreigners in Japan."

Several elections are going on just now. On Wednesday Mr. Powell, a Conservative, was chosen for Cambridge by a considerable majority over his opponent, Mr. Fawcett, a Liberal.——The election at Devonport took place on Thursday, when Mr. Bousfield Ferrand, Conservative, was at the head of the poll. The other candidate was Sir F. Grey, a Liberal.——Tuesday next is fixed for the election of a successor to Mr. C. A. Moody in the representation of West Somersetshire. At present Mr. W. H. P. Gore Langton, of Hatch Park, a former representative of the division in Parliament, is the only candidate.——Sir Edward Grogan, M.P., has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of the city of Dublin at the end of the present Parliament. Mr. Benjamin Gwinness is mentioned as a candidate in the Conservative interest.——Death has carried off two more members of Parliament. Colonel Bernard, M.P. for Bandon, in the county of Cork, died at Queenstown yesterday week; and on Saturday morning last Captain Gladstone, M.P. for Devizes, died at Bowden Park, near Chippenham. The Hon. H. B. Bernard, nephew of the late member for Bandon, will offer himself for the vacant seat. There will probably be no opposition to his return. At Devizes there are three candidates in the field—the Hon. William Wells Addington, eldest son of Lord Sidmouth, a Conservative; Mr. W. J. Probyn, and Mr. Israel Abrahams, of London, the two latter gentlemen being Liberals.——A new writ has been issued for Lisburn, in the room of Mr. Richardson, who has retired. For this seat Mr. Barbour is the Liberal, and Mr. Verner the Conservative, candidate.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office :—

FRANCE.—Paris, Feb. 12.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, after speeches from MM. Baroche and Picard and the Marquis Pierre, the amendment of the Left was rejected, and paragraph 9 of the address adopted. The entire address was then agreed to by the Chamber.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Feb. 12.—Fuad Pacha has been appointed Seraskier, and Mehmed Ali President of the Council. A new tax has been imposed by the Foreign Office upon the English communities in the Levant which has given rise to angry excitement.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Lemberg, Feb. 12.—The statement that the insurgents, under Langewicz, suffered considerable losses has proved exaggerated. Moreau, the leader of the scythe-men, who treacherously brought a detachment of Langewicz's corps beneath a murderous fire from the Russian troops, has been condemned by the insurgents and hanged. The chief force of Langewicz, consisting of 5000 men, is posted in the mountains of Krzys.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A telegram has been received from Malta announcing the death of the Right Rev. Dr. George Tomlinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury intends to hold confirmations at Easter, Whitsuntide, and later in the year for those parishes in the diocese for which confirmations have not been held since the year 1860.

The ceremony of enthroning the Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Archbishop of York and Primate of England, will take place in York Minster on the 25th inst.

The archdeaconry of the Cape has been conferred upon the Rev. John Harries Thomas, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Millbrook, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire, and Priest in Ordinary to the Queen.

Another appeal is made on behalf of the fine old abbey church of Dorchester, Oxon. The sum of £1000 is required for some additional restorations, which, when complete, will make the church one of the finest in the diocese, and suitable for choral festivals, or any such public service.

The special evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey will commence on Sunday week. The preacher will be Lord Edward Thynne, the Sub-Dean. He will be followed by Dr. Twells, the recently-consecrated Bishop of the Orange River Territory.

Lord Ebury's bill to amend the Acts of Uniformity was printed on Monday. It proposes to repeal one of two declarations required to be taken by clergymen, and that the following one shall be deemed sufficient :—"I, A. B., do declare that I will conform to the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, as it is now by law established."

Convocation reassembled on Tuesday at the Chapter House of St. Paul's. There was a great gathering of Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. The proceedings were merely formal, the real business beginning on the following day. In the Upper House, on Wednesday, the subject of an extension of the Episcopate at home was discussed. In the Lower House, Archdeacon Denison, having first obtained permission of the House to suspend the standing orders, brought forward the subject of Bishop Colenso's book in a lengthy address. In the end the motion made by the Archdeacon was agreed to, that the Upper House should be memorialised to appoint a committee for the examination of the Bishop's work.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Augustus Otway Fitzgerald, Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Charlton Mackerel, Somerset, and Prebendary of Wells, to be Archdeacon of Wells, with the prebend of Huish and Brent annexed. Rev. C. A. Harris to be Archdeacon of Wilts and Vicar of Bremhill. Ven. Archdeacon Browne, Vicar of Weston-super-Mare, to be Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. W. Andrew to Whitfield, Northamptonshire, with perpetual curacy of Worthington, Leicestershire; Rev. H. Carey to North Waltham, Hants; Rev. A. F. Curwen to Harrington, Cumberland; Rev. T. Evetts to Monks Risborough, Bucks; Rev. E. Morgan to Cilian Ayron, Cardigan; Rev. L. M. Manney to Caenby, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. H. K. Rickards to Leckwith, Glamorgan; Rev. C. W. Wilson, of Oriel, Oxford, to Calbourne, Isle of Wight; Rev. F. Woolley to St. Michael's, Lewes, Sussex. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. J. Corser to Wolfhamcote, Warwickshire; Rev. A. Grimston to Lund, Yorkshire; Rev. E. King to Cuddesdon, Oxford, and Principal of the Theological College; Rev. W. D. Parish to Selmeston and Alciston, Sussex; Rev. J. Simpson to Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland; Rev. J. Deane, Chaplain of Credington, to Exminster, Devon. *Incumbencies:* Rev. R. R. Duke to Netherfield, near Battle, Sussex; Rev. C. Holder to St. Juliot, Cornwall; Rev. C. B. Wrey to Knowl Hill, Berkshire. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. J. B. Gwyn, M.A., to Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire. *Curacies:* Rev. I. Bowman to Natland, Westmorland; Rev. G. Day to Wensley, Yorkshire; Rev. E. Groene to East Witton, Yorkshire; Rev. T. J. Jesker to St. Stephen, Tonbridge, Kent; Rev. R. Richards to St. James's, Taunton; Rev. W. H. Schwabe to Heddington, Wilts; Rev. R. Yorke to Ducklington, Oxon; Rev. H. W. Tindall, Senior Curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, London, to be Evening Lecturer of Trinity Church, Margate.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The University of Oxford has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Bishop (Tozer) of Central Africa. The Rev. J. D. Cargill is to be Head Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, Southwell, Notts; the Rev. G. P. Browne, of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, to be Tutor in Theology in Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Bell Lecturer and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The Second Mastership of the Charterhouse School has been conferred upon the Rev. F. R. Pentreath, M.A.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. W. Roberts as Vice-Consul at Weymouth for the King of the Belgians.

A largely-attended "tenant-right demonstration" took place at Mullingar on Monday. Mr. M'Evoy, M.P., presided.

Sir William Browne, Bart., of Richmond-hill, is appointed High Sheriff for Lancashire; and Mr. W. Coulson, of Kenegie, for Cornwall.

Mr. E. B. Stephens has received an order to execute a statue of the late Duke of Bedford, to be placed in front of the Townhall, Tavistock.

A gable of Gloucester steam-mills, recently destroyed by fire, fell on Wednesday week, crushing a cottage, and killing a woman and child.

The Earl of Wemyss has been presented with an equestrian portrait of himself, at a public dinner at Coldstream, by the members of his Lordship's hunt and friends.

The notorious Mr. Windham has started a coach between Norwich and Cromer, to which he acts as driver, but does not appear to succeed in getting much custom.

A colliery explosion took place at Mountain Ash, near Aberdare, on Saturday, and two men who were in the pit at the time were killed.

According to a letter from the secretary of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund, £70,000 subscribed for the Hartley sufferers is invested in available securities, £5500 is in the bank, and £5500 has been distributed.

The Low Wood powder-mills, near Ulverstone, blew up on Thursday week, when six men were killed. The parsonage-house at Haverthwaite and the schoolhouse were also much damaged by the explosion.

On Monday a statue of the martyr Bishop Hooper, executed by Mr. Thornhill, of Dublin, was unveiled at Gloucester, in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation, the local clergy, and about 20,000 spectators.

Mr. Lincoln has replied to the address adopted at "the meeting of the working men" held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at the close of last year. The President deplores the sufferings to which the cotton famine has given rise, but rejoices at the failure of the efforts of "disloyal American citizens" to induce the operatives on this side of the Atlantic to favour the attempt to establish a Government resting "exclusively on the basis of human slavery." He regards the "decisive utterances" of the gathering presided over by Mr. Abel Heywood "as an instance of sublime Christian heroism, which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country," and he trusts that the sentiments expressed in the address will be sustained by the English nation. He further "hails this interchange of sentiment as an augury that, whatever else may happen, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be m desire to make them, perpetual."

The National Life-boat Institution has just received a contribution of £251 15s., being sums collected at Hong-Kong and Shanghai, by favour of Messrs. Gilman and Co. and Mr. W. H. Harton, late Prime Warden of the Mercers' Company, and who is also a member of the committee of management of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The Lady Chapel at the east end of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, was stated in our last Number to have been restored under the joint superintendence of Mr. Gwilt and Mr. Cottingham. A trustworthy correspondent, however, informs us that Mr. Gwilt alone made the design for the work, and alone superintended it, gratuitously.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The freedom of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Thursday.

On Monday night, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, the dress of a ballet girl took fire at one of the side lights, and the poor girl was much injured.

The annual election of the Printers' Pension Society will take place at the London Tavern on March 2, when eight out of a list of thirty-six candidates will be elected.

A voluntary examination in architecture has been established by the Royal Institute of British Architects. This examination is divided into two classes—viz., Proficiency and Distinction.

At a public meeting held at Poplar on Tuesday it was decided to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Richard Green.

The second conversazione of the season of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts took place on Wednesday at the galleries of the Society of British Artists. There was a brilliant assemblage.

A dinner was given on Wednesday at the Mansion House at which, amongst other guests, the Mayor of Quebec, and Mr. Mason, the Commissioner from the Southern States of America, were present. The health of both the gentlemen was drunk.

A return to the House of Commons has been printed giving an account of the financial transactions of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The principal sums borrowed amounted to £1,250,000. The amount of interest paid was £22,045. Of the principal, £420,000 had been repaid, and on March 25 £830,000 was outstanding.

A handsome and well-merited testimonial was presented to Mr. G. W. Martin on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, by the members and patrons of the National Choral Society, over whose concerts he so ably presides. The offering was twofold, consisting of a well-executed bust of Mr. Martin, and a purse containing 100 guineas.

As Mr. F. W. Gingell, of East Ham, of the firm of Messrs. James Gingell and Sons, was sitting at dinner with the family on Thursday week, he observed to his father, "I have a presentiment that I shall die suddenly." The words were no sooner pronounced than his head dropped and he expired. The poor of Whitechapel have lost in Mr. Gingell a valued friend.

The annual ball of the London Royal Yacht Club took place on Tuesday night at Willis's Rooms. The stewards had limited the number of tickets to 400, to ensure the comfort of the guests, and the arrangements showed that every attention had been paid to details. A choice supper had been provided, at which the commodore, Mr. A. Arcedeckne, presided.

A course of four lectures by Dr. Dresser on the late International Exhibition considered in reference to its decorative art is about to be delivered in connection with the Female School of Art, Queen-street, Bloomsbury. These lectures will take place at the Russell Literary and Scientific Institute, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, on the evenings of Feb. 18 and 25, and March 4 and 11.

On Saturday last the extensive works in connection with carrying the Fleet sewer over the eastern curve of the Metropolitan Railway at King's-cross, which is in the course of construction for the junction of the last-named railway with the Great Northern, were completed, and the water let through. The water is carried through an iron channel, 40ft. in length, 8ft. wide, and 9ft. high, which is let into the top of the arch of the railway.

The committee appointed by the Court of Common Council to arrange for the reception of the Prince of Wales and his affianced bride in their progress through the City have been unremitting in their arrangements. It is now officially settled that the procession is to come from the Bricklayers' Arms, through the Borough, over London Bridge, through King William-street, Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street and the Strand, and so on westward to the Paddington station,

The Hospital for Sick Children held its eleventh annual court on Monday at the hospital, Great Ormond-street—the Hon. Major Vereker in the chair. The report showed that the hospital was advancing in efficiency and public favour. The receipts from all sources had risen from £3371 in 1861 to £4230 during the past year; but, at the same time, from the increase of patients and other additional expenses, the total expenditure had increased from £3936 to £4113 in the past year, so that it was necessary to appeal for further public aid.

The annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The hall was quite full. Mr. Shipton, the secretary, read an abstract of the report. During the year the association had made steady progress. The young men connected with it might be regarded as commercial Christian missionaries; and some interesting facts showing the good they accomplished were narrated. The income for the year was £400), and the expenditure £3847. The meeting was addressed by the chairman and several other gentlemen, and the report was adopted.

At the annual general court of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-Inn-road, held on Thursday week—General Watkins in the chair—the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The committee have been enabled to pay off all the old debts of the hospital; but some bills for expenses incurred during the last half year, amounting to nearly £1000, are still unliquidated. The financial statement showed—receipts, £8524; expenditure, £8138. There had been 59,568 patients relieved in 1862—in-patients, 1254; out-patients, 58,314. Three hundred and twenty-four cases of severe accident were admitted into the wards, of whom 23 died and 301 were cured or relieved.

Last week the births of 2093 children—1055 boys and 1038 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2068.——By favour of a mild winter the mortality of London has declined constantly during the last five weeks. In the week that ended Jan. 3 the deaths were 1553; in that which ended last Saturday they were 1310. The average number of deaths in the weeks of ten years 1853-62 that correspond with last week is, with a correction for increasing population, 1444. Two widows died at the respective ages of ninety-five and ninety-six years. A boy, fourteen years of age, died of locked jaw from the continued irritation of decayed teeth.

The annual winter treat to the parents of children who attend the ragged school in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-road, was given on Wednesday, by the committee and subscribers, in the dining-hall of Gray's Inn. A substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding was placed before nearly three hundred men and women, the dress and demeanour of whom bore testimony to the improving effects produced upon the class for the children of which the ragged schools were instituted. The band of the E division of metropolitan police enlivened the entertainment with a selection of popular music. Judge Payne delivered a humorous and pleasingly-instructive speech. Several other addresses were given and hymns sung during the evening.

The progress of the works on the Charing-cross Railway, which is expected to be ready for traffic in the course of a few months, will render it necessary, we understand, to pull down the greater part of the South-Eastern Company's present offices at London Bridge terminus, to make room for the necessary junctions with the Dover, North Kent, and Greenwich lines; in anticipation of which the central offices of the South-Eastern Company are about to be removed forthwith to the Unity-buildings in Cannon-street, City, which have recently been purchased by the Charing-cross Railway for the purposes of their City terminus. It is expected that the works connected with that terminus—more particularly the City bridge across the Thames—will be in full progress in the course of a fortnight, the Board of Trade having given their decision as to the proper design, under the powers conferred on them by the Act of last Session.

LAW AND POLICE.—A singular case, in which a Mr. Clare, of Liverpool, claimed half a million from the Government as the inventor of the plans on which the Warrior and other iron-cased ships of war are constructed, has been brought to a close in the Court of Queen's Bench, after a trial which extended over several days. The jury returned a verdict for the Crown.

The trial of George Ruxton and James Beattie for defrauding the Universal Marine Insurance Company of £800 was concluded at the Central Criminal Court yesterday week. A verdict of "Not guilty" was returned in each case.

An action in the Secondaries' Court, in which a Mr. Child and his wife applied for damages against the Brighton Railway Company for injuries sustained at the Clayton-tunnel accident, was brought to a close on Wednesday, when the jury awarded to the plaintiffs the sum they asked for—£2000 for the husband and £500 for his wife. A similar case was tried in the Exchequer Court, where the plaintiff, Edward Pervin, obtained £500 against the company for damages sustained at the same time.

The Roman National Committee have issued a circular requesting the Romans to take no part in the festivities of the Carnival.

Princess Soltikoff, Lady of Honour to the Empress of Russia, has just died at a very advanced age.

The distribution of the medals awarded to the successful Austrian exhibitors in the London Universal Exhibition has just taken place at Vienna, in the great hall of the Academy of Sciences. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present, and the Minister of Commerce delivered an address, in which he stated that the number of Austrian exhibitors was 1410, of whom 492 obtained medals and 360 honourable mentions. He also observed that this result satisfactorily proved that Austria, though chiefly an agricultural country, had made great progress in the industrial arts, and he advised his countrymen to continue their efforts without relaxation, and to take "Onward still!" for their motto. The Minister concluded by expressing thanks to the English Government for having afforded Austria this opportunity of displaying her capabilities to the world, and announced that the Emperor intended to confer special distinctions on the principal Austrian exhibitors.

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ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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MARCHING OFF POLISH PATRIOTS TO SIBERIA.

Our Engraving is from a photograph of an admirable and a touching picture presented to Mr. Denman, M.P., under circumstances explained in the following correspondence:—

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI TO MR. DENMAN.

"Paris, Jan. 10, 1863.

"My dear Mr. Denman,—The report of your masterly speech and motion in the House of Commons, on the 4th of April last, has awakened all over Poland a deep sense of gratitude. No one inquired whether or not measures would immediately follow the generous expression of feelings aroused in Great Britain by that eloquent exposure of our violated rights and of the sufferings we endure. You had done what was essential and all that laid in your power by exposing once more, before a great and powerful Government and country, the flagrant disregard in Poland of all laws, human and Divine; and you had thus strengthened the confidence of all good men in the ultimate triumph of what is just, both in the eyes of God and man.

"It will, consequently, not surprise you to learn that a general wish was felt throughout my country to forward to you some token of acknowledgment for what was universally looked to be an important service rendered to her in her state of resistance to foreign and barbarous domination. A popular artist was invited to paint for you one of the daily scenes of which Poland is the theatre—the marching off to Siberia of a party of young men whose only crime was the love of their country.

"This I am now requested to send to you. However painful the subject, I trust it will help to confirm and still more arouse the sentiments so eloquently expressed by you last year. May you soon enjoy the fruits of your exertions for justice and right! May Providence allow us to send you from our liberated country further proofs of our gratitude; and, above all, may we justify by a wise self-government your efforts for the restoration and independence of our country;—I am, dear Mr. Denman, yours most truly,

"L. CZARTORYSKI."

MR. DENMAN TO PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.

"1, Tanfield-court,
Temple, London,
Jan. 27, 1863.

"My dear Prince Czartoryski,—I am quite unable to express the pride and satisfaction with which I read your letter of the 10th inst. My delay in answering it will have been explained to you by Major Szulczewski.

"The wrongs and the claims of Poland deserved a far more powerful exposition than that for which you and your noble-hearted countrymen so cordially thank me; but I accept your thanks, together with the beautiful and touching testimonial which accompanies it, as proof that you appreciate the desire to serve the cause of liberty and justice which alone led me to undertake a task beyond my powers.

"I am convinced that any success which attended the effort was due to the strength of the cause of Poland rather than to the eloquency of her advocate.

"Most heartily do I join in your hope that we may all speedily see and enjoy the triumph of justice and right.

"It ought to be impossible that the present reign of cruelty and terror should endure much longer in the sight of Europe, in days like these.

"Begging you to convey my warm thanks to those who have so honoured me, I am, with every feeling of esteem, yours most faithfully,

"GEORGE DENMAN."

Such scenes as the one which forms the subject of this eminently Polish picture have been witnessed only too often in Warsaw, Wilna, and throughout Russian Poland, at various intervals during the last forty or fifty years. We publish in another column, under the head of "The Poles and their Persecutors," a page from the history of Russian persecution in Poland, of which the terrible effects are now being felt over the whole of that devoted country.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

WHAT a pleasant occupation it would be for a thoughtful and kindly observer of life if he could suddenly have unrobed for him on St. Valentine's Day a number of genuine English homes, and be as suddenly gifted with the faculty of understanding all that was there passing before him, not as it might be explained to him by mere faces and words, but by his own intuitive skill in reading hearts and minds! What a world of domestic comedy he would find it—full of pleasant mirth, genial satire, and here and there a passage of true pathos! The revelation would also have its farcical side, not necessarily confined to the loves and flirtations and jokes of "high life below stairs," or to the vulgarities of what we stigmatise as cockney life. So also would the scene have its tragic aspects, its timid attempts, its melancholy disappointments, its sad awakenings from long and deeply-cherished dreams, its mournful lifelong despairs.

But nothing of this gloomy character oppresses us in our present picture. Although one by one, in rapid succession, all the younger members of the family have stolen away from the breakfast-table on hearing the postman's knock, the latter doesn't see why he shouldn't continue reading his paper; and the mother, who cares only for the politics of the hearth, still looks very comfortable about *them*, and ready to share in any reasonable amount of enjoyment of the expected fun. But she is probably not in the secret that makes the two young ladies press so closely upon the heels of the servant to see what is forthcoming. And that there is a secret we may be sure from the look of the elegant gentleman on the staircase, who is descending just in time to have ocular demonstration that his blow has taken full effect, and cannot subsequently be denied by the charming victim. Is he a brother, and has he fraudulently sent some very beautiful specimen of the latest invention in honour of the day, cut out in lace-paper, of the most exquisite form, properly perfumed, and adorned with a dried, natural flower, Love's oldest and most favoured of confessing tokens—has he sent this, with such a postmark upon it as will be sure to make the favoured lady attribute it to the brother's bashful and over-sensitive friend, who will not speak, but only looks and signs, and will go on looking and signing for many a long year if he doesn't get some encouragement from his lady love? Well, he is a lucky fellow to have such a friend at work for him. He will get what he needs now, if the mainspring of the intrigue, sonnages, do they suppose occupies the chief personage that the good-looking servant is engrossed by their affairs, to the exclusion of her own? Not she; she is already getting her share of the overflowing bag, although she slily slips them aside, and seems only occupied in reckoning up the number of missives for her young mistresses.

And there is even yet below both these movements a third one going on, which to our eyes is by no means the least interesting. It is a custom in certain parts of England to provide on St. Valentine's Day for those who are not likely to be otherwise thought of—the children; and we see the mode in our Engraving. One of the conspirators, an elder child, gets a valentine or valentines ready, and slips them under the mat, and there finds them just at the very moment that the postman brings the long-looked-for sacred correspondence to the elder members of the family; an extraordinary coincidence which duly impresses the juvenile imagination. And how the pretty little coquettish toddler, and her not much older brother, enjoy the discovery! how surprised they are at it; how very wonder what the magical letters will contain!

As to the footboy, with the master's boots on his arm, he seems, with precocious insight, to understand everything and everybody's position at a glance, and to express his entire satisfaction in a broad grin. Truly there will be matter for talk up stairs and down stairs through all this day, perhaps for more serious results ere long, under the tutelage of this whimsical but genial and useful and altogether immortal personage, holy St. Valentine.

As the postman came in as a rule lower after all, and, however devious his course may seem, is really winding his way direct to the lady of his heart.

But while this, the intrigue, occupies the chief personage that is already getting her share of the overflowing bag, although she slily slips them aside, and seems only occupied in reckoning up the number of missives for her young mistresses.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 21.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.—Quinquagesima Sunday. Galileo born, 1564. Peace of Hubertsburg: end of the Seven Years' War, 1763.

MONDAY, 16.—Birth of Philip Melanchthon, the great German Reformer, 1497.

TUESDAY, 17.—Shrove Tuesday: the Roman Catholic "Carnivals" (Farewell to flesh!). Second Battle of St. Albans (on Shrove Tuesday). Queen Margaret and the great Earl of Warwick totally defeat the Yorkists, 1461. Battle of Meeanee: Sir Charles Napier defeats the Beloochees, 1843. The Russians, under Liprandi, severely defeated in an attack on Eupatoria, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ash Wednesday. Death of Martin Luther, 1546. New Moon, 3h. 6m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 19.—Nicholas Copernicus born, 1473. Admiral Duckworth forces the Dardanelles, 1807. Explosion at Lundhill Colliery (above 180 miners perished), 1857.

FRIDAY, 20.—King James I. of Scotland murdered at Perth, 1437. Blake defeats the Dutch Fleet, after four days' severe encounter, 1653. The Tyrolese patriot Hofer shot by the French at Mantua, 1810.

SATURDAY, 21.—Battle of Goojerat: Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs, 1849. Sir James Outram defeats 20,000 Sepoys, &c., at the Alumbagh, near Lucknow, 1857. Corinth nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 11 30	A h m —	M h m 0 10	A h m 0 43	M h m 1 11	A h m 1 37	M h m 2 2
A h m 2 25	M h m 2 47	A h m 3 8	M h m 3 30	A h m 3 49	M h m 4 9	A h m 4 27

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
Feb. 4	30·137	42·2	40·0	·90	9	32·8	49·5	SSW. SW. WSW	452	·000
5	30·200	46·8	38·5	·75	7	40·6	49·6	WSW. W.	313	·017
6	30·308	47·4	45·0	·92	10	42·7	50·4	WSW. SW.	285	·000
7	30·177	48·2	44·0	·87	7	45·0	53·0	SW. WSW.	269	·000
8	..	..	..	..	..	42·7	47·4	..	211	·035
9	30·186	38·5	30·4	·75	3	30·2	43·5	W. SW.	193	·000
10	30·198	44·4	39·9	·85	9	36·6	48·5	SW. WSW.	295	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	30·203	30·168	30·310	30·719	30·005	30·188	30·302
Temperature of Air	41·0°	47·4°	46·5°	49·0°	44·3°	36·9°	42·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	38·2°	43·9°	47·1°	47·8°	43·4°	34·6°	40·9°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	WSW.	SW.	NNW.	W.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Balfe's Grand Opera, THE ARMOURER OF NANTES—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Anna Hiles, and Mrs. A. Cook; Messrs. Weiss, Santley, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. After which, the Burlesque Opening of the Grand Pantomime, BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, concluding with the Transformation Scene. On Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday) there will be no performance. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee, Mr. E. FALCONER.—On MONDAY and During the Week (Wednesday excepted), the admired Drama of DON CESAR DE BAZAN; characters by Messrs. Henry Loraine, Sinclair, Charles Selby, G. Spencer; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss H. Howard, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer. After which, the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES. On Ash Wednesday, Feb. 18, Mr. Howard Glover will have the honour of giving a Grand Evening Concert, on which occasion all the celebrated artistes of the day, vocal and instrumental, will appear.
Last Morning Performance of the Pantomime on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, commencing at Two o'Clock, on which occasion the inmates of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will attend.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary Every Night. Brother Sam's letter encored every night. Mr. Buckstone every night. RASSELAS and Miss Louise Keeley every night. MONDAY, FEB. 16 and during the Week, except Wednesday (which being Ash Wednesday there will be no performance), at Seven, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and Lord Dundreary. After which the greatly successful and Johnsonian Extravaganza of RASSELAS; with MRS. WHITE.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Heenade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Gardon, Raymond, H. Butler, Dawson; Misses Charlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Mlsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week (Ash Wednesday excepted), A GREY MARE—Miss Marie Wilton. A VALENTINE—Messrs. J. L. Toole and F. Bedford; and GEORGE DE BARNWELL. Commence at 7. A Juvenile Night on Saturday, commencing with the Pantomime, at 7.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—MONDAY, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE DARK CLOUD—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Misses Herbert and Cottrell. After which, THE MERRY WIDOW—Messrs. Stirling, Frank Matthews, Miss Herbert. To conclude with, UNDER THE ROSE. On Saturday next, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE—Sole Lessee, Mr. SHEPHERD. On MONDAY and every Evening during the Week, the new Scotch Drama, EFFIE DEANS, THE LILY OF ST. LEONARD'S, by the entire strength of the Company. In addition to which Mr. Gourlais (the great Scotch Comedian), Miss Margt. Eburne, and Mrs. Moreton Brookes are specially engaged. Concluding every Evening with the Pantomime, HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE. The Theatre will be closed on Ash Wednesday.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 16, the Programme will include Hummel's celebrated SEPTET in D MINOR, for pianoforte, wind and stringed instruments; Wolfe's NE PLUS ULTRA SONATA, for Pianoforte Solo. Executants: Mdme. Arabella Goddard, MM. Platti, Molique, L. Ries, H. Webb, Pratten, Barrett, C. Harper, and Severn. Vocalists: Mdlle. Corbari and Mr. Winn. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and Austin, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER respectfully announces that he will give a GRAND CONCERT at DRURY LANE THEATRE on ASH WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18. Rossini's "Stabat Mater"—Mendelssohn's "Ave Maria"—Cavelli's famous Trio for Two Violoncellos and Double Bass. Rather important works will be performed. Vocalists already engaged:—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Miss E. Spiller, Mdme. Lemaire, Miss Lefler, the Misses Pelham, Mdlle. Georgi, Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Stabbach, Mdlle. Borgognini; Mr. Santley, Mr. Henry Haigh, and Mr. William Harrison. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Halle, who will play Weber's "Concert Stück" for the first time in London, and some of Mendelssohn's most popular Lieder Ohne Worte. Violoncello, Signor Posso, M. Paque; Double Bass, Signor Giardoni. Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper; Solo Harp, Mr. John Thomas; and 300 voices of Mr. G. W. Martin's National Choral Society. Full Band of Harps. Full Orchestra. Conductor, Mr Howard Glover.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY EVENING at Eight (Saturday excepted), and on Saturday Afternoon at Three. Mr KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, assisted by Mr. Land at the pianoforte, will give, for the first time in London, his popular Entertainment entitled JACOBITE MINSTRELSIE of the periods 1715 and '45 and read a humourous illustrative Scene from "WAVERLEY" Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

WELSH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, on the Eve of St. David's Day.—GRAND CONCERT of WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Eight o'Clock, for the benefit of Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia).—Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne (Bos Cymru, Pencerddes), who will sing a new patriotic song, with chorus, composed by Mr. John Thomas; Miss Lascelles, and Mr. L. W. Lewis (Llew Llwyro, Pencerdd); the band of harps, including Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (harpist to the Queen), Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. H. J. Trust, Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), &c.; and the united choirs, including the students of the Royal Academy of Music, &c., will be on the same extensive scale as hitherto. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Applications for Sofa Stalls to be made to Mr. John Thomas, 109, Great Portland-street, W. Tickets to be had of Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; and of all the principal Musicsellers.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Last Week but Two.—Every Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. The Programme will include the popular songs, "Come where my love lies dreaming," "Willie, we have missed you," "Annie Lisle," &c., first introduced into this country by this company. Thursday, Feb. 19, Mr. Wambold's Benefit.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSEBLEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.—Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Saturday, Feb. 21.—CONCERT: Mdme. Parepa, Mr. Allan Irving. Half-a-Crown; Orchestral Band at One and Four; Great Organ at 2.30. Children, One Shilling.
Proprietors admitted free on Sunday by Tickets.
NOTE.—Great preparations are being made to celebrate the Marriage of the PRINCE OF WALES.

POLYTECHNIC.—The OPTICAL PANTOMIME of HARLEQUIN AND CINDERELLA. The Story is told by George Buckland, Esq., Daily, at Four and Nine o'Clock. New Lecture, by Professor Pepper, on the 18th of February, entitled "Burning to Death and Saving from Death."

POLYTECHNIC.—PROFESSOR PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with large institutions in the Country for the delivery of his "Ghost Lecture."

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.—PROFESSOR TENNANT will accompany his class from King's College on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, to Aylesford, by the train from London Bridge at 10.15 a.m., to examine the Chalk, Gault, and Greensand of the district. Any old student or member of the Geologist's Association desirous of joining the party Professor Tennant will be glad to see. He hopes to have the assistance of the Rev. T. Wiltshire, B. W. Hawkins, and Mr. Beasted.

ART-EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS, 6, SUFFOLK-STREET. Open from Ten a.m. until Dusk. Admission, 1s; Catalogues, 6d. Until further notice, the rooms will be lighted by gas after dusk (Saturdays excepted), and remain open until Eight p.m.
F. W. DIGBY, A. L. CHESTWODE, } Hon. Secs.

THE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK GALLERY.—Now on View, in the PICTURE GALLERY, EXETER HALL, upwards of 100 original Sketches, Drawings, and Paintings, together with nearly 1000 Etchings by George Cruikshank; also his latest and greatest work, "The Worship of Bacchus." Open from 10 a.m. to dusk. Admittance 1s.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF LONDON is OPEN Daily from Ten till Four, at the GALLERY OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.

EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.—The Proprietor begs to announce that, during the forthcoming Season, he will give TWO MORNING CONCERTS, in order to introduce to his Subscribers the most important compositions of CHAMBER MUSIC lately added to the Library. Subscribers will receive invitations. Tickets to non-subscribers, Half-a-guinea each. Particulars will be shortly announced. Ewer and Co., her Majesty's Musicsellers, 67, Regent-street London.

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G. N. BROWNE, Secretary.
Derby, Feb. 4, 1863.

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PHILIP ROSE, Hon Sec.; HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

THAT both the day on which the Prince of Wales will escort his bride elect along the streets of London and the day on which he will invest her with the title of Princess of Wales will be marked by the most gratifying demonstrations that can be made by a free and happy people is certain.

> And the tribute most dear to a heart that is royal
> Is love from a heart that loves liberty too.

The nation will at once show the honour in which it holds its Sovereign and her heir, and the affection in which it is prepared to hold the fair young Princess who comes to take up her life's lot among us. It is needless, indeed, to expend words upon the honesty and fervour of the display of feeling that will be made on the arrival-day and the wedding-day.

But it may not be superfluous to offer a hint or two upon some of the details of the two celebrations, the less so that at the present moment almost everybody who has pen and ink within reach is favouring the public, through the exceeding indulgence of the press, with every crude notion that occurs to him for heightening the effect of the rejoicings, more particularly, of course, those of the day which will be a national and not merely a metropolitan holiday. Those only who have occasion to look through a mass of the newspapers can form anything like an idea of the mushroom profusion of suggestions with which the columns of our contemporaries swarm. We do not mean to speak disrespectfully of any proof, however needless, that the heart of the people is set upon making the 10th of March a great day. But the preternatural wildness of hundreds of these suggestions shows the necessity for something like thoughtfulness on the part both of the authorities and of the advisers of the people. Of course, the first question that occurred to every one who is in the volunteers, or has a friend in the "Household Guard," was, what could be done by that body. A bold and original idea, to the effect that volunteers should line the whole road from the Bricklayers'-Arms station to the Great Western Railway, was speedily disposed of. In the first place, the volunteers are at least as much entitled to a holiday as anybody else; and supposing that enough of them could be brought together to line, at any reasonable intervals, the long road in question, it would but be condemning the majority of them to a very dull business; and the plan was also open to the greater objection that such a line would be quite unable to keep the road clear, while the volunteers, who are not much liked by the more ruffianly portion of the lower orders, would almost certainly come into collision with the latter at some of the points where the mob must be greatest. Something, however, must be done by the volunteers. In distant localities they will meet, march, and fire a *feu de joie*, but the crack London corps will, no doubt, be made a feature in the procession-day, and will make a demonstration of their own on the 10th. But it is in reference to more extraordinary manifestations of loyalty that the imagination of the inventive has revelled. Some persons propose that huge bonfires shall be simultaneously kindled on every eminence in the islands, the signal to be flashed from London by electric wires, which are also to be laid on for the occasion to the points not already supplied with such conveniences. There will be some bonfires, no doubt, but the proposed general conflagration seems not to have been taken up with much zeal. In order to encourage a certain trade while we are displaying our loyalty, it is proposed that everybody in the country shall, upon the wedding-day, adorn himself or herself with a rosette, so that we may look like one huge gathering of charity stewards. Neither the higher nor the lower classes will attend to this suggestion, but we should not wonder did it find acceptance with a class that always likes to be *en evidence*, and it may do some good. There are suggestions for throwing open, free, all the theatres. This has been tried before, but the affair is a mistake. There can be no real throwing open of places luxuriously furnished for the accommodation of the wealthy orders; for no money would pay a manager for letting St. Giles's into stalls and private boxes, and, if there is to be a distribution of tickets, the affair becomes exclusive, and a job, while the roughs would have it all their own way in pits and galleries. A similar proposal has been made in regard to the Crystal Palace; but, as this can be reached only by rail, and the railway is clearly unequal to the work of a great holiday, there would be a responsibility which we should be sorry to incur in increasing the attraction by abolishing the shilling. There is more sense in the suggestion to have as many bands of music as possible playing in the parks and elsewhere, as anything that can help to break the crowds is desirable. We presume that there will be fireworks somewhere, and, if so, we hope that the precedent set at the time of the last peace rejoicings will be followed, and even improved upon, and that, instead of concentrating the thousands upon one or two spots, we shall have displays at different points, so that not only will a terrible congregation be avoided, but people who will have been wearying themselves in the English fashion of enjoyment all day will not be forced to add the weariness of a long homeward walk. It is to be hoped, also, that the displays will take place as soon as dark comes on: we have the recollection of excited crowds waiting in grim displeasure upon the last occasion, to the great detriment of the comfort of the weaker portion of the throngs.

It must be remembered, and this is the point we are most anxious to impress upon the public mind, that London is not like Paris or any comparatively small capital. We are not a city, we are a province; and it is almost a question whether in a few years it will be at all safe to use our streets as places for our shows. These narrow channels, constructed with reference to the wants of a population that is exceeded in almost any single suburb of the present time, are not nearly sufficient for the every-day traffic that rushes and roars through them, far less for an assemblage which will comprise not only our own millions but those which will be poured in by the formerly unheard-of means of transport. In old days London kept her shows and pageants to herself, but now they are shows for York, Bristol, and Norwich as well; and she has neglected to provide accommodation for the guests she has invited. Every year this difficulty increases; it was great at the Coronation, greater at the Wellington Funeral, greater still at the Peace, and will be greatest of all upon an occasion in which neither the regrets for war losses nor the melancholy character of the spectacle will interfere, but when the loyalty of the country will give itself up to unqualified enthusiasm. We, therefore, respectfully call upon the authorities to do something. We want no dragooning, of course, or any needless interference with the freedom so dear to all classes; but there ought to be arrangements for preventing any intolerable pressure at certain points, there ought to be a system of barricades for the purpose of breaking any rush, and especially ought the entrances to side streets be kept clear, so that either rapid escape or easy departure may be facilitated. There ought to be no rush after the procession; this should be sternly prevented by the opposition of any force that may be needful; and, if there are fireworks, there ought to be large openings made in the Park railings, the absence of which provision caused fearful scenes at the peace rejoicings. Let us, for once, show a little power of organisation and direction. There is another point. The thieves of London will have a great day on the entry of the Princess, but this cannot be avoided. Sensible people will pick their own pockets before leaving home, and those who omit this precaution will deserve to lose whatever may be made spoil of. But on the wedding-night another class will be on the alert. Families will desert their houses in order to see the fireworks, and in numerous instances the confidence of those who believe that their domestics will obey injunctions to remain on guard will be shown to be misplaced. The police will be wanted in masses to deal with the crowds, and everything will be favourable to the burglar. This is a consideration for the public—the authorities cannot do everything. We have made these remarks because we deem them useful, and because a certain amount of forethought may prevent hundreds, perhaps thousands, from having disagreeable recollections of what we trust will be two very bright days in the history of our Royal family.

THE COURT.

The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle at a quarter-past six o'clock on Wednesday evening from Osborne. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. In attendance were the Marchioness of Ely, the Baroness von Schenck, the Baroness von Grancy, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps; Lord Alfred Paget, Equerry in Waiting; and Major Teesdale.

His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at the castle soon after six o'clock from a tour in the midland counties, and joined the Royal family.

The Queen received at an audience on Saturday last, at Osborne, the Lord Chamberlain, who presented the address of the House of Lords in answer to her Majesty's Speech.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday Lord Proby, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty to present the address from the House of Commons, in answer to her Majesty's Speech.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited Marlborough House on Saturday morning, and inspected the works in progress. His Royal Highness in the evening honoured the Olympic Theatre with his presence. The Prince attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday morning. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. On Monday the Prince again went to Marlborough House, and afterwards visited the studio of Mr. Walton. In the afternoon the Prince, attended by Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps and Major Teesdale, went, at a quarter before three o'clock in the afternoon, from Buckingham Palace to the Waterloo terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, and left for Osborne, Isle of Wight. On Wednesday the Prince returned to Windsor Castle, and on Thursday his Royal Highness came to London and received at Fishmongers' Hall the freedom of that famous corporation.

The whole country seems to be in a state of pleasant excitement in view of the approaching marriage of the Prince. So far as we have been able to gather, the 10th of March will be observed as a general holiday, while in every city and town where it is possible to get up an effective display of loyalty the standing programme of congratulatory addresses, illuminations, processions, and dinners, will be carried out.

THE LEVEE AND DRAWINGROOM.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 4.

Notice is hereby given that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at this Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

Notice is also hereby given that her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland) will, by command of the Queen, hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to her Royal Highness at this Drawingroom shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, honoured the performances at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence on Tuesday evening. Princess Mary attended the St. James's Theatre on Monday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have returned to Apsley House from Strathfieldsaye.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk and Viscount Falkland will return to town on the 27th inst. from the Continent.

Earl Russell has issued cards for a diplomatic dinner this evening (Saturday), at his residence in Chesham-place.

The Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Brechin Castle, N.B.

The Lord Chancellor received a distinguished party at dinner, at his residence in Hyde Park-gardens, on Saturday last.

Lord Hatherton has been confined to his residence at Teddesley Park for some time past by serious indisposition.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli gave a Parliamentary dinner on Wednesday at his residence, Grosvenor-gate.

The Duke of Rutland had a heavy fall last Saturday while hunting near Grantham. His Grace was insensible for some time.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TREATY BETWEEN QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE KING OF DENMARK.

THE following Treaty between her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark (signed at Copenhagen, Jan. 15, 1863, ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1863) has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty:—

In the name of the Holy and Blessed Trinity.

Be it known unto all men by these presents that whereas her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Denmark, on the other part, being already connected by ties of friendship, have judged it proper that an alliance should be contracted between their respective Royal houses by a marriage, agreed to on both sides, between his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, &c., eldest son of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark:

The two high betrothed parties, as also his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark and her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Wilhelmina Frederica Caroline Augusta Julia, his Royal Highness's consort, having declared their consent to such alliance; in order, therefore, to attain so desirable an end, and to treat upon, conclude, and confirm the articles of the said marriage, her Britannic Majesty on the one part, and his Majesty the King of Denmark on the other, have named as their plenipotentiaries—that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Augustus Berkeley Paget, Esq., her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Denmark;

And his Majesty the King of Denmark his Excellency Carl Christian Hall, his Majesty's Privy Councillor of Conferences, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, decorated with the Cross of the Dannebrog, Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the Star of the North, of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, of the Royal Sicilian Order of Constantine, of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III., of the Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, of the Royal Italian Order of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus, and of the Tunisian Order of Nichan Eftikhar;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I. It is concluded and agreed that the marriage between his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c., eldest son of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Denmark, shall be solemnised in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, according to the due tenor of the laws of England and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

Art. II. Her Britannic Majesty engages that his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c., shall secure to Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, out of any revenues belonging to his Royal Highness or granted to their Royal Highnesses by Parliament, the annual sum of ten thousand pounds, to be paid half-yearly to her Royal Highness for her sole and separate use, and without any power of anticipation, during the period of their Royal Highnesses' marriage.

Art. III. Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to her Parliament that her Majesty shall be enabled to secure to her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia, in case her Royal Highness should have the misfortune to become the widow of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the annual sum or payment of thirty thousand pounds sterling money of Great Britain, in lieu of dower; the said sum being, in such case, to be paid by quarterly payments to her said Royal Highness or to her assigns.

Art. IV. The present treaty shall be ratified by her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by his Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Copenhagen, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

A. B. PAGET.
C. C. HALL.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

AT the weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, Mr. Farnall reported a further diminution in the pauperism of the cotton manufacturing districts. The Commissioner, however, directed attention to the opinion of competent judges that the operatives will probably be but half employed during the present year, and urged the importance of looking out for new spheres of labour for the thousands whose prospects wear so gloomy an aspect. He stated that the President of the Poor-law Board will be prepared to furnish a tabular statement "showing the average weekly wages of agricultural labourers, mechanics, and artisans in each of the counties of England, so that the guardians and the local committees may the more readily ascertain where such workmen may be most required." Another of the unions suffering from the cotton famine—that of Preston—has been authorised under the Rate-in-Aid Act to throw a portion of its recent outlay upon the county. The amount is £7571, and it will be distributed over the whole of the unions whose expenditure for the last quarter has not reached or exceeded the statutory ninepence in the pound. Manchester, Salford, Rochdale, Blackburn, and Oldham are among the unions exempted from contribution.

The London committee held their weekly meeting at the Mansion House yesterday week. A deputation from the general committee of Ashton-under-Lyne waited on the Lord Mayor for the purpose of correcting a statement which had appeared in Mr. Farnall's last report, in which that gentleman had conveyed an impression that the amount of money given in relief in Ashton was equal to, and in some cases over, the actual loss of wages. The deputation explained to the committee that Mr. Farnall had only included the borough, whereas their returns included a population of 11,000 more than Mr. Farnall's, which made the loss of wages about £9000 per week instead of £1500, as that gentleman had stated, which would make the amount of relief considerably less than the loss of wages. The committee made a grant of £2000 to Ashton-under-Lyne upon these representations. Several other grants were made, amounting in all to £13,615. The total amount received up to Thursday night was £427,425, of which £307,009 has been remitted to the distressed districts, exclusive of the grants made yesterday. The total sum which came to hand during the past week was from abroad £4042; home, £5232. Among the former item was £2000 received from Calcutta, making the total remittances thence £23,000.

The George Griswold arrived in the Mersey on Monday from New York, with provisions and other supplies for the operatives of the cotton-manufacturing districts. As the ship passed up the river she was welcomed by a salute from the North Fort. Her coming was cordially greeted also by a large concourse of persons. It is proposed to present addresses to the captain, and to acknowledge in other ways the gift of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic.

The fashionable season at Brighton will close with a military and fancy dress ball, on the 16th, in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund and local charities.

Mr. Villiers proposes to bring in a bill on an early day "to extend the Act of last Session for the relief of the distress in the cotton-manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire."

At a dinner which recently took place in Smyrna one of the speakers said that the exportation of cotton from that port, which had been 15,000 bales in previous years, was 60,000 bales this year. According to a statement in the *Smyrna Mail* large plots of land in the interior are being laid out for cotton cultivation, the area being in some places ten times greater than formerly.

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PRINCE ISMAEL PACHA RECEIVING THE CONSULS-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF HIS ACCESSION TO THE PACHALIC OF EGYPT

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THE REJOICINGS IN CAIRO

AT THE ACCESSION OF ISMAEL PACHA TO THE VICEREGAL THRONE OF EGYPT.

THE thunder of cannon from the batteries at the citadel on the morning of the 18th ult. announced to the startled inhabitants of Cairo the accession to the Viceregal throne of his Highness Prince Ismael Pacha, son of the celebrated warrior, Ibrahim, conqueror of Syria and Arabia. This auspicious event had been anticipated by many who were acquainted with the serious nature of the illness of the late Viceroy, Mohamed Said Pacha, which assumed a dangerous form soon after his return to Egypt, and under which he gradually sunk, expiring on the night of the 17th ult., at one of the private palaces near Alexandria.

As soon as the news was received officially at Cairo the people assembled in vast numbers about the streets leading to the citadel and the palace of the new Viceroy to greet his appearance.

The Viceroy made his formal entry into the citadel at about noon on Sunday, the 18th, amidst the roar of cannon and the acclamations of thousands of the people, who had met on this momentous occasion to do him honour and testify their joy. For that day and the following the palace was thrown open to permit the people to pay their respects to his Highness. Multitudes of people of all ages and of all ranks, without distinction, passed before the Viceroy in continuous streams.

For three days and nights public business was suspended, prisoners of a certain class were liberated, and all kinds of labour postponed or stopped. At night the streets and bazaars were brilliantly illuminated, and all Cairo was merrymaking.

On Tuesday, the 20th, the diplomatic representatives of all nations attended at the citadel to pay their respects to his Highness, by whom they were most graciously received. A complimentary address having been delivered by a member of the Consular body, the Viceroy replied in an able speech, thanking them for their good wishes, expressing his desire to be on the most friendly terms with every nation, and, moreover, graciously intimated that he was fully alive to the importance of developing the natural resources of the country by promoting agriculture, the great element of its wealth; by extending the area of cultivated land and improving the position of the cultivator; and that his attention would be directed particularly to those matters which would conduce to the welfare and prosperity of his subjects and the country at large. [We give on page 172 an Engraving of the reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the new Viceroy, from a sketch by Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo.]

Prince Ismael Pacha has long since devoted himself to the improvement of the old system of agriculture, and has had in view the importance of applying steam wherever it could be made available. His Highness's sugar factory at Rhodah, in the upper country, is the finest in Egypt. Horticulture, in which he displays an elevated and refined taste, has received much attention; and the gardens attached to his private palaces, abounding with the choicest and rarest plants, have no equal.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.—SEE "OBITUARY," PAGE 182.

The Prince's well-known aptitude for business and liberality of character peculiarly fit him for the exalted position he has been called upon to fill, and will, no doubt, lead to the happiest results. It may be confidently said that a new era has dawned upon Egypt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

WORKS AT EL-GIRSH.

THE Illustration at page 176 of the works at El-Girsh will convey a notion of the nature of some of the difficulties the company have to contend with in cutting the maritime canal. The excavation at this spot is a heavy piece of work, and is evidently intended as experimental. It is cut in the western side of the "Rigole de Service" to the depth of the proposed grand canal, which is to be 190ft. wide on the water-line. Our Artist (Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo) has introduced in the Illustration one of the machines employed by the company for clearing the cuttings of sand, where the depth is too great for workmen to carry it away. The arrangement is simple and ingenious. A wooden platform is erected on the side of the cutting, upon which are laid two sets of rails, one on the top and the other on the under timber. Many hundred pairs of wheels, attached to two endless chains, run upon these rails. Each wheel-rod carries a canvas sack, which can be filled while in transit from any portion of the platform: as the bags reach the top they pass over a cylinder and are emptied, returning on the under set of rails. The whole is put in motion by a small portable engine of six or eight horse power. The saving of time and labour by this simple method must be immense.

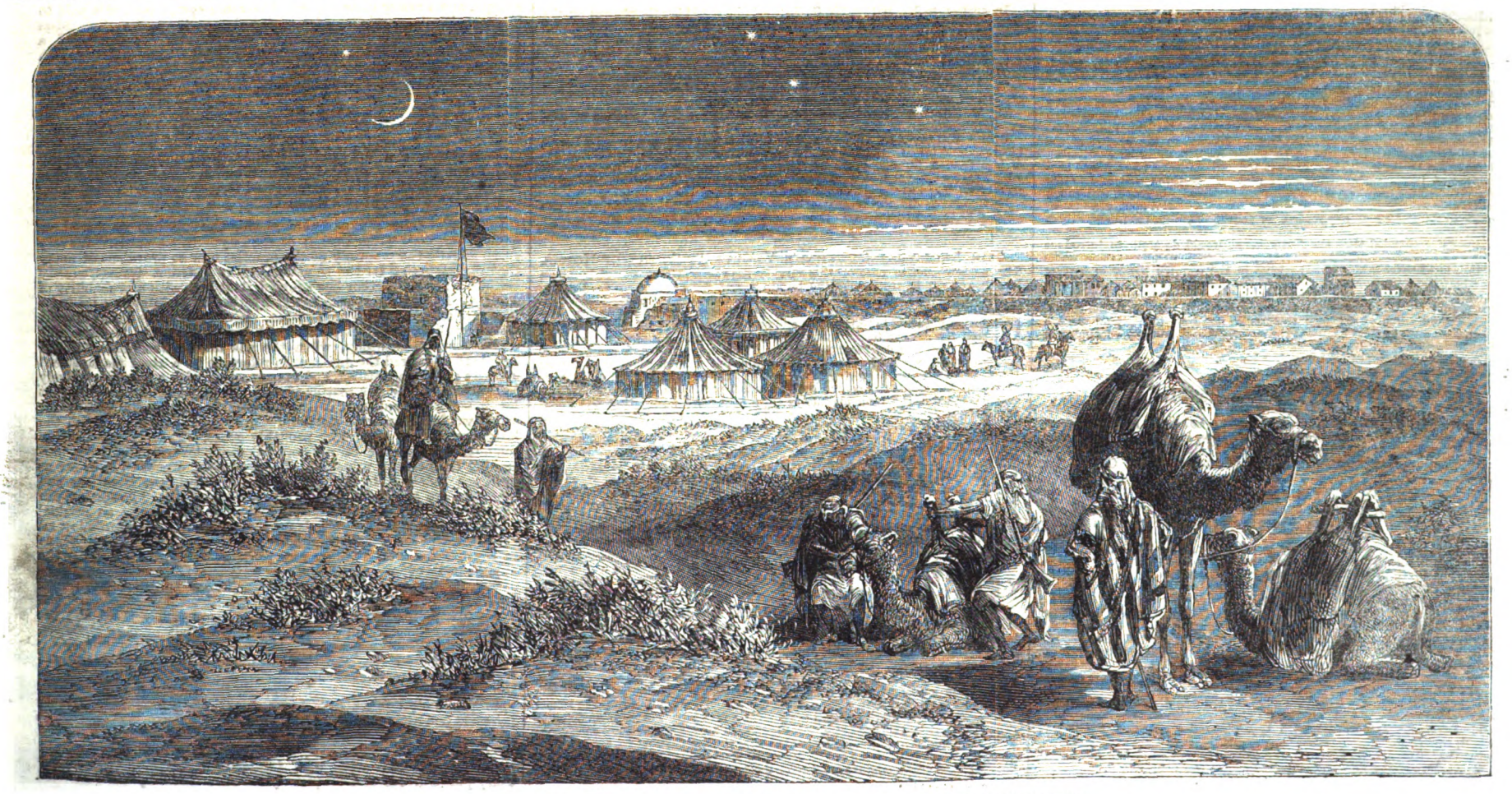
The plateau of Girsh is about three miles in length, and in some parts has been excavated to the depth of 100ft. to get the proper water-level. The light sandstone through which the cutting is made has to be mined; as, although it crumbles to the touch, it cannot be worked with such implements as the Egyptian fellahs are accustomed to use.

Putting aside the sweet-water canal, which, as far as it goes, is a decided success, and looking at what the company has already done—upon the grand canal, or rather the little "Rigole," from Timsah to the Mediterranean—one cannot but admit that they have lost no time, and that the men who have so long devoted their best energies, talents, and ability to the accomplishment of this gigantic enterprise will deserve success. The non-professional person is astonished, looking at the works as they are. But when he is told that they are not a tithe of what is to be done he is overwhelmed with the thought. Not a stone has been turned on the Suez side of the Isthmus between Timsah and the Red Sea, which consists of long-sweeping plains, occasionally crossed by immense boulders of stone, with here and there a plateau; as, for example, that of Serapium, nearly seven miles in extent, and in many places upwards of 100ft. above the water-level.

There can be no question that the Rigole, small as it is—22ft. wide and 4ft. deep—from Port Said to Timsah, will be very useful for the further development of the works, facilitating the carriage of stores and material. The sweet-water canal, if carried to Suez, will be of incalculable importance to that place; but who is to pay for it is another question.

TOOSOOMVILLE, NEAR TIMSAH.

Our Number for the 31st of January last contained an account



THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS: TOOSOOMVILLE, NEAR TIMSAH, ON THE ROAD TO SUEZ.

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of a trip, accompanied by Views, taken by Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, by the fresh-water canal to Timsah, whence he was about to proceed on dromedary-back to Suez. On his way across the desert he put up for a night at one of the Suez Canal Company's stations, Toosoomville (of which we give an Engraving), a neat little place, a few miles south of Timsah, built in anticipation of the works shortly to be commenced in the neighbourhood, and named after the son of the Viceroy of Egypt. He and his companions were most hospitably received by the engineer in charge of the station and supplied with every accommodation. Mr. Guiter, a gentleman in the employ of the company on a temporary mission, was good enough to show them over the line of the proposed canal, which will there take the bed of the ancient canal. They picked up some excellent petrifactions which abound in this neighbourhood; and Mr. Guiter, who was learned in these matters, showed them some fine collections he had obtained.

VIEW OF SUEZ.

Suez, situated at the head of the Red Sea, is, it is well known, connected by a railway with Cairo and Alexandria, and is the proposed southern terminus of the maritime canal in progress to unite the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Mr. Alexander has forwarded to us a general view of Suez as it is at the present time, which we engrave. In the Engraving, to the left, the most prominent object which attracts the eye is a fine building (erected by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, under the superintendence of their able and indefatigable agent, Mr. West) for a condensing and ice-making apparatus for the supply of their shipping on the Indian side. The small inclosure on the island in the distance is the English burial-ground. A great number of native buggalows (sailing-vessels) are laid up in ordinary in the creeks, or awaiting the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Within the last few years the town of Suez has become quite a charming watering-place. It possesses many well-built handsome houses belonging to the different steam companies. Its hotel (the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) is the best conducted in Egypt. Docks and slips are being constructed by French contractors for the Egyptian Government. The anchorage for vessels of any size is at some distance from the town, and is approached by a channel. There are seldom less than eight or ten large steamers lying in the roads belonging to the different steam companies—viz., the Peninsular and Oriental Messagéries Impériales, Royal Navigation, French Imperial Marine, and Medjidieh Steam Company, trading to the Arabian ports, and some small vessels belonging to private houses. The country around Suez is a desert, and all provisions and water are brought to it from great distances. From its position on the high road between Egypt and the East, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India it has become the residence of many merchants and agents.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 6th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—Earl DE GREY and RIPON, in reply to Lord Llanover, said that the Government intended to bring in a bill which would substantially carry out the recommendations of the Volunteer Commission. A brief conversation then took place upon the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

Mr. Beresford took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Carlow, in the room of Captain Bunbury, resigned.

Sir J. Trelawny gave notice of his intention on an early day to move for leave to introduce a bill to permit affirmations instead of the ordinary oaths.

Colonel Sykes gave notice that on a future day he should bring forward the subject of the refusal of the Indian authorities to present the memorial of certain Indian officers to the Home Government.

Sir H. Stracey asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if it was the intention of the Government to take under its consideration the subject of sailors' homes generally, with a view to aid those whose means are not adequate for their object, and which in its judgment may be deserving of assistance?—Lord C. Paget replied that it was not intended to make any addition to the vote except the ordinary vote for sailors in the neighbourhood of dockyards.

Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on Tuesday next he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of church rates. Later in the day Sir J. Trelawny obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish church rates.

In reply to a question from Mr. Laird, Mr. LAYARD stated that copies of the correspondence between the Government and Mr. Christie, British Minister in Brazil, and between the latter gentleman and the Brazilian Government, relating to the wrecking of the Prince of Wales, and the alleged ill-treatment of three officers of H.M.S. Forte by the police of Rio Janeiro, was in preparation and would shortly be laid upon the table. Mr. Layard also stated that the whole of the circumstances had been referred, with the consent of the two Governments, to the King of the Belgians, in whose sagacity and sense of justice they had every reliance.

Mr. F. Peel intimated that on Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose certain resolutions on the Customs Duties.

Mr. Whalley obtained leave to introduce a bill for diminishing the expense attending the passing of bills relating to railways, and affording facilities for obtaining ample and trustworthy information thereon.

Colonel Dickson obtained leave to introduce a bill for the amendment of the law relating to drainage of land in Ireland.

Mr. M'Mahon obtained leave to introduce a bill to assimilate the law of Ireland as to salmon fisheries to that of England.

Mr. Hadfield, in Committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments.

Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools.

Mr. Hadfield obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to future judgments, statutes, and recognisances.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Bazley brought up the report on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

On the question that it be read a second time,

Mr. BENTINCK said the duty of commenting on the address was usually left to the gentlemen who sat on the front benches, but when those gentlemen sacrificed principle to expediency it was necessary for the independent members to speak out. He contended, with reference to the cession of the Ionian Islands, that if Corfu was to be maintained, it must be garrisoned, which could not be done with the present reduced military powers and considering recent improvements in the art of war. Nothing was said in the address about agricultural or manufacturing distress. He attributed much of the manufacturing distress to over speculation, and the good conduct of the people to the absence of any motive for political agitators to provoke them to turbulence.

Mr. LOCKE contended that the Government would do well to introduce a Reform bill for representation on the proper basis of all taxation. The rating bills last Session which gave parishes in the country power to borrow money where the rates amounted to 3s. in the pound had not been put into operation by the gentry, as he believed was generally thought when the bill was proposed. Many families in London paid even more than 3s. in the pound. It was the equalisation of the poor rates only, however, that would work a sound cure in rating, and he trusted the subject would be fully ventilated in the present Session of Parliament.

The debate was continued for some time longer.

The report was ultimately read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat for a short time.

Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Wrottesley, said the question as to charitable endowments was under the consideration of the Government, but at present they did not think it advisable to take the powers from the Charity Commissioners and vest them in the Commissioners of Privy Council for Education.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord Palmerston stated that the Government had agreed, on certain conditions, to recommend to the House the renewal of the contract to the Galway Mail Steam-packet Company.

The noble Lord also stated, in reply to a question, that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg had decidedly declined to become a candidate for the throne of Greece.

Leave was granted to Sir G. Grey to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to corrupt practices at elections.

On the motion of Sir G. C. Lewis a resolution was agreed to, to the effect that it was expedient to discontinue the practice of appointing a Select Committee to prepare estimates of the charge of the disembodied militia, and that such estimates be in future prepared on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown. The right hon. gentleman stated that for many years past these estimates had been prepared in the same way as the military estimates, and that the appointment of a Select Committee had become a mere matter of form, and was not the exercise of substantial power.

Sir R. Peel asked leave to introduce a bill for the establishment of a system of registration of births and deaths in Ireland similar to that which is in action in England. A short discussion took place on the motion, but it was ultimately agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. H. Seymour the Select Committee of last Session on the present state of the Ecclesiastical Commission was reappointed.

Mr. Gower took the oaths and his seat for Reigate.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Normanby gave notice of a speech on the Roman question.

There was a brief conversation on the ticket-of-leave system.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household, brought up her Majesty's reply to the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Lawson and Lord Enfield, stated that it was proposed to introduce a bill for amending the law relating to the sale of spirits and beer; but that it was not intended to deal further, for the present, with the licensing of houses for music and dancing.

In answer to a question from Mr. Garnett, Sir G. Grey said no instructions had been issued with the view of securing that convicts liberated on tickets of leave should be better known to the police.

With reference to some remarks made by several members on the subject of the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, Lord Palmerston explained that it was a delusion to suppose that the English Government could, by a stroke of the pen, hand over the Septinsular Republic to the Greeks. The Seven Islands formed no part of her Majesty's dominions; in 1815 they were constituted an independent State under a British protectorate, and before they could be disposed of in the manner suggested by the Government the assent of the great Powers who were parties to the Treaty of 1815, and of the Ionians themselves, must first be secured.

In reply to a question by Mr. Pope Hennessy, the noble Lord denied that Austria had offered to join the Allies against Russia during the Crimean War if France and England would combine with her in re-establishing the independence of Poland.

The House went into Committee of Supply pro formâ.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Irish Salmon Fisheries Bill, introduced by Mr. M'Mahon, was under discussion during the greater part of the sitting. Eventually it was read a second time.

The Drainage of Land Bill for Ireland was also read a second time.

Mr. Adderley gave notice of his intention to ask for leave to introduce a bill for the further protection of the public from acts of violence.

A new writ was issued for the election of a member for Lisburn, in the room of Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Newdegate subsequently introduced his bill for the commutation of church rates.

Lord Raynham brought in a measure for the protection of women and children from violent assaults.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Chelmsford moved the first reading of a bill conferring on the Lord Mayor and Council additional powers to regulate the traffic of the streets of the City and relieve their present crowded state.—Agreed to.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—Lord RAVENSWORTH called the attention of Government to the report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the question of harbours of refuge; and asked if any steps were in progress to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners which are contained in that report. It was now ten years since the subject had gained the attention of the House, ending finally in a Royal commission, whose excellent report, after a long inquiry, was now before them. The subject was most important, as during the last six years there had been lost annually, on an average, no less than £1,500,0000, and a large number of persons, by shipwrecks on the British coast. Some were of opinion that even if such harbours were made they would not answer the purpose, but he would like to know from the noble Duke opposite (the Duke of Somerset) whether that was also the opinion of her Majesty's Government; so that the House might know what they might expect Government to do, and how they should deal with the subject. The noble Lord then noticed that during the last twelve years there had been no less than 7745 lives lost on the British coast (in 1851 there were 1404), while during the last twelve years there had been saved by life-boats and otherwise from wrecks on the coast 16,193 persons. At the same time the trade of the country was increasing. There was now a surplus of revenue over the expenditure; changes in taxation were already put forward; but before any sums were disposed of he should wish her Majesty's Government to give their full attention to this subject. Another reason was that there would be a return of the expense in the revenue derived; and a third reason, that some labour left unemployed in consequence of the Lancashire distress might find employment in the construction of the harbours, and, consequently, some of the over-burdened districts of the country relieved. The Duke of SOMERSET said it was true that the Royal Commissioners recommended the erection of harbours, but there was another recommendation—that the expense should be defrayed one-fourth by Government and three-fourths by passing tolls. Experience showed that the erection of such harbours had not diminished the cost of insurance. It was found that large well-formed vessels avoided the ports and kept the open sea, while the harbours were only resorted to by small ill-formed vessels; and the erection of harbours was in truth a premium upon carelessness in sending ships to sea. By comparing the parts of the coast on which shipwrecks took place it was found that it was not those parts of the coast supposed most dangerous where the greatest loss of life took place. Further, several harbours, Portland, Holyhead, and others, were in a fair way of being completed, so that a good deal of what the noble Lord was asking had been accomplished.

After some further conversation the subject dropped.

A brief discussion on the question of tickets of leave then arose, but the Government deprecated the consideration of so important a matter at so unseasonable a time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that on Monday next he would move for what he trusted would be an unopposed return—namely, a return of the names of all persons who have changed their names since 1810, the names of the successful applicants, the names permitted to be assumed by Royal license, the number of refusals, with the reasons assigned for refusal, the amount of fees charged, and the way in which the money had been applied.

Mr. Bentinck asked the President of the Board of Trade whether it was the intention of Government to introduce any measure founded on the report of the Committee on Railway Accidents in 1858.—Mr. Gibson said that nothing had occurred during the last year which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, rendered it desirable to legislate for the management of railways.

General Lindsay asked the Secretary for War a question as to the prospects of officers promoted to the rank of Colonel for distinguished service in the field during the Crimean War.—Sir G. Lewis said he saw no reason to disturb the decision of his predecessors.

In answer to Mr. Butler, Sir G. Grey said he would lay the returns on the subject of tickets of leave on the table as soon as possible, and added that Redpath, who had been transported, received a ticket of leave on his arrival in the colony. He was transported for life, and he could not return to his country unless he received a full pardon, which was not probable.

The Illegitimate Children (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill, and the clauses were agreed to after a very slight discussion.

Mr. W. Gibson obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of telegraph companies.

UNION RELIEF AID ACT.—Mr. VILLIERS moved for leave to introduce a bill to extend for a further period the provisions of the Union Relief Aid Act of last Session for one year. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which various suggestions were urged by Lord Stanley, Mr. Cobden, and other members. The bill was ultimately read a first time.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, a new writ was ordered to issue for Devizes, in the room of Captain Gladstone, deceased.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S VAULTS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

The most wonderful part of this office is the vaults, which are of immense length, and run in rows under the building, and for a considerable distance below the pavement of the Strand. These subterranean chambers have been thoroughly dried and ventilated. They are always kept at a suitable temperature by means of hot-air pipes, and each avenue is lighted with gas. We have seen few things in the metropolis more solemn or imposing than this great library of the dead and the living. Of such great length are the perspectives of the vaults that they seem to vanish at a point; and not only are the walls, as high as the spring of the arches, lined with cases filled with books of record, but along the centre spaces are tall partitions, against which are cases occupied in the same manner as the others. We notice that the books are bound in different colours—some scarlet, some green, and the others black. The scarlet-bound volumes contain certificates of births; the verdant colour—chosen for reasons which we are unable to explain—contain the list of marriages; and the sombre, black tomes are filled with the lists of the departed. In these books of life and death are the names of princes and peasants, philosophers and fools, the good and the wicked, the men and women of wealth and fashion, and the miserable and half-fed pauper. The records of the Registrar-General, like the grave, level all distinctions; and the death report of the great Duke of Wellington shows of no greater importance than Thomas Giles, the ploughman, or Private Jones, of a militia regiment. Singularly silent are those vaults themselves. The white walls and the black, green, and scarlet books, the gaslights not sufficient to illuminate the whole space, present pictures which have an effect upon the mind; and there is heard a dim roar from without, and a noise like distant thunder, when the throng of carriages rolls along the Strand.—*Builder*.

THE FORMATION OF THE ALPINE VALLEYS AND LAKES is the subject of a long article in the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, by Mr. John Ball, in which he discusses the views of many eminent geologists and physicists, such as Ramsay, Jukes, Tyndall, and Mortillet, with whom he only partially agrees. In conclusion, he states that he is persuaded that there is no single valley of the Alps which does not owe its present form in great part to the action of glaciers; but believes that the main features of the surface have originated in more general causes. He considers that the effects of long-continued marine action upon steep rocks have not been sufficiently considered; since by that agency alone, exerted during the gradual emergence of the main chain of the Pennine Alps, does it seem possible to explain such an operation as the hewing out of the stupendous peak of the Matterhorn. For details of the arguments we must refer those interested in this vexed question to the article itself.

MUSIC.

Balfe's new opera, "The Armourer of Nantes," was produced at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA on Thursday evening. Next week we shall give an account of this piece and of its performance.

The new concert of the NATIONAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, the 5th inst., was of a most brilliant description, and drew so great a crowd that numbers of people were turned away from the doors. The part-music was sung by the choir of the Vocal Association, accompanied by a band of twenty harps, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. The principal solo singers were Miss Palmer, Mdme. Louisa Vinning, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The great tenor, of course, was the chief object of attraction, and was received with the usual warmth, particularly in Brinley Richards's patriotic song "God bless the Prince of Wales," in which even Mr. Reeves himself has seldom excited such a burst of enthusiasm. This piece is a song and chorus: it is in a plain, broad, purely English style; and Reeves delivered it with a vocal power and vigour of expression which absolutely electrified the audience. This song, not only through its own merits but the happy period at which it has appeared, must obtain unbounded popularity.

Mr. H. J. LINCOLN, the distinguished lecturer on music, delivered at the Russell Institution on Tuesday a lecture on the genius of John Sebastian Bach; to be followed, next week, by a second lecture on George Frederic Handel. It is easy to understand why Mr. Lincoln has united these two illustrious contemporaries, so similar in some points, so contrasted in others, and so associated in the thoughts of every musician. In lectures intended for literary and scientific institutions it was absolutely necessary for him to limit himself to a consideration of the instrumental compositions of those masters, it being evident that to go into their vocal works would involve an amount of illustration altogether impracticable. But his lecture on Bach showed that, notwithstanding this limitation of subject, there was still ample matter for interesting discussion and pleasant illustration. Such seemed the feeling of the audience on Tuesday evening, as evinced by the evident attention and pleasure with which they listened to the lecture and illustrative specimens. These were played on the piano, partly as solos and partly as duets, by the lecturer himself, assisted by Miss Fanny Howell, a young pianist of great talent and rising reputation. Mr. Lincoln set out with some general remarks on the music of John Sebastian Bach, comparing and contrasting its principal features with those of the music of Handel, and tracing their diversities to the differences in their education, social position, and habits of life—differences which show how it happens that Handel enjoys unbounded popularity, while Bach to this day is known only to a limited body of musicians. Mr. Lincoln first adverted to Bach's compositions for the clavichord, the precursor of the modern pianoforte; commencing with several little "preludes for beginners," exceedingly simple but very characteristic. Then followed some fine specimens of Bach's celebrated fugues and pieces for the organ, of which instrument he was perhaps the greatest master that ever lived. Lastly, Mr. Lincoln considered Bach as an orchestral composer, showing how far in that capacity he was in advance of his age, and how many combinations of instruments and effects previously unimagined are to be found in his works; and the lecture concluded with the performance of an orchestral symphony, arranged for four hands, on the piano—a magnificent specimen of Bach's grand and original genius. The lecture (as we have said) was listened to with great attention, and must have excited much desire to hear the sequel.

A performance of "The Creation" has just been given at Alnwick Castle by order of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, which we think well worthy of public notice, as evincing a liberal patronage of the highest order of art very honourable to these illustrious persons. Haydn's chef-d'œuvre was performed on a great scale and by an assemblage of first-rate talent. The solo vocalists were Miss Parepa, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The instrumental orchestra consisted of the most eminent metropolitan performers, including Blagrove, Howell, Pratten, Nicholson, Harper, &c.; and the chorus was drawn from the various choral societies of that most musical district. The performance was a magnificent treat to a great audience, composed of the most distinguished families of the northern counties. Every performer was engaged on the most liberal terms, and treated, moreover, with all hospitality and kindness. It gives us real pleasure to record an incident like this: it sets an example which, we trust, will not be thrown away.

The concert usually given by Mr. W. G. CUSINS at Eton at this period of the season took place, by permission of the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, at the Mathematical School, on the 31st of January. As usual, it was numerously attended by the most distinguished persons of the neighbourhood; and, as usual also, the music was of the highest quality, and gave great satisfaction to the audience. Mr. Cusins's principal performances were Thalberg's pianoforte fantasia on themes from "La Sonnambula," and a new scherzo by Mr. Cusins himself, entitled "Queen Mab," originally written for an orchestra, and arranged as a pianoforte duet. It is a brilliant and imaginative composition, and, played by Mr. Harold Thomas and Mr. Cusins, produced a great effect. Among other interesting performances, the famous shadow song from "Dinorah" was charmingly sung by Miss Parepa, and warmly encored; and the same compliment was paid to M. Paque's solo, consisting of Scottish airs, on the violoncello. Miss Parepa, too, sang several characteristic Spanish melodies, and a beautiful song composed by Mr. Cusins, which were received with similar demonstrations of favour.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—An original romantic drama, in four acts, by Mr. Lewis Filmore, entitled "The Winning Suit," in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear, is announced for representation on Monday next, the 16th inst., at this theatre.

SURREY.—The management at this theatre has ventured on another version of "Effie Deans; or, the Lily of St. Leonards." We very much dispute the propriety of the practice now so prevalent of many theatres competing for the same subject in different dramas, merely because a popular author has adopted it at one with a probability of success. Each theatre will succeed better by maintaining its independence and a separate programme. Rivalry on these terms may be more honourably conducted, and with less bitterness of feeling. We regret that on Saturday, when the new drama was produced, Mr. Shepherd addressed the audience in reference to a rival management in terms not to be justified, and in connection with a charge not likely to be maintainable as a matter of fact. It is not at all credible that Mr. Boucicault should send in people to his (Mr. Shepherd's) adaptation, and it would be safer to attribute the disapprobation of which the latter complained to a more probable cause. There exists little in common between the Surrey and Westminster versions, both proceeding on different principles of composition, except that, so far as both are indebted to Sir Walter Scott's novel, the situations and language are similar. In all other respects the two pieces are addressed to different classes of people: one proposing an original drama founded on old materials for the approbation of the intellectual spectator, and the other a stage spectacle illustrating certain situations in a popular novel, without any pretence to dramatic art, for the amusement of a miscellaneous audience. The Surrey piece accordingly depends more upon show and noise than the Westminster drama, and is written and acted in an altogether different spirit. There is little finesse of dialogue, much vehemence in style, and the most robust elocution in the general performance of the characters. Where the Westminster actors are wisely reticent, the Surrey are boldly demonstrative, and call down from the gallery answerable manifestations, some of them of the kind which are so "pleasing to the Shepherd's ear." Each manager will, doubtless, receive his appropriate recompense from his own peculiar public, and probably interfere but little with his neighbour's prosperity. Mr. Shepherd's piece is in four acts—the first treating of the Porteous riots and ending with the hanging of the criminal in the Tolbooth—truly an exciting scene and acted with tremendous energy, Porteous being sadly pulled about and frequently knocked down by the infuriated

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mob before he is suspended in the sight of the audience. The second act, too, presents a scene of bustle at Muschat's Cairn and St. Anthony's Chapel, where Jeannie Deans meets with peril in company with Geordie Robertson and the Murdochson gang. The scene itself is finely painted by Mr. Johnson. Much attention has, in fact, been shown throughout in the arrangement of the scenery, with excellent effect. The trial scene is set upon the stage exactly as it appears in Mr. R. S. Lauder's picture; but what may be called the literary result is not at all equal to the pictorial. It is comparatively ineffective; in fact, a positive failure. But this is compensated for in the third act by a "sensation scene," painted by Mr. Brew, in which a cascade, with real water, falls among precipices, where Jeannie is attacked by the Murdochsons and delivered by Robertson. The fourth act opens with Jeannie's interview with the Duke of Argyll and also that with the Queen, both of which, in a dramatic point of view, are feebly conducted. To add to the presumed effect of the last scene, the gallows to which Effie is doomed is exhibited, but forms an object far more disagreeable than exciting. From what we have said, it will be readily gathered that the merits of the piece are mainly of the melodramatic and scenic kind. These evidently have employed the attention of its adapters, to the exclusion of other qualities which, though of a more elevated character, are of too delicate a fabric for the rough handling of a Surrey audience. In all this Mr. Shepherd has doubtless shown his usual judgment in catering for the taste of the habitués of his theatre. Probably, in time, managers will yield to the tendencies of the age, and regard the institution of which they are conductors more as an educational means for the improvement of the popular mind than as merely a commercial speculation.

STRAND.—"The Knuckleduster" is the name of a new farce by Mr. J. Crawford Wilson, in which Mr. Roberts supports the character of a timid Manchester gentleman, who arms himself against the garotters with weapons that only serve to wound their owner. He sits down on spikes and pricks his fingers with points, and attacks a former lodger in his apartments at Highgate, who wishes to return to old quarters, as a burglar. Out of these practical matters the audience extracts considerable sport, and the farce was favourably received.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Epsom handicaps have splendid acceptances—112 out of 155 for the Suburban, and 60 out of 91 for the Metropolitan; while the Newmarket Handicap has got through with 47 out of 74. Asteroid (9st. 5lb.), the great "handicap third" of the day, heads both the Epsom ones, leaving the Newmarket to The Lawyer; and out of William Day's lot for the first of the three there seems a disposition to fancy Conical, a neat little Rifleman colt, bred by Sir Tatton Sykes. However, there is no greater man of mystery than he of Woodyeates, and few can "Catch *him* alive O!" The Corinthian Cup at the Market Harborough Steeplechase has not suffered by the mistake which caused it to be reopened; and Bridegroom, Medora, Penarth, Xanthus, The Freshman, and Sinking Fund are amongst its 43, whereas its Great National barely musters half that number.

A Rataplan half-sister to Daniel O'Rourke, and a Marsyas one to Neptunus, are amongst the latest arrivals; and St. Albans' subscription is full. John Day took the last three. Orlando is looking beautiful, but so he was last year, and breeders know the result. The late Mr. Gratwicke's stud sale did not bring together nearly so large an attendance as we had expected, although the day was as balmy and beautiful as May. Lord Scarborough was in his carriage on Mr. Tattersall's left. Hesse-Cassel (160gs.), Robert de Gorham (30gs.), and Student (180gs.) were the sires. "Robert" looked wonderful for a horse in his twenty-fourth year, but his age completely frightened the buyers, and Lord H. Thynne came to the rescue. The eight mares, two of them not in foal, fetched as follows: — Allington (100gs.), Governess, winner of the Oaks (1100gs.), Henrietta (40gs.), Hesse Homberg (250gs.), Maid of Kent (255gs.), Preceptress (460gs.), Side Saddle (175gs.), and The Squaw (34gs.), making an average of about 302gs. a piece. The contest for Governess was entirely between Mr. Upton and Mr. Blenkiron, the latter beginning at 300gs., and keeping her at the cool hundreds with the precision of clockwork till the finish. She had a chestnut filly by Robert de Gorham at her foot, and will probably go to Stockwell. Mr. Naylor bought Preceptress and Hesse Homberg through an agent, and Mr. Harry Hill gave the last nod for Maid of Kent. The biddings for Side Saddle were rather limited by the uncertainty as to whether she was in foal to Stockwell. The yearling colt by Robert de Gorham from Governess made 330 gs., and went into John Day's stable (which numbers 53 occupants, 33 of them two-year-olds) for, it was generally believed, Lord Hastings. He is rather plain and leggy at present; but Mr. Lambert, on behalf, it was said, of Lord Westmoreland, fought hard for him. The fourteen lots realised 3275 gs. A foreigner had offered 2800 gs., but 3000 gs. was the valuation.

The horses in training were given by Mr. Gratwicke to a friend, and will be sold at Tattersall's on March 2. We regret to hear that Mr. Wyatt has lost a valuable Stockwell yearling from Nutbourne's dam.

The blood of Judge and Bridegroom was in the ascendant at the Border Union meeting, which was held over the Netherby estate; and, at Ridgway Club, it was Mr. Spinks's day again with Coodareena and Sea Flower. The afternoon of Tuesday next will once more witness a muster of those racing men who have "dogbooks" at the King's-cross station, en route for Altcar, which begins on Wednesday and extends over three days. The *Field* states that Palmleaf cannot do battle for the South, and that Mr. Bland intends to run old Belle of the Village. Mr. Warwick judges on Tuesday at Holt, but so absorbing is the great Lancashire issue, which he has then to try, that there is no other English fixture set down for the week.

The Earl of Wemyss' hunting-picture was presented to him last week at a public dinner at Coldstream, in token of the splendid sport which he has shown for twenty seasons on both sides of the Tweed. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch was among the company which assembled to do honour to the great M. F. H.; and Mr. D. Robertson, M.P., of Ladykirk, a late master of the Berwickshire, and the first Scotchman that ever won the Derby, was in the chair. These sort of gatherings invariably bring out some very good speeches; but there is a freshness about those made on this occasion which we have never seen equalled. No health, not even the Earl of Wemyss's, was received with greater enthusiasm than Lord Palmerston's. The chairman could draw on his 1816 recollections and tell how he had then hunted with his Lordship, and that "no one kept his place better or his head straighter." Mr. Gourlay Steele has been especially successful with the picture, and among the hounds in the foreground are the celebrated three couple which won the silver cup at Guisboro' last August.

Melton has not been so full since the days of Sir Harry Goodricke, and there are nearly 500 horses. Mr. Gilmore has purchased the celebrated entire horse "Come Away." The sport is first-rate, particularly with the Duke and Mr. Tailby. The Duke is recovering from his fall, and will be in the saddle again, we trust, in a few days. Last Monday his hounds had the run of the season with a hedgerow fox.

READING STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Windsor, 1. Skirmisher, 2. Gameboy, 3.
Great Berkshire Open Steeplechase.—Ascot, 1. Omar Pacha, 2. Cockatoo, 3.
Selling Steeplechase.—Deceiver, 1. Orkousta, 2. The Tattler, 3.
Whitley Stakes.—Gladiator, 1. Oliver Twist, 2. Glautias, 3.

THURSDAY.

Selling Steeplechase.—Orkoustra, 1. Long Odds, 2. Glautius, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Gladiator, 1. Bounce, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Gladiator, 1. Fairplay, 2.
Berkshire Hunt Stakes.—Monkey, 1. Perfect Cure, 2.

SCARBOROUGH STEEPLECHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

Scarborough Open Steeplechase.—Red Robin, 1. Endor Witch, 2. Cherry Bounce, 3.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Crookshank, 1. Sam Weller, 2. Cato, 3.
Yorkshire Hunters' Stakes.—Rarey, 1. Rook the Gardener, 2. Endor Witch, 3.

The *Morgenpost* of Vienna states that a recent order of the day forbids military officers to wear double eyeglasses. Those who are short-sighted are to wear ordinary spectacles. The same order of the day regulates the cut of whiskers.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE flatness has prevailed in the market for National Securities, and prices have had a drooping tendency, although the stock of bullion both in the Bank of England and France is steadily increasing, and although the imports of the precious metals have continued on a fair average scale. The advance in the exchange at Bombay from 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 1d. is regarded by the speculative class in the light of increased shipments of silver to the East, even though the Indian Council are likely to offer one million sterling in bills in each of the next two or three months.

There has been a steady, but by no means active, demand for money on commercial account, and, as the supply of capital afloat is very large, the rates of discount have ruled somewhat easier than in the previous week. In the open market the best bills are now discounted as follows:—

Thirty days' bills	4⅛ per cent.	Four months' bills.. ..	5⅛ to 5⅜ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	4⅛ "	Six months' bills	5⅜ to 6 "
Three months' bills ..	4⅜ to 5 "		

The value of money in the Stock Exchange ranges from 3½ to 3¾ per cent.

Continental advices state that very little change has taken place in the value of money, and that the demand for accommodation has fallen off. The quotations in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5 ..	4⅛ 5	Amsterdam ..	4 ..	4
Vienna.. ..	5 ..	5¼	Turin	6 ..	5¾ 6
Berlin	4 ..	3¾	Brussels ..	3 ..	3
Frankfort ..	3 ..	2½ 3	Hamburg	— ..	2⅝
			St. Petersburg	6 ..	6⅛

Several rather large parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England; but £60,000 has been withdrawn for shipment to Egypt. Notwithstanding that every steamer arriving from New York has gold on board, the latest accounts bring an advance in the premium to 59. The exchange for bankers' bills had touched 175. We may observe, however, that these rates are highly in favour of England.

The exports of bullion by the steamer for India amount to £449,330. Included in that amount is £65,220 in gold for Alexandria.

There is a very firm demand for Mexican dollars, at 66d. Bar silver is heavy, at 61½d. per ounce.

From a return just issued, it appears that the amount of the current and deposit accounts of the Joint-stock banks in London, exclusive of the London and Middlesex Bank, is £54,212,822. During the last fourteen years the increase has been 386 per cent.

The dealings in Home and Indian Stocks on Monday were very moderate, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. Consols, for Money, realised 92⅝ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; India Five per Cents, 108 ½ 180; Ditto Debentures 100 ½; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prm.; Bank Stock was 238; India Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105½. On Tuesday increased heaviness prevailed:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 92⅛ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Long Annuities, 15½; India Five per Cents, 108½ 108; Bank Stock was 238; the Four per Cent Enfaced Paper, 94⅛; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Ditto, 112½. No change of importance took place in the quotations on Wednesday:—Consols, for Money, marked 92⅝ ½; Ditto, for Time, 92⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ ⅜; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75⅞; Long Annuities, 15½; Red Sea Annuities, 21⅝. India Stock was 227; Bank Stock, 237 to 238½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 112½. On Thursday the market was firmer:—Consols, for Money, realised 92⅝ to ⅞; for Account, 92⅝ to ⅞; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅛ to ⅜; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.

Greek Bonds have ruled heavy, and a considerable fall has taken place in their value. Russian Stock—owing to the state of affairs in Poland—has slightly declined; but most other foreign securities have fairly supported previous quotations:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 1843, have marked 100; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87⅛; Egyptian, 100; Ditto, Second Issue, 92⅛; Greek, 20½ to 19; Equador, 16½; Ditto, Land Warrants, 4; Mexican Three per Cents, 38⅜; Moorish, 9½ ex div.; New Grenada, 13⅜; Ditto Two per Cents, 29⅝; Ditto, Deferred, 6⅜; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 88½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, 1852, 47⅛; Russian Five per Cents, 98½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Ditto, 1862, 94½; Russian Three per Cents, 60⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83½; Spanish Three per Cents, 53½; Ditto, Deferred, 46⅜; Ditto, Passive, 26⅜; Ditto Certificates, 10; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90; Ditto, 1858, 72⅜; Ditto, Small, 76; Ditto, 1862, 68⅜; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½ ex div.; Venezuela, Three per Cents, 23⅜; Ditto Six per Cents, 60⅜; Ditto One-and-a-Half per Cent, 12; Austrian Five per Cents, 66; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; and Italian Five per Cents, 70¼.

The shares of most of the old-established Joint-stock Banks have changed hands at fully previous quotations, but in new undertakings the tendency of prices has been unfavourable. Agra and United Service have been done at 98; Alliance, 23⅞; Australasia, 79; Bank of London, 105 ex div.; City, 90 ex div.; English and Irish, 2⅜; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 21; Imperial 15; London and Brazilian, 31½; London and Colonial, 3½; London and County, 40; London Joint-stock, 35; London and Middlesex, 2½; London and South African, 24½; London and South-Western, 1½; London and Westminster, 77½ ex div.; Ottoman, 39; Ditto, New, 10½; Provincial of Ireland, 90; Union of Australia, 51½; Union of Ireland, 10½; and Union of London, 33½.

A fair business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities, and the currencies, almost generally, have ruled firm. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105⅞; Ditto Five per Cents, 96; Cape Six per Cents, 109½; Mauritius Five per Cents, 111; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 105⅜; New South Wales Five per Cents, 100⅜; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 99⅜; South Australian Six per Cents, 110½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The dealings in the Miscellaneous Market have been tolerably numerous; the leading transactions are as follow:—Atlantic Royal Mail Steam, 3⅞; Bombay Gas, 1; English and Australian Copper, 1⅞; Crystal Palace, 3⅜; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 110; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 1; London General Omnibus, 1⅜; National Discount, 8 ex div.; Oriental Gas, New, ⅛; Ottoman Gas, ⅞; Peel River Land and Mineral, 49; and Van Diemen's Land, 12.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been less numerous. On the whole, however, prices have been fairly supported. The dividend of the London and North-Western will be at the rate of 5⅛ per cent per annum, leaving £16,000 to be carried forward. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Eastern, 48; Ditto, A Stock, 44⅛; Great Western, 67; London and Brighton, 114½; London and North-Western, 99½; London and South-Western, 103⅜; Metropolitan, 143⅞; Midland, 127⅞; North British, 53⅛; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101⅜; Ditto, York, 89½; South-Eastern, 96¼.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 121½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 34½; West Midland—Oxford, 2nd Guarantee, 122½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 106½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 120; Preference, 68⅛; Ditto, Deferred, 53; Great Indian Peninsula, 104⅜; Madras Five per Cent, 103; Ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 96; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 52⅜; Delhi, 2⅜.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 20⅞; Great Luxembourg, 15⅞; Recife and San Francisco, 19.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 11 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£264,700	A decrease of other securities of ..	£149,027
An increase of public deposits of ..	601,191	An increase of bullion of	378,575
An increase of other deposits of ..	244,078	An increase of rest of	89,119
An increase of Govt. securities of ..	440,200	An increase of reserve of	618,010

The total circulation is £20,444,454; public deposits amount to £6,952,803; and private deposits to £13,596,356; securities are £30,288,406; and the stock of bullion is £14,070,651.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 9.—There was a very poor show of English wheat here to-day, and all kinds moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. Foreign wheat, the supply of which was large, realised previous rates; but the demand for it was by no means active. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. Fine barley commanded extreme rates, but grinding and distilling sorts were a dull inquiry. No change took place in the value of malt. Good sound oats realised former terms, but damp qualities were very dull. Beans and peas sold heavily, at barely stationary prices. There was a fair average business doing in flour, at last week's quotations.

Feb. 11.—Nearly all kinds of produce met a very inactive demand to-day. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in the currencies.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 52s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 19s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 29s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 34s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lb.; American, 22s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 780; barley, 3020; malt, 2610; oats, 100; flour, 2710. Foreign: wheat, 4020; barley, 6670; oats, 1360; flour, 2160 barrels 50 sacks.

Seeds.—The market generally is steady, and prices are well supported. Cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 64s. to 66s.; hempseed, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover, 50s. to 68s.; white ditto, 60s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 11d.; oats, 20s. 4d.; rye, 35s. 2d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 37s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 5d.; barley, 35s. 2d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 5d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 37s. 3d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 77,436; barley, 77,541; oats, 19,207; rye, 55; beans, 5631; peas, 1220 quarters.

Tea.—The market is well supplied with samples, and a fair average business is doing in most kinds, at previous quotations. The stock in the United Kingdom is 78,000,000lb., against 68,500,000lb. at the corresponding period in 1862.

Sugar.—There is a steady business doing in most kinds of raw sugar, and the quotations are well supported. Barbadoes has realised 36s. to 38s.; Demerara, 36s. to 41s.; and Berbice, 36s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at 46s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the demand is steady, and prices rule about stationary.

Rice.—Most kinds are held at full quotations, but the demand is by no means active.

Provisions.—The butter market is in a sluggish state; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. Bacon is rather lower, with a dull market. Most other provisions move off slowly, at about stationary prices.

Tallow.—The demand has fallen off, and P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 44s. 6d. per cwt. The quotation for March is 44s. 9d. per cwt. Rough fat is worth 2s. 4d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off steadily, at £45 per ton. Rape is quoted at £52 10s. to £57; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £51 10s. to £57; and fine palm, £41. American turpentine, 105s.; French, 95s. per cwt.

Spirits.—A Government contract for 50,000 gallons having been announced, most kinds of rum sell steadily, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; ditto, rice, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 4s.; clover, £3 to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 12s. to £1 18s. per load. Trade dull.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartleys', 12s. 6d. to 14s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—English qualities rule about stationary; but foreign parcels are rather cheaper, with a dull inquiry.—Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 160s.; Sussex, 60s. to 140s.; and foreign, 80s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—The demand still continues restricted, at about stationary prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the demand is far from active, at from 45s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 12).—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts as to number, but the general quality of the stock was good. All breeds moved off slowly; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported. The best Scots and crosses realised 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Sheep, the show of which was limited, were a slow inquiry, at late rates. The best old Downs, in the wool, were worth 6s. per 8lb.; short Leicesters produced 5s. per 8lb. Dorset lambs sold at from 7s. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb.; but the demand for them was by no means active. Calves were in fair average supply and sluggish request, at a decline in value of 2d. per 8lb. The top price was 5s. 4d. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing, on former terms. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 28s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 970; cows, 190; sheep, 3140; calves, 250; pigs, 360. Foreign: Beasts, 250; sheep, 900; calves, 190.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

BANKRUPTS.

I. S. JOSEPH, Old Jewry-chambers, bristle merchant.—W. BAKKER, Blandford-street dealer in turnery ware.—W. JONES, Marlborough-road, Peckham, commission agent.—T. R. L. HOOPER, Welling, Kent, surgeon.—T. JARRET, Maidstone, cattle dealer.—W. WALKER, Homerton, commission agent.—A. HUB, South-row, Marshall-street, Golden-square, merchant.—C. MOURILYAN, Great Winchester-street, Pimlico, master in the merchant service.—W. HART, Guildford, Surrey, veterinary surgeon.—T. SHUTTLE, Freemantle, Hants, butcher.—P. DORWARD and G. B. HARKES, Mary-street, Dorset-street Clapham-road, starch manufacturers.—C. LOWIN, Edmonton, dealer in timber.—J. C. SHAW, Dorking, commission agent.—F. B. WINTER, Mary-street, Regent's Park, commission agent.—T. LODGE, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, fishmonger.—S. POTTER, Adam-street, Adelphi.—R. C. BAKER, Park-street, Camberwell, architectural sculptor.—J. GOODALL, Surbiton, Surrey, bearshop-keeper.—R. LANDREY, Manchester-street, Gray's-inn-road, linen and woollen draper.—W. TURNER, Salisbury-terrace, Ball's-pond-road, Islington, tailor.—J. H. WARING, Poultry, attorney-at-law.—T. S. FRYER, Horton Market, cabinetmaker.—R. B. WILLIS, Kelvedon, Essex, schoolmaster.—R. SNOOK, Southampton, watchmaker.—W. ROBERTS, Netherton, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—G. CHAMBERS, Devonshire-terrace, Kensington, artist.—J. GARDNER, Farringdon-road Station, Berks, licensed victualler.—G. R. ROBINS, James-street, Kennington Park, livery-stable keeper.—G. and J. SHEARS, Murray-street, Hoxton, boot and shoe manufacturers.—G. GERIDS, Argyle-street, Regent-street, tailor.—J. B. and E. MOOR, Ely-place, Holborn, jewellers.—T. PERRINS, Birmingham, innkeeper and haulier.—J. CLAYTON, Stableford, Staffordshire, blacksmith and beerhouse-keeper.—T. HORSFIELD, Birmingham, tailor and draper.—F. SATTERTHWAITE, Bilston, Staffordshire, publican.—M. CHAPMAN, Newport, Monmouthshire, painter and glazier.—W. H. BAKER, Meare, Somersetshire, draper.—H. SARFAS, Alma-terrace, Stepney, mast and block maker.—J. M. RICHARDSON, Llangham, Sussex, dealer in timber.—C. SMITH, Woolwich, butcher.—E. BATTLEY, Epsom, teetotaler and grocer.—W. H. DASH, Drummond-street, Euston-square, hatter and hosier.—T. M. PEACOCK, Upper Whitecross-street, boot and shoe maker.—H. and W. A. MAUJHAM, Greenwich, iron manufacturers.—A. F. PETTIGREW, Edward-terrace, Camden-road, Holloway.—J. WATSON, Ship-yard Temple-bar, cab proprietor.—M. GAMMON, Skirpenbeck, Yorkshire, thrasher.—J. GAINEY, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, grocer.—J. PEISLEY, Oakley, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright.—S. BLUMENTHAL, Coventry, wholesale jeweller.—G. P. GUY, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, cattle dealer and farmer.—W. H. WODDHOUSE, Huddersfield, printer.—S. STEARS, Leeds, cutler.—S. WHELHOUSE, Radcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, bookseller.—W. LUCAS, Manchester, silk broker.—A. ANDREW, Droylsden-road, near Manchester, commercial clerk.—T. W. HUNTLEY, Heworth, Durham, grocer.—S. BERRY, Heigham, Norwich, coachsmith and spring-maker.—W. D. BITTON, Heigham, Norwich, commission agent.—G. WYER, Leadenham, Lincolnshire, surgeon.—M. HART, Spenton, Nottinghamshire, licensed victualler.—W. CLARKBOROUGH, Sheffield, builder.—W. OSBORN, Birmingham, horsehair pad manufacturer.—G. CORNELIUSEN, Beedle, near Liverpool, ship-broker.—J. WILLMETT, Manchester, chemist and druggist.—R. GREAVES, Spofforth, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.—F. T. LAWRY, Redruth, Cornwall, farmer.—W. B. MILES, Canterbury, publican.—R. MUTTON, Canterbury, horsedealer.—R. HART, Canterbury, general dealer.—D. HUMPHRIS, Harpendes, haydealer.—E. BROWN, Coventry, watch manufacturer.—W. SMITH, Coventry, tailor.—G. PINNER, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, market gardener.—T. ORMANDY, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, butcher.—J. ROBERTS, Hereford, beerhouse-keeper.—T. RICHARDS, Coedway, Montgomeryshire, saddler.—J. BROCKBANK, Carlisle, boot and shoe maker.—S. DEAL, Sudbury, wheelwright.—W. TOWNSEND, Littledean, Gloucestershire, innkeeper.—J. PROUT, West Alvington, Devonshire, limeburner.—T. WOODFORD, Clifford, Oxfordshire, butcher.—J. WRIGHT, Tillinghem, Essex, butcher.—W. NEWNES, Maldon, Essex, boatbuilder.—J. WOODCOCK, Dodworth, Yorkshire, coalminer.—W. TAYLOR, Long Leavens, Gloucestershire, commission agent.—G. S. MELLAND, Bennett's-place, Gracechurch-street, commission agent.—J. COPE, Seighford, Staffordshire, wheelwright.—J. EDWARDS, Plasgwanas, Merionethshire, farmer.—T. ROBINSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, master mariner.—J. SKINNER, Torquay, builder.—J. BURROWS, Babbiecome, Devonshire, baker.—R. MARSHALL, Elland, Yorkshire, weaver.—H. GREGG, Bownos, Cumberland, innkeeper.—T. WHITCOMB, Gosport, Hants, beer retailer.—F. LETHBRIDGE, Hundson, Devonshire, farmer.—H. L. CROSS, Landport, Hants, baker.—G. CRICK, Southsea, Hants, brewer.—A. HANCOCK, Mow Cop, Staffordshire, miner.—J. FENCOTT, Dymock, Gloucestershire, farmer.—R. C. SIMPSON, Gloucester, saddler.—J. GROOM, Bigham Ferrers, Northamptonshire shoe manufacturer.—G. F. CHURCH Northampton boot and shoe manufacturer.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. PERIGOE, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, builder.—C. GARNER, East Grinstead, Sussex farmer.—J. HUNT, Sheffield, plumber.

BANKRUPTS.

W. REED, Southgate, Middlesex, grocer.—J. MAKERS, Grange-terrace, Bermondsey, tailor.—J. RANE, Bushey, Herts, mechanical engineer.—R. EDMANDS, Gower-street, Bedford-square, dealer in shares.—M. THORN, Burghfield-hill, Berks, farmer.—J. H. SPICER, Bedford-place, Kensington, builder.—P. SIMPSON, Frederick-street, Hampstead-road, builder.—D. B. HERCOURT, Thatcham, Berkshire, attorney.—W. T. H. M'ALPESDEN, High-street, Shoreditch, licensed victualler.—J. ARKELL, Britannia-street, Hoxton, shoe manufacturer.—R. GALE, Barking-road and Sussex-street, Poplar, barge-builder.—H. S. SERRES, Hackney, accountant.—T. PEARSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, pork butcher.—W. NEALE, Queen-street, Bermondsey New-road, licensed victualler.—J. STEVENSON, Gibson-square, Islington, commission agent.—J. JONES, King's-cross, grocer.—G. EVANS, Holmet, Salop, licensed victualler.—MARGARET HALL and H. HALL, Blymhill, Staffordshire, farmers.—J. WALTERS, Stoke-upon-Trent, joiner.—W. SPIERAT, Gloucester, currier.—S. TOMS, Bishops Nympton, Devonshire, farmer.—J. T. BUNDLE, Plymouth, draper.—C. FOX, Lincoln, builder.—R. W. MOLL, Kingston-on-Hull, merchant.—R. TURNER, Chesterfield, cabinetmaker.—H. FOULKES, Conway, Carnarvonshire, butcher.—G. MITTON, Kirkdale, Lancashire, victualler.—E. EDWARDS, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, ironmonger.—J. I. JOHNSTONE, Washington, Durham, joiner.—J. HARPER, Southwick, Durham, grocer.—R. LOWRIE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent.—R. BROADBENT, Manchester, coaldealer.—R. ROTHWELL, Salford, Lancashire, dyer.—J. JARVIS and T. CONNOR, Rotherham, Yorkshire, plasterers.—W. HOUGHTON, Inskip-with-Sowerby, Lancashire, haydealer.—T. LONG, Burnley, Lancashire, rachins broker.—A. CARTER, Bolton, Lancashire, ale merchant.—J. BAILEY, Nottingham, iron moulder.—T. EUSEBORTH, Huddersfield, joiner.—J. EASTWOOD, Huddersfield, farmer.—R. LEMON, Ranworth, Norfolk, victualler.—J. HAMPSON, Marsden, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. BROUGHTON, Bath, beerhouse-keeper.—W. CHAPMAN, Bath, engineer.—J. FINCH, Frimley, Surrey, licensed victualler.—W. ROBINSON, Woodville, Derbyshire, bootmaker.—J. BAMFORD, Tarleton, Lancashire, wheelwright.—G. POPPLE, Alder-shott, Hants, bootmaker.—R. BOARDMAN, Liverpool, car proprietor.—D. WALTERS, Swansea, tallow-chandler.—G. SOLE, Littlehampton, Sussex, mariner.—R. BROOKER, Doncaster, carver and gilder.—T. LIDDELL, Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer.—J. YOUNG, Newcastle-on-Tyne, tailor.—G. KEEBLE, Ipswich, Suffolk, painter.—W. G. GAUTHERN, Kidderminator.—H. BLAND, Bleydon, Durham, grocer.—B. MADDOCK, Chester, butcher.—W. ACLAND, Torquay, Devonshire, hayfactor.—J. S. WHITTAKER, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, cooper.—MARY WILDBORE, West Stockwith, Notts, joiner.—C. WILDBORE, West Stockwith, Notts, joiner.—J. WEARE, Wells, Somersetshire, farmer.—W. BENNETT, Wrantil, Somersetshire, carpenter.—FANNY SISSON, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, shopkeeper.—J. LEE, Farnham, Surrey, licensed victualler.—R. KELSALL, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter.—R. LEGG, jun., Litton Cheny, Dorsetshire, butcher.—J. EDWARDS, Plasgwanas, Merionethshire, farmer.—R. PERKS, Worcester, licensed victualler.—J. EVANS, Gwynfryn, Merionethshire, mariner.—J. PENGELLY, Brighton, tailor.—G. FURNESS, Bollington, Cheshire, butcher.—J. T. HUNT, Macclesfield, tobacconist.—T. MANDER, Leamington Priors, florist.—T. SCHOFIELD, Rochdale, druggist.—T. TAYTOR, Huddersfield, waste-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. LIVINGSTON, Rawyards, near Airdrie, coalmaster.—E. M'KENZIE, Glasgow house painter.—W. SMITH and C. MACKAY, Inverness, ironfounders.—A. MORRISON, Glasgow cab proprietor.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LYTHAM LIGHTHOUSE.

AMONG the many disasters caused by the gales which swept our coasts a short time ago was the fall of the Lytham Lighthouse, Lancashire. In connection with this event we give two Illustrations, from sketches by Mr. William Woods, of Overton, near Liverpool—one showing the lighthouse at high water and the other the lighthouse in ruins. Lytham Lighthouse stood on a point called "The Double Stanners," between Lytham and Blackp

THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS: EXCAVATIONS AT EL-GIRSH.—SEE PAGE 173.

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to the engineer of the Ribble Navigation Company, and soon afterwards it was discovered that the north corner of the masonry was worked out, and the foundation laid bare down to the bottom, below the concrete, there being a large whole filled with water three feet below the foundation. The keepers with assistance set to work to get everything out of the building, except what was absolutely necessary to keep the lights burning. They worked until the rising night's tide surrounded them, and, from the fury of the gale, had little hope that the place would stand until morning, but the lights never burnt more brightly than they did during that evening. On Wednesday morning, the wind still blowing stiffly, they extinguished the lights for the last time, the tide during the night having made greater havoc in the foundation, and carrying away a part of the south corner. Later in the day they took out the glasses and all the remaining property—lenses, reflectors, furniture, and apparatus. By noon the waves had made a further breach into the south corner, which gave way, leaving an excavation like a manhole in the foundation, through which they were enabled to get out the oil from the cisterns in the ground floor. Wednesday night's tide worked further under the south front of the foundation, which gradually gave way, until Thursday at noon, when the building fell.

Lytham Lighthouse was 72 ft. high. It had two fixed lights, the top one being white and the bottom one red. It was built by the Ribble Navigation Company about fifteen years ago, and was then high and dry. The bank seen at the back of the lighthouse in the Engraving was then a long way in its front; but the sea has driven it back, and, consequently, the base of the lighthouse at high water was awash.

For the guidance of mariners we append the bearings of the missing light: — Nelson Buoy, N.W. by W. ¾ W., 6½ miles; N.W. lightship, Liverpool, S.W. ½ W., 19½ miles; Great Ormshead, W. by S. ¼ S., 38 miles; Point Lynas, W. ¼ N., 48 miles; Douglas Head, N.W. ½ W., 53½ miles; Manghold Head, N.N.W. ¼ W. 55 miles; St. Bee's Head Lighthouse, N. ¼ E., 51 miles.

There has been a meeting of the managing committee of the board of directors of the Ribble Navigation Company to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the restoration of the light. The authorities at the Trinity House have been communicated with on the subject, and it is probable that they will arrange for the re-erection of the edifice, as the coast is one of the most dangerous in the kingdom, three of the most dreaded banks lying immediately in the neighbourhood.

LYTHAM LIGHTHOUSE, LANCASHIRE, DESTROYED BY THE RECENT HEAVY GALES.

THE FARM.

"No attendance and business imaginary" was the quaint account which a Scottish paper gave of a recent Dumfries corn-market; and the latter part of the description, comparatively speaking, applies to the Mark-lane wheat operations during the past week. The autumn-sown wheat was seldom so backward, but it keeps a good colour; and turnips are "almost given away" in some districts. Fine malting barley commands a capital sale; and the opponents of the malt tax, if (now that the most veritable of "cannon-balls," Mr. Ball, has left the House) they can get hold of any M.P., are meditating another march on Downing-street, to demand relief from this highly popular and productive tax. It transpired during the recent discussion at the Farmers' Club that Berkshire, Sussex, Dorsetshire, and Suffolk are the only counties which have any chronic fervour on the point, and try to elevate the repeal into a battle-cry at the hustings, but that when a special meeting was held in the former, and its own and the members of two adjacent counties were invited, those legislators, one and all, begged to be excused. It seems from Mr. Corbet's account that between £2000 and £3000 have been spent already in agitation, and that the only assets are "laughter," "more laughter," whenever Mr. Ball spoke on the subject. In fact, the advocates of the repeal tell their troubles in the most jolly, Mark Tapley style. Figures were adduced to the effect that in 1855, with a duty of 32s., three times the population were consuming scarcely a million bushels of malt more than their ancestors 105 years ago with the duty at 4s.

As regards the most important point of cattle-feeding, Mr. Dring was by no means in accord with Mr. Hudson on the relative value of malt and linseed cake, nor with Mr. Steed on the especial benefit of the repeal. Says Mr. Steed, we should fatten three beasts where we fatten two, and sheep in proportion; and, as the teetotallers "are uncommonly good trenchermen, they would get their meat considerably cheaper." On this Mr. Dring observes that he finds that "the men who drink least ale eat most animal food, and were the best fellows, and therefore he did not see any use in reducing the price of beer." Mr. Punnett sighed for the days of yore, when men on his farm brewed their own ale in copper kettles, and now only sat under the hedge, victims to what was called "the withering effect of the malt tax," to drink cold coffee and tea. The argument of Mr. Dayman was to the effect that sobriety would be more fostered by cheap beer than by dear, because the former would be drunk at home and the latter is drunk at the alehouse—a process of reasoning which might hardly hold good in practice. The meeting were not with him when he stated his deliberate belief that there was never more drunkenness than there is at present in these "dear beer" days; and they might well not respond, as it was an unconscious homethrust into the great chink of their armour. In fact, talk to clergymen and laymen where you like in the country, and they will tell you with sorrow of this eternal thirst of the labourer for beer, and its consequences. Their experience does not make them favour any movement to make it cheaper. "Beer, beer, beer," wrote one of our leading agriculturists recently, in a curious crescendo type, is the bane of our labourers;" and only in the last number of the *Royal Agricultural Journal* we find a strong protest against the freeness of the tap at many a home farm, and the system of paying half in wages and half in beer. Before the Ides of March, however, the repealers who boldly write All or None on their banners will bear down on the Chancellor, and probably find that reduced tea and sugar duties, or an income tax twopence, or both, have got there before them.

It has recently been decided by the Court of Exchequer, on the construction of a covenant in farming lease, that an additional rent of £10 per ton should be payable if "hay, straw, or other dry fodder were sold and taken off from the farm" — and hay not fit for food had been taken off by the defendant—that such damaged hay was still within the meaning of the covenant, which implied that everything grown on the farm should remain and be used there.

The Wetherby herd has been unfortunate in its 1862 crop of Duchess calves. Duchess 76th and her bull-calf by Fourth Duke of Thorndale both died, and Duchess 77th and some of the other cracks cast theirs. The two heifer-calves Duchess 88th, a roan, by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 80th (July 14), and Duchess 89th, a white, by the same bull from Duchess 78th (August 2), are schooling for Worcester, and so is Duchess 87th, a thick, plum-roan yearling by Grand Duke of Wetherby from Duchess 70th (the dam of 77th). There is one white bull-calf, Grand Duke of Normandy, by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 82nd. Duchess 77th and the twins are all forward in calf to Duke of Clarence (by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 80th), who is at present located at Mr. Barber's; Grand Duke of Weatherby (own brother to the twins) is at Colonel Kingscote's; his son, Duke of Wharfedale, from Duchess 73rd, at Colonel Towneley's; Seventh Duke of York at Mr. Bowley's; and his son, Duke of Weatherby, from Duchess 77th, and Archduke 2nd, at home. A tempting American offer has been made for Second Duke of Wharfedale, by Seventh Duke of York from Duchess 73rd. Lady Pigot's Second Duchess of Glo'ster and Pride of Southwicke are both at Wetherby, the latter a rare "fill-pail," and yet keeping herself together in a way which, for the fourth year in succession, may earn her Ladyship's nomination a place in the cow class at "The Royal." The Branches herd has had three accessions—viz., "Victoria Rubra," a red heifer by Mr. Carr's Don Windsor, from Victoria of the Booth Mantalina blood; and two white British Prince bull sfrom Isabella Hopewell and Rosey, the dam of Rosedale.

Captain Spencer announces for sale one of the earliest calves of his herd No. 2, a roan bull, by Elfin King, from Calendula; and Mr. Raymond Bruere also offers some of the sons of Booth's Prince George, who is still in residence at the farm near Middleham.

Mr. Knowles's herd, principally of Wetherby blood, will be the subject of the first shorthorn sale on the English side of the water, and comes off on Feb. 26 at Holme Scales, near Kendal. The average at the late Mr. Coppinger's across the Channel was not a very large one—only £34 for twenty-six. Soubadar made £189, and his son Zemindar £95. The signs of the great shows are not a little hopeful. Since Jan. 1 about 150 new members have joined the Northamptonshire Society under the new summer régime. The Bath and West of England hold theirs at Exeter on June 8-12, and "a special" one for blood and cart sires, with £105 as prizes, at the same city on March 23, as a sort of *avant courier*. The celebrated Hereford prize bull Claret is advertised for hire; and from Devonshire we hear that Mr. James Davy has no less than sixty things in his herd by his late gold-medal bull Duke of Flitton, and expects twenty-five more. One of the yearlings has been aptly termed "Gold Medal King," being the produce of Mr. Davy's two Battersea gold medalists.

Seventy-five new members were elected at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Council; but, as yet, they hardly drop in so rapidly from the Hereford and Worcester districts as we had expected. "Economy of Labourers' Dwellings," "Influence of Underdrainage on Rivers, &c.," and "Difficulties of Breeding from Pedigreed Stock," are the subjects of discussion at three weekly meetings of the council up to Easter. A new form of certificate has been drawn up which is to be signed by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and sent in with every entry. The preliminary examination is to be conducted "chiefly with reference to freedom from hereditary disease, and more especially of those of the visual and respiratory organs." The balance in the hands of the treasurer is £2698, so that the society has weathered Battersea bravely.

RUINS OF LYTHAM LIGHTHOUSE.

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BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Newark, Mrs. Erasmus Welby, of a daughter.

On the 19th of December, at Woodville, near Port Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of Mr. J. Holden Newman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. R. Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., Incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Norman, M.A., Warden of St. Peter's, Radley, George Peploe Brown, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Harriette, youngest daughter of the late W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq., B.C.S., and Member of the Supreme Council of India.

On the 6th inst., at Bowdon Magna, Leicestershire, by the Rev. G. H. Woodcock, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Chapman, Captain Chapman, Leicester Militia, eldest son of the late Rev. S. T. Chapman, of Kimble Parva, Bucks, to Blanche Laura, daughter of the late R. R. Morris, Esq., of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

On the 10th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, John Lethbridge Elliot, Esq., to Harriet, Countess of Guilford.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 26, 1862, at Dapoolie, Francis Harvey, Esq., late Captain of the 18th Bombay Native Infantry, youngest son of Admiral Sir Edward Harvey, K.C.B., aged 37.

On the 3rd inst., at Rouen, Commander Charles Seaver, R.N., aged 54.

On the 7th inst., at Cheltenham, Martha, wife of William Barrows, of Hinsley House, Staffordshire.

On the 31st ult., at Poolewe Manse, Ross-shire, Scotland, Mary Anne Macgillivray, of the family of Dunmoglass, and wife of the Rev. John S. Mackay, minister of that parish, in early youth, and with the sincerest grief of the whole province for her many virtues and her early death.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, 2, Albion-road West Dulwich, John Bruen Edwards, Esq., for many years of the Temple, London, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 2nd of February, at Mentone, the beloved wife of Captain [illegible], R.N., of Warrens, Wilts, deeply regretted.

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2 Gravy Spoons 10 ..	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons 12 ..	4 4 0
1 Soup Ladle 10 ..	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle 11 ..	4 2 6
4 Sauce ditto 10 ..	3 13 4	4 Sauce ditto 12 ..	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) ..	1 0 0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt) ..	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)..	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)..	3 5 0
12 Tea Spoons 10 ..	3 13 4	12 Tea Spoons 14 ..	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	0 15 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	1 5 0

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THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

THE address of the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session, was moved by the Earl of Dudley. This nobleman, better known as Lord Ward, to which title he succeeded on the death of his father, the eleventh Baron, in 1835, was raised to the dignity of an Earl in 1860. The first Peer in this family was Humble Ward, who, having married Baroness Dudley, granddaughter and successor of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, whose title was created by writ in 1342, was raised to the peerage as Baron Ward. His son inherited the two titles, and became Baron Dudley and Ward. The sixth Baron was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount in 1763; and the fourth Viscount, who was distinguished in political and literary life, and who held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Canning's brief Ministry, was created Earl Dudley and Ward. On his death, without issue, all the titles became extinct, except the barony of Ward, which passed to the present Peer's father as great-grandson of the first Baron's second son, all the intermediate branches of the family having become extinct. The present Earl was born in 1817. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1851 married the daughter of Hubert De Burgh, Esq., who died in the same year. In 1854 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, in the uniform of which corps he appeared when moving the address; and a Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire and Staffordshire in 1859. The Earl was chosen as one of the suite of Earl Granville, on the occasion of his proceeding as Ambassador Extraordinary to represent her Majesty at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. Although an active magistrate, and taking much interest in the local politics of the two counties in which his vast possessions lie, the Earl of Dudley has not until now made any public appearance in Parliament, when he was selected as the mover of the address this Session.

THE EARL OF GRANARD.

The seconder of the address in the Upper House was the Right Hon. George Arthur Hasting Forbes, seventh Earl of Granard, Viscount Granard and Baron Clanehugh in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Granard in that of the United Kingdom, a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, and a Knight of St. Patrick. His Lordship, who is the eldest son of the sixth Earl, was born in 1833, and succeeded to his titles in 1837, and after a long minority took his seat in the House of Peers in 1855, having held the post of Attaché to the British Legation at Dresden from 1852 to 1854. The first Earl of the family supported the cause of the Stuarts during the civil wars, and was raised to the peerage after the Restoration. The Earl, who is unmarried, has not hitherto placed himself prominently forward in the discussions in the House of Peers.

THE HON. FREDERICK CALTHORPE, M.P.

The Hon. Frederick Henry William Gough Calthorpe, who moved the address in the House of Commons, is the eldest son of the fourth Baron Calthorpe, was born in 1826, and educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a Deputy Lieutenant and a magistrate for the county of Warwick, and has held a commission as Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was elected one of the members for the eastern division of Worcestershire in 1859. Mr. Calthorpe is in politics a Moderate Liberal, being in favour of an extension of the franchise, but opposed to the ballot and to the abolition of church rates. As far as can be ascertained, he made his first essay as a Parliamentary speaker on the first night of the present Session, in the semi-official character of mover of the address.

THOMAS BAZLEY, ESQ., M.P.

The seconder of the address in the House of Commons was Thomas Bazley, Esq., member for Manchester, for which borough he was elected in 1858 on the death of Sir John Potter, who had represented that city since 1857, when, in conjunction with Mr. Aspinall Turner, he took the seats of Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson from them. Mr. Bazley was born in 1797, and is the eldest son of Thomas Bazley, Esq., of Bolton, and is one of the principal manufacturers in Manchester. He was a member of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851. He is a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire, and is an officer of the French Legion of Honour. In politics he is an outside Liberal, being in favour of an extension of the suffrage, the ballot, and triennial Parliaments. Mr. Bazley is a constant and assiduous attendant on the sittings of the House during every Session; and, though an infrequent speaker, has taken part occasionally in those discussions on which his commercial and local experience give him a right to be heard, and he has been accordingly always favourably received.

Our Portraits are taken from photographs by John and Charles Watkins of Parliament-street.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

BUT for the political advent of the Heir to the Throne the early days of the Session of 1863 would have been devoid of a single feature. We have, unhappily, become so accustomed to the delivery of the Queen's Speech by Commission that it comes as a matter of course; and the scene in the House of Peers, which used to be so picturesque, now borders on the grotesque. This time, however, there was a sight to be seen which was bright-coloured, if it was not graceful in the grouping, and interest was sufficiently roused when one saw the youthful Prince, who, in almost a literal sense, assumed his manly *toga* on this occasion, pace slowly up the floor of the gilded chamber of the Peers, the somewhat diminutive (physically) centre of a procession of, on the whole, rather tall men. At any rate, placed between the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Newcastle, both above the average height, his slight, low form seemed still boyish; and, though the face is handsome (the profile, when it is caught, very like that of his father), and the figure graceful, the general appearance is that of a small man. When seated for a moment in the chair on the right of the throne, one could not but contrast his slightness with one's recollection of the manner in which the late Prince Consort used to fill his portion of the picture which the spot presented when he sat in the corresponding chair on the left. There was, however, but one impression on the minds of all who looked upon the demeanour and appearance of the Prince, and that was that he possesses eminently that charm for which there is an apt French word very inade-

MR. BAZLEY, MEMBER FOR MANCHESTER.

MR. CALTHORPE, MEMBER FOR EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.

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quately translated by our phrase, gracious. There was a singular want of appositeness in the place which the Earl of Derby occupied in this ceremonial. It was that to which the Prime Minister, if he had been a Peer, would have been entitled; for it is to be observed that the persons who were appointed to accompany the Prince through the operation of taking his seat were members of the Ministry who are Peers, such of her Majesty's and the Prince of Wales's households as are also Peers; the officials connected with the Order of the Garter; the Deputy Earl Marshal, who is not a Peer; and the Lord Great Chamberlain, who is. Now, Lord Derby had, we imagine, no official right to be where he was. He stood there as a simple Earl; unless, indeed, it is to be understood that the leader of the Opposition is now so completely recognised a functionary that he is to have a high place set apart for him in all State ceremonials. To be sure, his Lordship is her Majesty's far-away cousin, and that might have justified his being one of the Prince's introducers in the absence of a second Royal Duke, but not the position he actually held. As it was the circumstance was suggestive.

When it was announced that the Earl of Dudley was to move the address in the Upper House, people began to remember that there was a time when that nobleman was supposed to be a Tory, and that there was an apparent incongruity in his doing this act for a *quasi* Liberal Government. But then it was recollected that long ago the Earl formed part of Lord Granville's suite when he was special Ambassador at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, and that his barony has expanded into an earldom under the fostering auspices of Lord Palmerston, and therefore surprise ceased. Curiosity, however, was excited as to how a nobleman who had never spoken before in the House, we believe, although that's not much, but who has the reputation of slight eccentricity, would demean himself on this, to him, solemn occasion. Well, one wishes that he had been eccentric, for that would have been a novelty in moving an address; but he hardly got out of the stereotype of the occasion, though at times it seemed as if he would do so. As to the Earl of Granard, the seconder, he did second, and that's all that is to be said. One rather fancies that Earl Russell, since he has been a member of the Upper House, has been a strong temptation to Lord Derby, who, an unmitigated joker of jokes, must think the ex-Lord John Russell, at once a Peer and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the greatest of all jokes. This time the Foreign Secretary had laid himself open to banter from those who are less masters of that torture with the tongue than Lord Derby; and, truth to say, when one sees Earl Russell sitting on the bench in the Lords, which is too wide and too high for him, and fancies that he is always endeavouring to puff himself to the requisite dimensions, and when one hears his half-uttered words, the rest being lost in space, and sees his pretentious gestures, one would forgive Lord Derby any roasting which he might give him. But the leader of the Opposition, though jocose, was good-natured and so merciful, and Earl Russell had his revenge when there came the ponderous platitudinous criticisms of his foreign policy from Lord Malmesbury, who may be described as a kind of diplomatic confectioner. The debate in the Upper House was, on the whole, a good one, and contrasted favourably with that in the Commons. Since then the Peers have sat their usual half hour of an evening. But on one occasion, even in that brief space, there was caught an opportunity of exhibiting some little sharpness on the part of the Opposition which may indicate a foregone conclusion.

There was positively a change in the order of things, as they have hitherto been regulated on the first night in the Session, in the Commons this year. Time was when the debate was always brisk and ringing, and stretched far into the small hours. Then came the era, which is of three or four years' standing, of well-skimmed Queen's Speeches, unanimity on the address, a commentary on things in general by the chief of the Opposition, a more or less court reply from the Prime Minister, and an adjournment before eight o'clock. In both these cases members kept their places until all was over. This time the case was different, and, after Mr. Disraeli had spoken, the House emptied as on evenings in mid Session, and small debating ensued, kept up by gentlemen who took chances they do not often get, until nearly twelve. In the early part of the evening every one seemed in good humour, almost merry, and they cheered the bores as they presented themselves with their prescriptive notices of motions and bills; and they bestowed on Mr. Darby Griffith a positive ovation, as if intending to crown him lord of all the above-mentioned class; and they gave Lord Palmerston decidedly a hearty welcome, some of it coming from over against him. Then came the address.

A very natural inquiry has been made, why Mr. Calthorpe was selected to take what may be called the territorial part of the duty of moving the address? Out of the circle of his personal friends he has not been heard of as a member of Parliament; and, though the son of a Peer, that is not always a sufficient qualification for the function. It seems that the appropriation of the moving of the address was a double-barrelled acknowledgment to the Earl of Dudley and Mr. Calthorpe for good service done, in having between them saved East Worcestershire from an attempt to get it into Conservative memberdom which was made in 1859. Whether the reward was commensurate with the service is for the parties themselves. If Mr. Calthorpe's speech was a deliberate composition it was, in some respects, an impudent one; but, if it was as impromptu as such things can be, he showed points which should be cultivated, and which would do something towards putting him into at least the rear rank of debaters. His introduction was less commonplace than usual, and he disdained with commendable courage the pedantry of a set peroration. In other times parts of his speech would have made matter for a smart debate. The commercial element in Parliament was appropriately personified in Mr. Baxley. From the mercantile seconders of the address we always expect facts and figures, and we compound for their being rather dull. In Mr. Bazley's case the precedents were followed in all respects, and we confess that we have heard that gentleman make a better speech. From the fidgeting of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald during the opening of the discussion, it was surmised that he would follow, and therefore that the debate was to be a set one; but Mr. Disraeli intervened, and delivered one of his philosophico-political speeches, which are really downright tiresome. There is so much emphasis on mere words, and substance is so fined down, that the whole thing becomes a Parliamentary "soufflée," which is a delicate convertible term for froth.

There was so long a pause at the end of his oration—as it was meant to be, but was not—that with a Speaker less conscientious with regard to the number of hours which he ought to keep in the chair the debate would have collapsed at once. Colonel Sykes, however, rushed into the breach, and was the grim leader of a motley discussion, in which Lord Robert Montagu showed how impulsive his temperament is; and Mr. Charles Forster, who is a useful but generally a silent member, actually delivered himself of a pent-up sentiment; and Sir Patrick O'Brien indirectly asked to be chronicled for the first time as a Baronet; and Mr. Hennessy snipped and snapped for nearly an hour on Poland and Rome; and Sir George Bowyer, having the House all to himself, raved, ranted, and almost maddened round the floor; and some of them said some things which made it in a degree necessary for Lord Palmerston to forego his evident intention of taciturnity. Of a certainty he did not seem to think the occasion worthy of an effort, for he spoke in so unvigorous a manner that people might have thought the cause physical, which it was not. On Mr. Disraeli he exerted himself a little, but for the rest he palpably declined to break butterflies too small; and, if one could have read his secret thoughts, they would probably have been found to be something like those which are directed in private life towards troublesome children who ought to be moderately whipped and sent to bed. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, in a manner, missed his tip, for some one else got before him at the right moment, and he was forced by paucity and sleepiness of audience to maim his prepared indictment on foreign policy. Then Mr. Whalley tried to wake the echoes of the House, but in vain, and when he ceased even the Speaker seemed to think that the time was come for alacrity in putting the question. By-the-by, the next night Mr. Whalley got into a novel position in the House, for he was listened to and almost complimented—a strange contrast to the jeering cheers and laughter which accompany his serious efforts in general.

The impression which the first week of the Session gives one of Parliament is that it has a strong family likeness to a worn-out institution; or, if not this, it must be that a cunning hand has contrived to administer so much political mandragora as to make the legislative body sluggish and drowsy. Nothing threatens and scarcely anything looms in the future of the Session. Somebody has suggested that an excitement might be got up by an onslaught on Sir Charles Wood (who, by-the-by, seems this year to speak as if he were swearing in Hindustani) for his Indian administration; but the idea does not appear to have been accepted. Perhaps there is too great a terror of hearing him defend himself. There is a whisper that all contest is to be avoided until after the marriage of the Prince of Wales; and that accounts for the stagnation which prevails. It may be so; but, as all the expected topics have been nearly exhausted in the preliminary skirmishes of the first night, it is not easy to see at present what a row is to be got up about. We have some faith in Mr. Gladstone's genius for stirring up opposition, and he has not yet appeared.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

The Most Noble Sir Henry Petty-Fitz-Maurice, K.G., third Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, and Baron Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Wilts; President of the Literary Fund Society and of the Statistical Society, and Vice-President of the Russell Institution, P.C., D.C.L. and F.R.S., was the second son, and the only son by his second marriage with Louisa, second daughter of John, second Earl of Upper Ossory, of William, second Earl of Shelburne, K.G., the distinguished statesman, and Prime Minister in the reign of George III., who was created Marquis of Lansdowne the 6th of December, 1784. The son, the Marquis just deceased, known in his younger days as Lord Henry Petty, was born at Lansdowne House, London, July 2, 1780. He was first educated at Westminster, where he had for his tutor Mr. Debarry, of Trinity College, Cambridge; and he thence went with him to Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart. He concluded his studies at Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. from Trinity College in 1801. After making a tour through France and Switzerland, he took his seat in Parliament for Calne. He made a successful maiden speech on the 13th of February, 1804, against the Irish Bank Restriction Act. He supported also, with forcible and memorable eloquence, Mr. Whitbread's resolutions directed in 1805 against Lord Melville's conduct, which brought on that Minister's impeachment. On the formation, in 1806, of Lord Grenville's Ministry, Lord Henry Petty was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was elected M.P. for the University of Cambridge. He, on the 15th of November, 1809, succeeded his half brother John, second Marquis of Lansdowne, in his marquisate and other family honours. The new Marquis, having gone out with his party, remained for twenty years in opposition, during which period he advocated the abolition of slavery, free trade, and the abolition of all restrictions on commerce, and Catholic Emancipation. In 1818 he succeeded to the titles of the house of Kerry, on the demise, without issue, of his cousin Francis Thomas, third Earl of Kerry. In 1827 he returned to office as Home Secretary in Lord Goderich's Ministry. He was President of the Council in Earl Grey's Reform Ministry of 1830, and in this capacity his mild wisdom, his calmness, sagacity, good temper, and good taste became particularly conspicuous. It is due to Lord Lansdowne to say that he aided in carrying the Reform Bill through the House of Lords without making any personal enemy. He was created a K.G. in 1836. From 1835 to 1841, and again from 1846 to 1852, the noble Marquis held the same office of President of the Council. In the latter period he reorganised the Committee of Council on Education. In February, 1852, Lord Lansdowne retired from the more active duties of political life; but he held a seat in the Cabinet without office from December, 1852, to March, 1858. Lord Lansdowne was a nobleman of very extended taste and knowledge, and was a princely patron of literature, science, and the fine arts. His Lordship married, March 30, 1808, Lady Louisa Fox Strangways, fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, by whom (who died April 3, 1851) he had issue (with Henry, his successor, and Louisa, wife of the Hon. James Kenneth Howard) an elder son, William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, M.P. for Calne, who died Aug. 21, 1836, leaving issue by his wife, Augusta Lavinia Priscilla, daughter of John William Viscount Duncannon, fourth Earl of Bessborough, an only child, Mary, who was married, Oct. 4, 1860, to the Hon. Colonel Percy Herbert, heir presumptive to the earldom of Powis. The Marquis of Lansdowne died on the 31st ult. at his seat, Bowood, Wilts, and is succeeded by his only surviving son, Henry, Earl of Shelburne, now fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, born Jan. 5, 1816, who in 1856 was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Wycombe. The new Marquis has been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He married first, in 1840, Lady Georgiana Herbert, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, which lady died in 1841; and secondly, November, 1843, Emily, eldest daughter of Count de Flahault and his wife, the Baroness of Keith and Nairne, by which marriage he has two sons and a daughter. Our portrait of the deceased Marquis, on page 173, is from a photograph by Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street.

SIR DUNCAN CAMERON, BART.

Sir Duncan Cameron, second Baronet, of Fassifern, Argyleshire, whose death recently occurred, was the second son of Sir Ewen Cameron, of Fassifern and Callart, the first Baronet, by his wife, Louisa, daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Balcardine, and was the younger brother of the celebrated John Cameron, Colonel of the 92nd Highlanders, who fell gloriously at Quatre Bras in 1815, and whose chivalry and daring in Egypt, Holland, and the Peninsula, had stamped him one of the best British soldiers of his day. It was in this Colonel Cameron's honour and to perpetuate his fame that the baronetcy was given to his father on the 8th of March, 1817, together with the armorial augmentations of the city of Acre on a chief in his shield, a Highlander of the 92nd for a second crest, and two Highlanders of the same famous regiment for supporters. Sir Duncan Cameron was born in 1870, and was in the earlier period of his life an advocate in Edinburgh. He succeeded to the baronetcy and family estates on the decease of his father, in 1828, and he has since principally occupied himself with the management of his property. He was greatly beloved by his numerous dependents. One of his latest acts was the munificent endowment of a new parish, inclusive of the town Fortwilliam, which has been named in his honour Duncansburgh. Sir Duncan had, besides his gallant elder brother, another brother, Captain Peter Cameron, E.I.C.S., who is deceased, and three sisters—viz., the late Mrs. Macdonald, of Glencoe; the late Mrs. Macneil, of Barra; and the late Mrs. Macpherson, of Cluny. By the death of Sir Duncan without male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct, and thus the tribute to his brother's merit has lasted but for two generations.

SIR HENRY LUSHINGTON, BART.

Sir Henry Lushington, second Baronet, of Southill Park, Berks, who died at his town house, 32, Montagu-square, on the 24th ult., was the eldest son of Sir Stephen Lushington, M.P., the first Baronet, a director and more than once chairman of the East India Company, by his wife, Hester, daughter of John Boldero, Esq., of Aspeden Hall, Herts, and was brother of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Judge of the Court of Arches, and of Charles Lushington, Esq., late M.P. for Westminster. He was born on the 27th of October, 1775, and succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 12th of January, 1807. He was M.P. for Ashburton from 1812 to 1820, and was appointed Consul-General for Naples in 1815, which post he held till the abolition of the office on the 5th of April, 1832. Sir Henry married, on the 8th of April, 1799, Fanny Maria, eldest daughter of Matthew Lewis, Esq., of the War Office, and coheiress of the well-known romance-writer, Matthew Gregory Lewis, M.P., by whom (who died on the 26th of May, 1862) he leaves five sons and two daughters. His second son is the gallant Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, &c, now Rear-Admiral commanding on the Brazilian station, who led the naval brigade on shore at the capture of Sebastopol. Sir Henry's second son is Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Lushington, C.B., and his elder daughter is the present Lady Burrard, of Lymington, Hants. Sir Henry is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Henry Lushington, the second Baronet, who was born in 1802, and is in the Indian Civil Service, and who married, in 1825, Eliza Louisa, daughter of W. Trower, Esq., and has issue.

SIR ST. VINCENT COTTON, BART.

Sir St. Vincent Cotton, sixth Baronet, of Landwade, Cambridgeshire, who died on the 24th ult., was the elder son of Sir Charles Cotton, the fifth Baronet, Admiral of the Blue and Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, by his wife, Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Joshua Rowley, Bart. He was born Oct. 6, 1801, and was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded his father the Admiral as sixth Baronet, when eleven years of age, Feb. 24, 1812. He was for some time a Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars. Perhaps his early inheritance of his property may account for some of the eccentricities of Sir St. Vincent's career. His feats of driving and his management of the Brighton "Age" stagecoach are still in the recollection of the public. His property, it is said, has been sadly frittered away. He died unmarried. He had two sisters, Philadelphia Letitia and Maria Susanna, wife of the present Sir Richard King, Bart, K.C.B. It would seem that for want of an heir the baronetcy becomes extinct. It was an old and honourable title, conferred by King Charles I., in 1641, on his faithful subject Sir John Cotton, Knt., of Landwade and Madingley, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, a resolute Cavalier, who, when the rebellion broke out, boldly proclaimed the Earl of Essex, the Lord General of the Parliament, a traitor, in all the towns and villages of the county, and succeeded in conveying to Oxford the plate sent from Cambridge to King Charles I. in spite of a hot pursuit by the Roundheads. The baronetcy passed from him, through son, grandson, and great-grandson, all M.P.s and men of note, to the gallant Admiral, the father of the Baronet just deceased.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Charlotte Marsham, of Grosvenor-place, was proved in London by her nieces, the Misses Frances Jane Buchanan Riddell and Harriet Buchanan Riddell, the joint executrixes and residuary legatees. The personal property was sworn under £40,000. Lady Marsham was the daughter of the first Earl of Romney, and was in her eighty-first year. Her Ladyship executed her will in January, 1862, which is very brief and entirely in her own handwriting. There are a few bequests as remembrances to some members of her family, including her nephews, Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., and Colonel Charles J. B. Riddell, C.B.; also legacies are left to her servants. The bulk of the property devolves to her Ladyship's two nieces the residuary legatees.

The will of Miss Rosa Frances Lewis, of Cadogan-place, was proved in London, on the 17th ult., by the executors, W. E. Hilliard and T. S. Tarleton, Esqrs. This lady has left many charitable bequests, viz.:—To St. George's Hospital and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £200 each; to the Brompton Consumption Hospital, the Asylum for Idiots, Highgate, and the National Schools, Upper and Lower Clapton, £100 each; to the following institutions in Liverpool—the Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Blue-coat School, Ladies' Lying-in Charity, Christ Church National Schools, the Infirmary, Brownlow-hill, and the Dispensary, Vauxhall-road, all in Liverpool, £200 each. Miss Lewis built and endowed, at a cost of £12,000, the noble edifice, Christchurch, Ealing, and has liberally made provision for the erection of a parsonage-house and school to be attached thereto. By the death of this lady a sum of £10,000, over which she had a life interest, under the will of her late brother, T. D. Lewis, Esq., reverts to the National Gallery, the interest only to be laid out for general purposes. With this bequest is also accompanied the portrait, by Sir Martin A. Shee, R.A., of her father, W. T. Lewis, Esq., the celebrated comedian, and part proprietor of Covent-garden Theatre, of whom the testatrix was his only child.

The will of Henry Beaumont Coles, Esq., M.P. for Andover, 1847-57, of Middleton House, near Andover, and Portman-square, was proved in London under £80,000 personalty, the executors and trustees nominated being R. S. Festing, Esq., of Malden Bradley, Wilts; Henry Earle, Esq., of Andover; and John James, Esq., of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. The testator was an only son, and married at the age of twenty, studied for the legal profession, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1836. Held the post of Deputy Lieutenant for Hants, and was a magistrate for that county and for Middlesex, and died at the age of sixty-eight. He executed his will in 1861, bequeathing to his wife a life interest in the whole of his property, real and personal, with power of disposition over a third; and upon her decease leaves to the testator's godsons, Henry Beaumont Paulet, Earl of Wiltshire (a minor, in his fifth year), and William Henry Iremonger (in his eighteenth year), each a portion of the other two-thirds; bequeathing the remainder to the children of the late Marquis of Winchester, and the father and mother of the said W. H. Iremonger; and disposes in like manner of the estates which he held under the will of his late uncle, Francis Const, Esq. There are some liberal legacies to his servants.

The will of Benjamin Hey, Esq., of Sherburn Lodge, Yorkshire, was proved in London, under £120,000 personalty, the executor and trustees being his nephews, William Hey and Benjamin Hey, Esqrs., together with T. M. Weddall, Esq., of Selby. The will is of considerable length, dated 1859, with two codicils, 1860-2. His extensive estates, including farms, tenements, mills, &c., he devises, as therein particularised, amongst certain of his nephews, bequeathing also to his other nephews and to nieces legacies and annuities, as well as liberal bequests to his servants; to his executor, Mr. Weddall, a legacy of £250. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves between his said two nephews, William and Benjamin Hey, equally.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN and Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN.

Hertfordshire—March 4, at Hertford.
Essex—March 9, at Chelmsford.
Kent—March 16, at Maidstone.
Sussex—March 23, at Lewes.
Surrey—March 27, at Kingston-on-Thames.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice ERLE and Mr. Justice WILLIAMS.

Buckinghamshire—March 9, at Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire—March 13, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire—March 17, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire—March 19, at the County Courts.
Suffolk—March 24, at Bury St. Edmunds.
Norfolk—March 28, at the Castle of Norwich.
Norwich—March 28, at the Guildhall.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK and Mr. Justice WILLES.

Rutlandshire—Feb. 26, at Oakham.
Northamptonshire—Feb. 28, at Northampton.
Leicester-shire—March 4, at Leicester Castle.
Leicester—March 4, at Leicester.
Nottinghamshire—March 7, at Nottingham.
Nottingham—March 7, at Nottingham.
Lincolnshire—March 12, at Lincoln Castle.
City of Lincoln—March 12, at Lincoln.
Derbyshire—March 18, at Derby.
Warwickshire—March 23, at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron MARTIN and Mr. Justice KEATING.

Lancashire, North—Feb. 17, at Lancaster.
Westmoreland—Feb. 20, at Appleby.
Cumberland—Feb. 23, at Carlisle.
Northumberland—Feb. 26, at the Castle of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Feb. 26, at the Guildhall.
Durham—March 3, at Durham.
Yorkshire—March 7, at the Castle of York.
York—March 7, at the Guildhall.
Lancashire, South—March 21, at Liverpool.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice CROMPTON and Mr. Baron CHANNELL.

Berkshire—Feb. 25, at Reading.
Oxfordshire—March 2, at Oxford.
Worcestershire—March 5, at Worcester.
Worcester—March 5, at Worcester.
Staffordshire—March 10, at Stafford.
Salop—March 21, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire—March 25, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire—March 30, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire—April 4, at Gloucester.
Gloucester—April 4, at Gloucester.

CIRCUIT OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

Mr. Baron BRAMWELL and Mr. Justice MELLOR.

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire—March 11, at Welchpool.
Merionethshire—March 14, at Bala.
Denbighshire—March 17, at Ruthin.
Anglesey—March 20, at Beaumaris.
Carnarvonshire—March 23, at Carnarvon.
Flintshire—March 26, at Mold.
Cheshire—March 28, at Chester.

SOUTH WALES.

Pembrokeshire, Feb. 25, at Haverfordwest.
Haverfordwest—Feb. 25, at Haverfordwest.
Cardiganshire—March 2, at Cardigan.
Carmarthenshire—March 4, at Carmarthen.
Carmarthen—March 4, at Carmarthen.
Glamorganshire—March 9, at Swansea.
Brecknockshire—March 19, at Brecon.
Radnorshire—March 25, at Presteign.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice BYLES and Mr. Baron WILDE.

County of Southampton, Feb. 28, at the Castle of Winchester.
Dorsetshire—March 6, at Dorchester.
Devonshire—March 11, at the Castle of Exeter.
Exeter—March 11, at the Guildhall.
Cornwall—March, 18 at Bodmin.
Somersetshire—March 21, at Taunton.
Wiltshire—March 27, at Devizes.

Mr. Justice Blackburn will remain in town.

We hear from Naples that Prince Alfred had given a ball on board ship to the Neapolitan ladies.

Advices from Madagascar to the 24th of November mention the death of Rahaniraka, Minister of Foreign Affairs, after an illness of two months. He had been brought up in England, and maintained relations with several Protestant missionaries, "without, however," says one account, "having embraced their religion." M. Laborde, jun., was said to have been chosen by King Radama to fill the vacant post.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Henry Francis Howard, Esq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Hanover; Augustus Berkeley Paget, Esq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark; and Edward Thornton, Esq., her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic to be Companions of the Bath.

The Queen has appointed Brevet Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B. (Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the islands of Antigua, Montserratt, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica and their dependencies. Her Majesty has also appointed Richard Pine, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast and their dependencies.

The Minister of Justice in Bavaria has published an ordonnance in virtue of which executions in Bavaria will henceforth be made in places closed to the public. The Mayor of the commune where an execution is to take place will convoke as witnesses twenty-four persons selected from among the municipal councillors and the principal citizens of the commune. At the seat of each court of assizes there will be a guillotine and a large bell, which will toll from the time when the priest shall have terminated the prayers to the moment when the head falls. The head and the body of the person executed will be placed, in presence of the witnesses, in a coffin prepared beforehand, and prayers by the priest will close the proceedings.

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THE POLES AND THEIR PERSECUTORS.

THE Emperor Nicholas used to say that he only knew two kinds of Poles—those whom he hated and those whom he despised. When he *did* hate them his hatred was something terrible. He added cruelty to cruelty, and with his own hand wrote directions for aggravating the punishments already decreed against them by his not too lenient Ministers and Judges. When the order for transporting five thousand families from Podolia to the Caucasus was submitted to the Emperor by the Minister of the Interior he "deigned" to add with his own hand, "These rules are to serve not only for the provinces Wilna, Grodno, Witepsk, Mohilew, Bialystock, Minsk, Volhynia, and Kieff—*which will make altogether forty-five thousand families.*" The officials hesitated to carry out this inhuman order, asked for further instructions, and interposed various delays. Ultimately they removed a certain number of families by force from Podolia, but the first step caused so much indignation that it was thought advisable not to repeat it. The Russians were either ashamed or afraid to drive some 200,000 Poles to the last pitch of despair, and this gigantic scheme of expatriation was abandoned.

Frederick the Great had transported whole colonies from Saxony into his Prussian dominions; and after the Hussite war 30,000 Bohemians were driven from their native land by Austria. But, as the "great" Frederick remarks in one of his letters, "these vain and intriguing Poles cry out about everything." They are, indeed, very like the inhabitants of certain isles, who have been described as "so ferocious that when they are attacked they defend themselves."

But perhaps the blackest and most cowardly action committed by Nicholas in his persecution of the Poles, and certainly one of the most cruel actions ever committed by a ruler in the history of Europe, was his condemnation of the young Prince Sanguszko as a felon. I have seen Russians and Poles who have been confined in fortresses, sent to the East of Russia, exiled even to Siberia (one cannot know many subjects of the Russian empire without being acquainted with a few who have felt individually the hand of despotism upon them) and have always heard them say that what they had to complain of was the illegality of their imprisonment or exile, and not any positive ill-treatment beyond that. These, however, must have been fortunate men, who had not seriously provoked the Government. Very different was the fate of Prince Roman Sanguszko. Until I went to Poland I could scarcely believe the story of his having been sent to Siberia on foot with a gang of robbers and assassins. I thought there must be some exaggeration or perhaps some mistake. Since then, however, I have met near relations and intimate friends of this unhappy man, and there can be no doubt as to his having been subjected to the vilest punishment, and by the express order of the Emperor. The crime committed by the Prince was that of having fought for his country. He was well acquainted with some of the members of the Imperial family, had been in the habit of meeting the Empress at Berlin when he was a student and when she was still a Prussian Princess, and had often danced with her at her father's Court. She was horrified—as any woman of the least heart must naturally have been—at the thought of of this young man of twenty-four being sent for life to Siberia to work in the mines, and entreated the Emperor to pardon him, or at least to mitigate his punishment. The Empress herself, and all the sisters of the young Prince, went down on their knees and begged the Emperor to spare the young man. These prayers were not without their effect on the tyrant. He sent for the order condemning the Prince to hard labour in the mines and "deigned to add" with his own hand—*to be conducted to his destination on foot!*

Did the Emperor Nicholas really feel touched by the prayers addressed to him? Was he afraid of showing that he was not absolutely inflexible, and was it to prove the contrary, but with the obstinacy of a savage, he increased a punishment already atrociously severe—simply because he had been implored to diminish it? Or was he enraged that any member of his family should dare to take an interest in the fate of a Polish insurgent, and determined to punish such audacity by making that fate still worse? However that may have been, Prince Roman Sanguszko, dressed as a felon and chained wrist by wrist to a murderer, was compelled to make his terrible march to Siberia in a convict gang.

A picture has been painted of Prince Sanguszko working in the mines; but this, however truthful, is still the offspring of an artist's imagination. I was much more impressed by seeing a little black cross in Siberian wood which he had cut out himself, worked with his initials in Siberian stones picked up in his own mine. He had sent this memento, this palpable cry *de profundis*, to a friend in Galicia, at whose house I also saw a model he had made of his half-subterranean hut, and a portrait he had painted of himself, in the loose grey coat of a Russian soldier—for, after a certain period of probation underground, he had been promoted to be a private in some regiment of the line, where his great misfortunes did not save him from being struck on those numerous occasions when a recruit who is being drilled, is tolerably sure to come in for hard blows. It is to be hoped, and, I think, may be supposed, that his officers were ignorant as to who and what he was.

Formerly when a Pole took leave of his friends to go to Siberia, his parting salutation was "good-by, may we never meet again!" for there was no chance of his returning. Prince Roman Sanguszko, however, has come back totally deaf, but not dumb. Indeed, the present Emperor, soon after his accession, recalled all the Polish exiles who were suffering for political offences.

The worst of the Poles is that they come back from exile if possible greater patriots than when they went there; calmer, perhaps, and more resigned, but certainly not less determined. There are many of these returned exiles in Warsaw now, and they even form an important element in the population of that unhappy city. They are the living witnesses of the indestructibility of the Polish national spirit, and the sight of these brave, indomitable men who have come back from the mines, with the loss, perhaps, of their health and of their gaiety, but with no loss of faith in the future of their country, is an encouragement to those who have yet to make that terrible journey—the recognised "grand tour" of the Polish patriot.

The sort of impression which the tyranny of the Russians makes upon a number of innocent, enthusiastic young men is admirably set forth in a celebrated drama by Mickiewicz, the great Polish poet, and certainly one of the greatest poets of this century—a drama in which every scene, every personage, is true, and in which the author himself played a part.

Some of the Poles issue from the Russian furnace stronger and purer than ever with the original iron of their nature tempered into the finest steel. Others are rendered more or less malleable; and it is sad to think that those of baser material must sometimes be reduced by the trial to the merest dross. It is a trial that any man, however confident in himself, may well pray to be spared; but, as a rule, the baser Poles can contrive to avoid it, and it is only the best and bravest among them who have to suffer. Accordingly persecution, on the whole, has had a really elevating and ennobling effect on the character of the Poles; and if in former times they were too gay, too careless and thoughtless in the midst of their liberty, Heaven knows that the shade of seriousness, said to have been wanting, has now been added in sufficiently deep tints.

In spite, however, of the hatred of the Russians nurtured in every Polish breast, which is kept up not only by the recollection but by the actual repetition of acts of persecution, the fate of all Poland is linked indissolubly—at least for a time—with that of Russia. Putting aside the question of community of race (which many Poles will assert and deny, according to their political feelings, without any reference to strict ethnology), the Poles certainly feel that the Russians have a greater respect for them than for the Germans, and that they do not—cannot—like the Germans, affect to look upon the civilisation of the Poles as inferior to their own.

"I do not pretend to like either Russians, Austrians, or Prussians," a Pole said to me one day who had lived upwards of twenty years in Russia. "But at least the Russians do not despise us. They take an interest in our ideas, they study our literature, they respect the heroism of our soldiers, though it has been exhibited against themselves. Then they are not pedants. They are a young people, and there is more to be hoped from them than from either of the German Powers, so strong in their own conceit. If the Russians find a Pole among them they will often show him an amount of attention which he never could expect, or in any way desire, from Prussians or Austrians."

Any Polish reader will guess that this gentleman was a native of Posen. But I have heard Poles from all parts of Poland say the same thing in other words, though, as a rule, one must not expect the Poles of the kingdom to be be so well inclined to the Russians as those who have suffered for some time under a German Government. Doubtless, it is only out of despair that the Poles turn to the Russians; but nevertheless, and in spite of occasional massacres at Warsaw, they do turn to them more and more every day; and you may often hear Poseners and Galicians say, "Why, even the Russians, with all their ferocity, are better than these mean, pettily persecuting Germans."

On the other hand, did any one ever know a Pole of Russian Poland who wished to become a subject of Prussia or Austria? I think not. I could mention several instances of Poles leaving Posen to live in the kingdom of Poland or in Russia Proper, but not one of a Pole leaving the kingdom of Poland to live in Posen or Galicia. This does not, of course, prove that the Germans rule the Poles more harshly than the Russians; it only shows that the Poles do not hate the Russians quite so much as they hate the Germans.

One thing which quite convinces me that the Poles will ultimately form a union with the Russians (whether for a long time or not is another question) is that, attack them as they may, they attack the Germans quite as much; while they often attribute a superiority to the Russians (considered as Slavonians) over the Germans and even over other nations. With the Germans they will have nothing whatever to do; but they have already a *nec sine te nec cum te* sort of feeling towards Russia; and in the same volume you may find a Polish author representing the Russians as a nation of sanguinary, degraded, superstitious savages, and as a strong, youthful, simple-minded, religious people, with a glorious future before them. He will perhaps establish a distinction between the Slavonian Mongolised and the Slavonian pure and uncorrupted, as he has been, and as he may be again; he will say that the bad qualities of the Russians are attributable to the manner in which they have been governed, and that their good qualities are natural to them; finally, he will separate the Government from the people, and will tell us that the demoralisation caused by the action of the Government is all on the surface of society, and that beneath this crust there is a mass of goodness which will either throw off the crust or absorb it and transmute it. This, it may be said, is very like revolution. It certainly has that disadvantage; and no doubt many of the Poles look to a revolution in Russia as a necessary step towards their liberation, though there are others who think the Russian Government will before long find it to its interest to carry out the programme of Alexander I. in 1815, and unite all the Polish provinces under the Russian sceptre into one constitutional kingdom; and others again (such as the Marquis Wielopolski, with a few friends and agents) who would have the Poles at once cease all agitation, trust implicitly to the Government of the Emperor, and sacrifice for the present all legitimate demands, so that they may gain in time even more than they are legally entitled to ask for, through the aid Russia will give them towards recovering Posen and Galicia from the Germans. There is also a party of Russians who would gladly join the Poles in order to subvert the existing Imperial Government and form a free Slavonian Confederation, in which Poland would be one of the leading States, and who lose no opportunity of pointing out to the Poles that France and England will never help them, whereas the Russians, at the proper moment, will be ready to fight on behalf of a united Poland under the Russian crown—which is the next best thing possible to a Poland united and independent. France and England have been appealed to over and over again to assist Poland against the partitioning Powers. Who is to complain if, having no other course open to it, Poland, in its despair, shall some day accept the assistance of the strongest and most enterprising of those Powers against the two weaker ones?

S. E.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DR. LAW.—The twenty ends of games in Ercole dal Rio's work are, as you say, of singular merit; but they have been often reprinted, and for the most part are well known. The solution of the particular one which has baffled you appears to be as follows:—1. Q to Q 7th; 2. Kt to K Kt 5th; 3. Q to K B 5th; 4. Q to K B 6th (ch.); 5. Q takes B; mate. Black has no choice of moves, except at move 3, when, if he take the Kt, mate immediately follows.

M. H., of Peckham.—Certainly. The Grand Cigar Divan is a public room, and, when matches are played there, any one who chooses may witness them. Your solution is right, but it arrived too late for the list.

A. W., Enaor.—Your written description of the problem and solution are very puzzling. What does "Bg." stand for? It is better in all cases to make a diagram of the position, and to write the solution very plainly on the back.

A BATH ARCHER, AND OTHERS.—Mate cannot be given in Problem No. 988, according to the conditions, if White for his first move play either Q to K B 4th, or Q to K B 5th.

G. H. B.—It is understood in a problem that mate is to be given in the stipulated number of moves against the best possible defence which can be adopted. Without this, where would be the difficulty?

I. B., Castle Donnington.—In the position submitted, White, by taking the Kt, has made a false move, and must move his King.

F. R. A. S.—The folding chessboard you mention was published, if we mistake not, by De la Rue and Co., the well-known cardmakers.

E. R. S., Adelaide, South Australia.—As the problem referred to was incorrect, your members could hardly be entitled to score for the solution of it.

I. ALEXANDRE.—We have no recollection of the allegory you mention, and doubt if it has ever been published in any modern chess work or periodical.

THOS. BROWN.—In the situation submitted the game ought, we think, to be drawn.

T. K., Reading.—You are not singular in the opinion that the two problems by Mr. Campbell, No. 985 and No. 989, equal, if they do not surpass, any of the prize problems yet published.

F. R., Oxford.—It is a mistake to suppose that such a position as that sent, a position without the semblance of finesse or strategy, constitutes a chess problem.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 988 by Felix, A. B. C., Treviso, M. P., Civis, B. B., Lucy, A. M., C. H. S., D. V., Omicron, Percy, Mercator, W. W., Sigma, D. D., 1863, F. B. S., Box and Cox, Dorevon, T. W. M., Peterkin, Fulvicia, Delta, H. D., N. C., Fergus, C. C., Beta, H. S., W. K., Wilfred, Fanny, G. M., R. S., Malines; W. Shedden, A. W., Ensor, B. R., Pioneer, Try Again, Lex, M. S., Gamma, Œdipus, F. A. S.; G., Athenæum Club; T. L. S., I. Symons, Queen, Pip, H. Smyth, Maid Marian, O. P. Q., Etonensis, H. K., Garryowen, I. R. W., Bumble Miles, White Surrey, I. Barnes, Davus, Aunt Sally, Wee Pawn, L. S. D., Hermes, Fido, Harry, Pug, Query, Q. E. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 989.

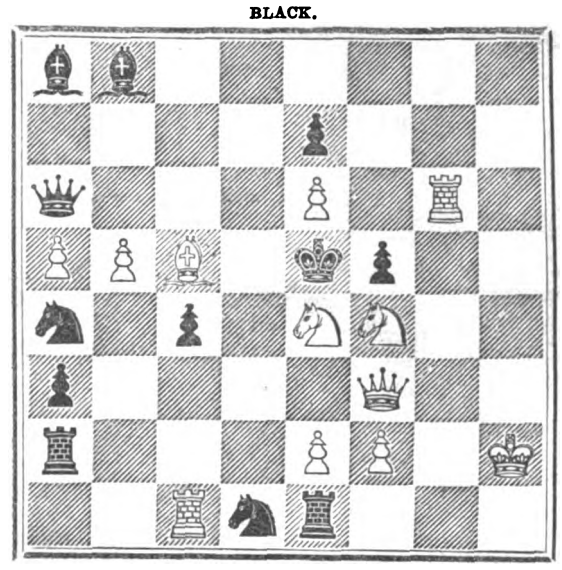
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 6th	B to K Kt 5th		*(best)*
(If Black play B to K B 4th, then follow 2. Kt takes P (ch), 3. Q to Q sq (ch), and mate in two more moves.)		4. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	P takes Q
		5. Kt mates	
2. B to K 8th	Q to K 2nd, or B to K B 6th, or *(a)*	*(a)* 2.	Q or B takes B
		3. B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K takes B
		4. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	Kt to Q R 4th
3. Q takes Q B P	Kt to Q B 7th	5. Q mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 990.

By G. M.

One of the Prize Problems in the late contest.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following is one of the most interesting Games in the late Match at the Grand Cigar Divan between Messrs. M'DONNELL and MACKENZIE:—

(Philidor's Defence.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. M'D.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. R to K sq	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 5th
4. Q takes P	B to K 3rd	29. B to Q Kt sq	Q to Q B 2nd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	30. Kt to K R 4th	Q R to K 4th
6. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. R to K 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
7. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	32. B to Q B 2nd	K R to K sq
8. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	33. Kt to K B 3rd	Q R to K 2nd
9. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K 4th	34. Q to K B 5th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	35. K to B 2nd	Q R to K Kt 2nd
11. Castles on K side	Castles	36. Kt to Q 4th	K R to K 4th
12. P to K B 4th		37. K to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
(The prudence of this is very questionable; it appears to give more freedom to his opponent's men than to his own.)		38. Q to K B 4th	K R to Q 4th
		39. R to K B 3rd	Q takes Q
12.	P takes P	40. R takes Q	K R to Q 3rd
13. R takes P	Kt to Q 2nd	41. K to K B 3rd	Q R to Q Kt 2nd
14. Q to K 2nd	B to K Kt 4th	42. R to K Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
15. K R to K B sq		43. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P (in passing)
(K R to K B 2nd would have been better play, we believe.)		44. B takes P	P to Q Kt 5th
15.	B takes B (ch)	45. B to Q 5th	Q R to Q Kt sq
16. Q takes B	P to K B 3rd	46. Q R P takes P	P takes P
17. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd	47. P takes P	Q R takes P
18. K R to K B 2nd	Q R to K sq	48. Kt to Q B 2nd	Q R to Q R 5th
19. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 4th	49. Kt to K 3rd	Q R to Q R 6th
20. Kt to K 2nd	K to R sq	50. K to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th (ch)
21. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q B sq	51. K to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
22. P to K Kt 4th		52. R to K Kt sq	K to R 2nd
(This is too provocative for White to resist.)		53. R to K R sq	K R to Q sq
22.	B takes K Kt P	54. B to K 6th	K R to Q 7th
(He obtains a full equivalent for the two minor pieces in these valuable Pawns and the Rook.)		55. R to Q B sq	P to K R 4th
		56. P to K 5th	P to Kt 5th (ch)
23. P takes B	Kt takes P	57. K to K 4th	K R to K 7th
24. Q to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes R	58. B to K B 5th (ch)	K to R 3rd
25. Q takes Kt	P to K Kt 3rd	59. P takes P	K R takes Kt (ch)
(Not an agreeable move to make, but it was indispensably necessary, to prevent the Kt being planted at K B 5th.)		60. K to Q 4th	K R to K B 6th
		61. R to Q B 5th	Q R to Q R 5th (ch)
		62. K to K 5th	Q R to K B 5th
		63. K to K 6th	P to K Kt 6th
		64. P to B 7th	K to Kt 2nd

And Black resigned.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1306.—SISSA.

White: K at K 2nd, B at Q B 7th, Kts at K 3rd and Q Kt 4th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, K 5th, and Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q 5th, B at K R 3rd, Kt at K B 2nd; Ps at K 5th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1307.—By Mr. W. R. MACADAM.

White: K at Q B 2nd, R at Q 4th, B at K B 4th, Kts at K 2nd and Q B 3rd; Ps at K 6th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q B 4th; Ps at K B 4th, K 2nd, Q B 3rd and 5th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ODOUR OF PRECIOUS STONES.—Fournet discovered that many precious stones owed their colours to carburets of hydrogen. In 1855 J. Schneider, by analysis, confirmed this discovery. In a note recently inserted in *Poggendorff's Annalen*, Schneider calls the attention of mineralogists to the empyreumatic odour which certain forms of quartz and granite give forth when rubbed. He thereby perceives the indication of the presence of organic matter or a carburet of hydrogen.—*Cosmos.*

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S third lecture, on the 3rd inst., was devoted to an illustrated description of the Mechanism of Digestion and its associated processes. Beginning with the implements of mastication—the teeth—he explained their complex nature in man as being composed of dentine, enamel, and a thin outer layer of cement; he referred to their admirable and beautiful adjustment on cushions in sockets; and distinguished their office as cutters (incisors), crushers (canine), and grinders (molars). Insalivation accompanies the process of mastication, the food being moistened and prepared for deglutition (swallowing), by the saliva, supplied by suitable glands. By means of a wonderful series of contrivances to avoid injury to the respiratory organs, the food is passed into the gullet and thence into the stomach, where, through a species of churning movement, it undergoes the changes termed chymification and chylification. The lecture was concluded with a survey of the varied digestive apparatus of the lower animals. Some have no teeth (as birds, edentates, toads, &c.); while others have only one kind. Some animals have four stomachs (the ruminants); whilst others (zoophytes) have no special digestive organs whatever. Amongst other illustrations exhibited was the huge stomach of an elephant, capable of containing several hundred weights of hay.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his third lecture (on Thursday, the 5th inst.), still further considered the relations which exist between Chemical Force and heat. Among other remarkable instances of the formation of chemical compounds, he combined constituents of those elements so difficult to unite—oxygen and nitrogen—by sending the electric spark through common air, thus forming nitric acid, the presence of which was proved by the reddening of litmus paper. He next proceeded to show that heat also produces decomposition, and that the more complex the compound, and the feebler the affinity existing between its constituents, the more easily is it thus broken up, some compounds (such as peroxide of chlorine) being dissolved by warm water, while others (such as water) require the intense electric heat. Examples of those degrees were given in the case of ammonia, oxide of mercury, &c. A modification of Mr. Grove's apparatus for decomposing water and steam was explained, and shown in action. Dr. Frankland also explained the foregoing phenomena by means of the dynamical theory of heat, stating that decomposition may arise from a separation of the constituent atoms, owing to the increased amplitude of their vibrations; that the atoms thus become separated beyond the range of their attractions; but that permanent decomposition does not occur, unless the atoms are prevented from returning within the limits of attraction. Among other examples, he showed, in the case of sulphuretted hydrogen, that, if one of the constituents of a body be gaseous, and can thus escape by diffusion, decomposition is inevitable, and may thus take place at a lower temperature illustrated the decomposition of a complex compound into two or more bodies of less complexity, which may be produced merely by the undulations of the than that at which the compound was formed. He also explained and ethereal medium surrounding the atoms. Some time was devoted to the explanation of what appears paradoxical—how the same force may be able to combine and decompose, as is the case with the electric spark and water.

Mr. JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S., gave the evening discourse on the 6th inst., the subject being "Aerial Scientific Research." He began with an historical sketch of the progress of ballooning since the first ascents of the Montgolfiers in 1783, dwelling especially on the ascent of the celebrated chemist, Gay-Lussac, who, in 1804, ascended to the height of 23,000 ft. for scientific purposes. In 1858 Mr. Walsh ascended with a similar object; and, finally, a committee of the British Association having been appointed for the promotion of these scientific ascents, the veteran meteorologist, Mr. Glaisher, felt it his duty to comply with the wishes of this committee. Last year he made eight ascents—July 17, Aug. 18, and Sept. 5, at Wolverhampton; July 30, Aug. 20, Sept. 1, and Sept. 8, at the Crystal Palace; and on Aug. 21 at Mill-hill, near Hendon, where the balloon, after hovering over London, had fallen during the previous night. He had the great advantage of going up in the most commodious balloon of the accomplished and experienced aeronaut, Mr. Coxwell, who had made more than four hundred ascents, and who rendered him invaluable assistance. The objects of the ascents were stated to be the determination of various philosophical questions relating to astronomy, meteorology, and the allied sciences, under circumstances free from the disturbing causes connected with the earth's surface, such as the radiation, conduction, and reflection of heat and light; currents of air, evaporation of moisture, &c. Among the instruments employed were mercurial and aneroid barometers, dry and wet bulb thermometers, Daniell's dew-point hygrometer, a magnet for horizontal vibrations, ozone test-papers, &c. The greatest height attained was between seven and eight miles, on Sept. 5. At about six miles height Mr. Glaisher became insensible, and shortly after Mr. Coxwell's arms became paralysed; but he fortunately succeeded in seizing the string of the valve with his teeth and causing their immediate descent. The path of the balloon in the various ascents and the results of the observations were set forth in large diagrams suspended round the theatre; and as we understand that these will shortly be printed we forbear going into minute details. The total absence of any sense of motion was specially noticed; and the gorgeous beauty of the clouds, illumined and coloured by the rays of the sun, were stated to be past all conception. The temperature of the air was found not to diminish regularly as greater height was attained, as it is generally supposed to do, at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit in 300ft. of altitude; but in some cases it increased instead of diminishing on ascending higher. Further elucidation is required on this point. The humidity of the atmosphere diminished on ascending; and at the height of five miles it was extremely small. At that height there was no reverberation, and the sound of the voice and the rattling of the balloon network were stopped as it were by dampers. In regard to future ascents, Mr. Glaisher stated that up to three miles delicate observations can be made as easily in a balloon as upon the earth; at four miles height not so well; and at five miles high it requires the exertion of a strong will to make them at all. He considers that no person affected with disease of the heart or lungs ought to ascend higher than three miles. The dimensions of the balloon employed in these excursions are—height, 69ft.; diameter, 54ft. It comprises forty-six gores, each of forty-four inches, and is capable of containing 95,000 cubic feet of gas. At the last meeting of the British Association Colonel Sykes, chairman of the Balloon Committee, stated the expense of the excursions to be £270. Colonel Philip J. Yorke, F.R.S., was in the chair.

Mr. W. S. SAVORY gave his third lecture "On Life and Death" on Saturday last. He began by referring to the conditions of life, the material agents—air, water, and food. We are surrounded by air, so indispensable to respiration; water also is easily obtainable; but food in general must be obtained by labour. Food is required for the repair of tissues and the maintenance of heat. Its quantity is relative to the size of the body to be supported, the proportion of food required being inversely to the weight of an animal. In young animals the change is more active; they perish sooner without food, and repair waste more quickly than old ones. Food maintains the temperature of the body through chemical action; and Edwards has shown by experiments that animals produce from their food more heat in winter than in summer. Vital activity is due to the apparatus of organic life and of animal life. The supply of food required by the former is uniform; the demands of the latter vary with the amount of exertion, which is dependent on the will. The more the body and mind work the more food is required to supply the waste of tissues. With regard to the amount of oxygen required, Mr. Savory showed how well suited the proportion of the elements in our atmosphere was to our wants by referring to experiments where animals had been supplied with a larger amount without absorbing it or deriving any benefit. In regard to the temperature of the blood, he stated that warm-blooded animals are enabled to resist changes of temperature but not endure them; while cold-blooded animals (reptiles and fishes) can endure changes but not resist them: they assume the temperature of the air surrounding them. With regard to dormant vitality, varying in degree from sleep to the state of a vegetable seed, Mr. Savory referred to cases where frogs and snakes, after remaining in a frozen state for several years, had recovered life on being brought into a warm temperature. In his concluding remarks on the influence of the dynamical forces—heat, light, and electricity—on life, he divided the natural world into four ascending planes—the elementary, the chemical, the vegetable, and the animal. He expressed his dissent to the once popular dogma which ascribed all the mysterious phenomena of life to a "vital principle."

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S fourth lecture "On Animal Mechanics," delivered on Tuesday, the 10th inst., was devoted to an explanation of the complex mechanism of absorption and circulation, illustrated by experiments, diagrams, models, and anatomical preparations. He stated that as soon as digestion was completed the food, reduced to the form of chyle in the alimentary canal, was absorbed by the lymphatic system, converted into blood, and conveyed to the heart. This powerful pumping-engine propels the blood for twofold circulation into the two principal arteries—the aorta, which rises from the left ventricle and ramifies through the whole body, and the pulmonary artery, which rises from the right ventricle and conveys the blood into the lungs, to undergo respiration. The arteries are strong elastic tubes, provided with valves and other apparatus required for their important functions. They gradually diminish in size as they recede from the heart, till, in the capillary network, they are only about the 2000th of an inch in diameter. The veins are of a softer texture than the arteries. Exceedingly small at the capillaries, whence they arise, they gradually increase in size till they arrive at the heart, whither they convey the blood after it has undergone the changes to which it is liable in performing its proper office in renovating and nourishing the tissues of the whole body. The power of the heart, equal at starting to a lifting power of 4lb., is gradually reduced to a minimum when the blood arrives at the capillaries. In fact, the beautiful system of contrivances constructed to maintain the circulation of the blood in its due order is well calculated to fill the mind with the deepest wonder and admiration.

On Friday, the 20th inst., the evening discourse will be given by the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, "On Recent Discoveries at Jerusalem."

On Saturday, the 21st inst., Professor Max Müller will begin a second course of lectures "On the Science of Language," which attracted so much attention in 1861 and obtained a prize from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Paris.

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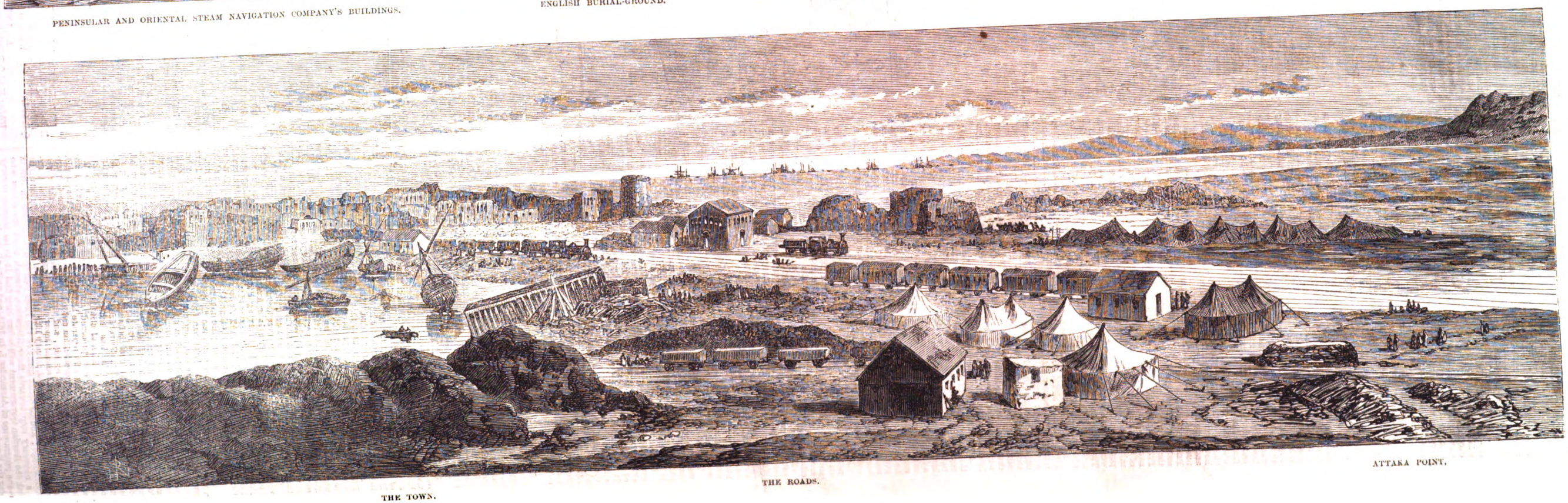
THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF SUEZ.

SEE PAGE 174.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BUILDINGS. ENGLISH BURIAL-GROUND. COAL DEPOT. HOTEL. REUTER'S STATION. BRITISH CONSULATE. FRENCH GOVT. OFFICE.



THE TOWN. THE ROADS. ATTAKA POINT.

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guisher-roofed turrets. The merit of some originality must also be acknowledged in Mr. Rossiter's little picture of the dismissal of an impudent Cavalier lover by the stern Puritan father (316); in the monk carrying, with any other than an ascetic expression, two children across a ford (545), by Mr. Pope; in the two nuns escaping from a convent in a boat and scared by the alarm-bell (361), by Mr. Marshall Claxton; in "Ishmaelites Buying Joseph from his Brethren" (572), a bold composition by Mr. J. D. Browne; and in Mr. W. Field's "Life or Death"—an incident, told in Carlyle's "Cromwell," of three Royalist officers condemned to draw lots which one of the three should be executed, and who, being unwilling to draw their own destiny, trusted a little child to draw for them. Mr. P. R. Morris chooses subjects similar to Mr. Hook in his vigorously-painted handsome fisher-boy hailing from a smack to another boat or to the shore (569) and in his boat returning homewards (594), the sea of which, however, is very faulty.

There are here, as in all our exhibitions, a number, in addition to those we have reviewed, of cottage scenes and what are known as "pinafore" subjects, painted evidently to attract the successful bourgeois or the amiable pater or mater familia. In some of these there is a certain amount of good painting and much hard work, but not the evidence of that more arduous thought in selection and not that severer labour necessary to produce a really truthful and valuable rendering of paintable nature, nor what alone separates the artist from the artificer — viz., good taste. Grimace and caricature do duty for expression and character, vulgarity and commonplace for simplicity, triviality or coarseness for humour. We need only mention the "Brimstone and Treacle" of Mr. Morgan as coming under this condemnation, because the artist has proved by his "Jury" and other works that he is capable of much better things. Even Mr. Joseph Clark, the admirable painter of "The Wanderer" and "Restored" (which we engraved some time since) and other well-known works, is perilously near inanity in No. 140, two children on a seaside down, the one singing (given as an illustration of the song of "Auld Lang Syne"), and than which it would be difficult to find anything more misty, pale, and timid.

A large number of artists, again, content themselves with single-figure subjects, which is not always excusable even in beginners and portrait-painters. The secret is, we suppose, that if such productions do not build a very high reputation they have a readier sale. Some of these works, however, are distinguished by thought, invention, sentiment, or truth to nature, though not always, also, by more material qualities. Miss Kate Swift's picture "The Past" (474), for instance, has little charm or variety of colour; but how truly pathetic is the expression of that poor old lonely widowed woman poised on the edge of the deal table slowly wringing her hands and looking vacantly into the shadow, lost in saddening memories, her back turned to the sunlight which lingers round the small cottage window. There is a picture of a plain girl at a village pump, by Mr. Burr (389), which, though somewhat heavy in colour, is far more interesting in its simple truth than nine-tenths of the most showy works in these rooms. There is an unaffected study by Mr. Topham, jun., of a young woman by a quiet sea, entitled "Waiting" (61). And Mr. Eddis's "Study from Nature" (189), though mannered, is sweet and pure, and the dark liquid child-eyes haunt the memory. After these we come to a number of single-figure subjects, mostly by old practitioners, which evince little thought or earnestness, or convey scarcely any definite idea. Some are, however, apparently well-intentioned and painstaking, and the care and intention are more readily recognised when, as in Mr. T. F. Dicksee's pictures of children, the subject recommends itself. This popular painter is, however, becoming confirmed in a mechanical cleanness of execution, a set arrangement of monotonous flesh colour, and in the habit of sacrificing character to mere prettiness. But often the aim at bribing the judgment by inviting admiration of self-satisfied cleverness, or merely gratifying the eye, is much more apparent. Such paintings are bought, like the garish binding of many a worthless book, or like a superior kind of upholstery, merely for ornament and ostentation. A female model is selected, she is tricked out in studio properties, paid to leer or look sentimental, and the pseudo artist ends by exhibiting the meretricious taste of his own mind or his own inordinate conceit. These are well-known and, we fear, growing evils in British art, and the exhibition under notice presents innumerable instances of the truth of our remarks; but the length of these very necessary observations compels us to postpone a review of the landscapes, sculpture, &c., till next week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, C.B., has been appointed Commodore Comptroller of the Coastguard.

Vice-Admiral of the White Alexander Thomas Emeric Vidal died, at Sion-hill, Clifton, on the 5th inst., in his seventy-first year.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross is to be conferred upon George Hinckley, able seaman of her Majesty's sloop Sphinx, for his gallant conduct at the capture of Fungwha, in China, on Oct. 9, 1862.

Captain George Greville Wellesley, C.B., is appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vacant by the promotion of Captain Yelverton to flag rank.

Lieutenant Rogers has been appointed Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Superintendent Symonds, of the Devonport Dockyard, in succession to Lieutenant Colombe

A column has been erected on the Esplanade, Southsea Beach, Portsmouth, to the memory of the officers and men of her Majesty's ship Chesapeake who were killed or died during the ship's last commission.

Letters from China report that the crew of her Majesty's ship Euryalus has been visited with cholera and dysentery, and that a fearful loss has taken place. Twenty-seven men had been carried off, several on the sick list are not expected to recover, and two or three officers have fallen victims.

The foundation-stone of the Aldershott Mission Hall and Soldiers' Institute, founded for providing religious instruction, combined with social recreation, for the soldiers and working classes of Aldershott, was laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury on Wednesday. The building will comprise a spacious hall, accommodating 800 people; a reading-room, library, coffee-room, smoking-room, and kitchen, with residence for the missionary, at an estimated outlay of between £2000 and £3000.

Every exertion is being made at Chatham to bring forward the iron vessels building there. The Achilles, which is by far the most important vessel of any of those in hand, has made rapid progress during the last few months, there being now upwards of 1000 hands employed exclusively on this ship. The first of her armour-plates has been already bolted to her sides, and it is now confidently asserted that she will be completed and undocked in six months from the present time. The Royal Oak, in the adjoining dock, is entirely completed in her armour-plating, and a number of hands are employed in erecting the shotproof turret on her upper deck.

The screw-corvette Racoon, fitting in the Medway to convey his Royal Highness Prince Alfred on a special cruise (of which we gave an Engraving last week), has been removed from dock, and is moored off the west shore, where she is being completed for sea with all possible dispatch. The Racoon was constructed at Chatham Dockyard a few years back from the designs of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, then surveyor of the Navy, and is sister ship to the Clio, Cadmus, and some other vessels of that class. She differs only from a frigate in having no broadside guns placed on her upper deck. The carries on her gun-deck eighteen 8-inch 68-pounder smooth-bore guns, for throwing either shot or shell, and two 40-pounder Armstrongs; and on her fighting-deck has two 110-pounder Armstrong pivot-guns. It is stated that Prince Alfred himself selected the Racoon for his cruise from having admired her so much when in the Mediterranean. The Racoon is fitted for service on the home station at present, and it is rumoured at Chatham that she will visit Norway, Sweden, and Denmark prior to proceeding to Australia, which is understood to be her ultimate destination. A picked band of twelve musicians will be attached to the Racoon during the time she is in commission.

It is stated that a treaty is about to be concluded between this country and the kingdom of Italy, giving all the advantages of the most favoured nation to the subjects of the two kingdoms.

An explosion of gas took place on Sunday evening at Dunkirk, throughout the whole extent of that part of the town known by the name of the Petites-Rues. The ground was shaken as though by a shock of earthquake. No great damage, however, was done.

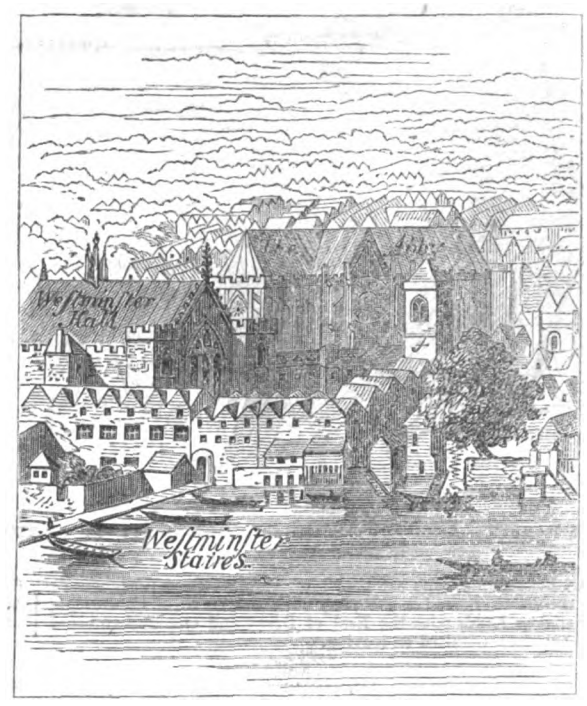
Victoria papers state that a thousand Indians have died of smallpox in Vancouver Island this winter. It is thought this disease will soon exterminate the race on the island. Smallpox is committing ravages also among the Indians in British Columbia. 17,000 pack animals have died at Cariboo; the snow being over a foot deep.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE OLD CLOCHARD, OR BELL-TOWER, OF THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

MOST persons accustomed to note the fragmentary disappearance of Old London will acknowledge the site of the Palace at Westminster to have presented, of late years, many relics and resuscitations. The clearing of the ground for the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament has, for nearly thirty years past, rendered this the most fertile spot in such changes and upturnings, which have fully revealed to us the extent and interest of the Royal Palace where dwelt the Monarchs of England, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Elizabeth.

Not the least remarkable portion of this archæological ground is New Palace-yard, where most of us remember the building of Soane's Law Courts; the refronting of Westminster Hall; and the removal of the last of the Tudor buildings, including the Star Chamber, on the east side of the court. The houses on the north side are now being taken down for the new Westminster Bridge and Palace-yard approaches; and with these houses will disappear a reminder of the famous Clochard, or Bell-tower, which stood directly fronting the entrance-porch to the great hall, on a spot "very near to the site of the more splendid and imposing tower recently erected." Although the Clochard was taken down more than a century and a half since, the removal of the terrace built upon the site will direct attention to this spot. In the second pediment of the terrace buildings from the Thames was inserted a dial, which, according to Speed, was placed exactly where the bell-tower stood.



THE OLD BELL-TOWER OF THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.
FROM THE PRINT BY HOLLAR.

In December, 1856, the Rev. Joseph Hunter read to the Society of Antiquaries a paper referring to the erection of this tower and the placing in it a clock, and not one, but three bells, to King Edward III. when he made such extensive reparations and improvements in the palace. It was considered an appurtenance to the Chapel of St. Stephen, and, from contemporary evidence, was built in 1365 and 1366, the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of King Edward III. Curiously enough, the account of the receipts and expenses of the surveyor of the King's works for that year have survived the destruction of many documents of the class to which it belongs. There was, at the same time, another tower in course of erection by the same architect. The first entry for the clock-tower is for stone of Bere and stone of Came: "469 cartloads of Reigate stone for the doors and windows of the two towers, the cost of which was 3s. the load. Above 8000ft. of ashlar was bought at Maidstone for the towers and other works, which cost 4d. the foot, including the freight. Between 5000 and 6000ft. of stone called urnell were bought at 8s. the hundred, without freightage. There were other large purchases of ragstone, which was brought up the Thames from Maidstone." "The Society," says Mr. Hunter, "will bear the recital of a few other entries in this part of the account for the sake of the rare words which occur in them. Fifty corbels were bought at Maidstone expressly for the clock-tower at 11d. each. Four pounds were paid for 240 wrought stones of Reigate, called sherches, 'pro quadam vice in predicta turri juxta gardinum Regis;' and 40s. for fifteen wrought stones of Reigate called Nowels, 'pro eadem vice.' Two 'gressors' for sharpening the masons' tools were bought, which I introduce for the sake of the rarity of the word."

There are also entries of lime and rough sand, to make mortar; and tiles and timber. The only ironwork named is "stock-locks, plate-locks, and clykett-locks." There was paid to John Brampton 105s. 1d. for 4 score and 17 feet of white glass wrought with flowers and a border of the arms of the King, to be placed in the windows of the tower or towers; the price 13d. the foot. The payments to sawyers, carpenters, plumbers, glaziers, and plasterers were 3d., 4d., 5d., and 5½d. a day. We find nothing respecting the construction or even placing of the clock, or the casting of the bells; but bellropes and a vice or engine occur.

In later accounts (Henry VI.) we, however, have the expense of maintaining the clock and bells in a state of efficiency for two years, delivered both in Latin and English. Thomas Clockmaker received 13s. 4d. a year as his salary for general superintendence; he also received 8s. for the making of the sail (velum) when it was broken; 6s. 8d. for amending the spring of the barrel; 12d. for the wire of the stobil, &c.: two great ropes (52lb. and 49lb.) at three halfpence the pound; for two ropes of thread for the little weight, 2s.; and for boards, laths, and matts, "bought for to stop the wind from the said clock," 22d.

Thomas Clockmaker was but a subordinate officer, the account being rendered by Agnes de la Van, the wife of Geffery de la Van, who was himself the deputy of John Lenham, who is designated "Custos orologii domini Regis infra palatium suum Wesmonasterio." These few details of the clockwork of the middle ages, of which so little information has come down to us, are interesting.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE AND "JUNIUS."—The mansion of Lord Lansdowne, in its history, has been fancied to bear resemblance to that of Holland House. Both were, it is true, meeting-places of the Whig party, but Lansdowne of the minor circle; "for Holland House," says Macaulay, "can boast of a greater number of inmates distinguished in political and literary history than any other private dwelling in England." Besides, the interest of Holland House extends over two centuries and a half, Lansdowne House only a century. The latter, with its garden, occupies the south side of Berkeley-square. It was commenced by Robert Adam for the Marquis of Bute when Minister to George III., and was sold, unfinished, to Lord Shelburne, created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784. The purchase-money was £24,000, but the mansion cost Lord Bute £25,000. It contains the finest gallery of sculpture in London, and was commenced, 1778, by Gavin Hamilton, long a resident in Rome. The collection of pictures was entirely formed by the late Marquis after he came to the title in 1809. The sculpture he purchased from the widow of his brother, the second Marquis, to prevent its dispersion by sale. The former had bought it of the executors of his father for the sum of £6000 (Britton's "Autobiography"). The entire mansion is filled with works of art; even the knockers upon the entrance-gates in Berkeley-square are artistic; and the family crest, a beehive in metal, surmounts the piers. The "Letters of Junius" are by some controversialists believed to have been written in Lansdowne House. It is, however, better established that oxygen was discovered here August 1, 1774, by Dr. Priestley, then librarian to the Earl of Shelburne. His Lordship is thought by some theorists upon the great "Junius" question to have written the famous "Letters" in conjunction with John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton; and Lieutenant-Colonel Barré. The late Mr. Britton believed in this joint authorship, and that a William Greatrakes, of Youghal, in Ireland, was the actual amanuensis. Mr. Britton published this "elucidation" of the enigma, with a mezzotint after Sir Joshua Reynolds's three portraits, in one group, of Barré, Lord Shelburne, and Dunning; besides a vignette exhibiting beneath the "mask" of "Junius" the face of Colonel Barré. The picture was painted for Sir Francis Baring, by Sir Joshua, in 1784-5, and is by some regarded as evidence of the joint authorship. However, Mr. Britton did little more than add to the number of speculators. Among them was the late Sir Richard Phillips, who, to our knowledge, wrote the following evidence in the "Anecdote Library," published in 1822:—"If any man of the time was in the secret it was the first Marquis of Lansdowne; and he told Sir Richard Phillips, within a fortnight of his death, that, if he survived, he would publish all about it, and that the true author had never been named. Almon, said he, talks of Boyd; but what says Almon to Maclean? Now, it so happened that Lauchlin Maclean was, at one time, secretary to the Earl of Shelburne; was an active partisan of Wilkes (to whom he lent the sum of £600); was an able political writer; and during a previous residence in America had written some letters in a Philadelphia paper, in the identical style of Junius, though at the time alluded to he had never been named. Soon after Junius ceased to write he obtained an appointment in India, and took his passage in a ship which was lost, with all on board; hence the secret of Junius and all the proofs were buried in the ocean." This reminds one of Theodore Hook putting an end to one of his stories by "an unexpected meeting"—a railway collision. To return to Junius. Only a week before his death, in 1805, the Marquis of Lansdowne was personally appealed to on the authorship by Sir Richard Phillips. In conversation his Lordship said, "No, no, I am not equal to Junius; I could not be the author; but the grounds of secrecy are now so far removed by death (Dunning and Barré were at the time dead) and change of circumstances, that it is unnecessary the author of "Junius" should much longer be unknown. The world is curious about him, and I could make a very interesting publication upon the subject. I knew Junius, and I *know all about* the writing and production of these letters." The Marquis added, "If I live over the summer, which, however, I don't expect, I promise you a very interesting pamphlet about Junius. I will put my name to it; I will set the question at rest for ever." The Marquis, however, died in May, 1805. Some years later, in a letter to the *Monthly Magazine*, July 1813, the third Marquis of Lansdowne (who died on the 31st ult.) wrote:—"It is not impossible my father may have been acquainted with the fact, but perhaps he was under some obligation of secrecy, as he never made any communication to me on the subject."

Mr. John Steell, R.S.A., has just completed a marble statue of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, which is to be placed in the Dalhousie Institute at Calcutta.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Alick John Fraser, Esq., having the local rank of Colonel while employed on a special mission in Syria as the British member of the late European Commission in that country, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The Prefect of the Department of the North, in France, has addressed a letter to his subordinates, in which he states that in a certain commune a game has been introduced for the amusement of the public which consists in pelting to death with stones a duck or a cock which has previously been rendered incapable of escaping. He calls upon the authorities to put down this cruel sport and to punish those who are its promoters.

A correspondent of the *Times* recommends the common whiting (washed chalk) of the shops, which is so generally used as a domestic polishing ingredient, as a cure for scalds and burns. "It ought to be applied moist," he says, "immediately after the accident, and it should be kept so for a few hours. The substance itself requires no renewal, all that is necessary being to keep it moistened with a wet sponge until the pain has subsided, which, unless in very severe cases indeed, is not long. When a limb is much injured, or the body, I have known a bath of it to have a most salutary effect."

The emigration of 1862 consisted of 121,214 persons, English, Scotch, Irish, and foreign, of whom 56,706 left the shores of the United Kingdom for the United States, 15,522 for the North American colonies, 41,843 for the Australian colonies, 5143 for other places. England contributed more than a third part of the total number of emigrants. About 60,000 persons of Irish origin left in the year, and more than one-half of these went to the United States. The Scotch preferred Australasia. Of married men there were 10,725; of married women, 12,854; of the unmarried, above twelve years of age, there were 39,563 males and 24,240 females.

A return of the public income and expenditure for the year ended the 30th of September, 1862, and for the year ended the 31st of December, 1862, was issued last Saturday. The total revenue for the year ended the 31st of December last was £70,996,428 16s. 6d. The total ordinary expenditure was £70,341,552 13s. 5d.; but the expenses of fortifications (£1,170,000) make an excess of expenditure amounting to £515,123 16s. 11d. The balances in the Exchequer at the close of the year amounted to £5,669,865 3s. 7d., which is very nearly £1,000,000 more than the amount at the corresponding period of 1861. In the year which ended the 30th of September the ordinary expenditure was £1,054,399 0s. 1d. in excess of the income. Including fortification expenses, the excess was £2,124,399 0s. 1d. The balances in the Exchequer at that date were £3,169,393 3s. 2d. The public revenue in the year ended the 31st of December last was £1,310,886 19s. 1d. more than that of the year ended the 30th of September last.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKING HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE opening of the British Parliament is not only an event of the deepest interest and importance to all persons who have the happiness to live under British sway, but it is also one that is regarded with the most marked attention by all the civilised Powers of the world.

Although the commencement of the legislative Session of the United Kingdom was this year inaugurated in the absence of her Majesty, and was consequently shorn of much of its splendour and attraction, nevertheless it was characterised by a grand ceremonial of an exceedingly rare and imposing character—one, indeed, that will be recorded in the pages of our history as a most auspicious and momentous fact. That ceremonial was the introduction for the first time into the House of Lords of the Heir Apparent to the British Crown, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his taking the oaths and his seat as a Peer of the realm. Nearly three-quarters of a century have elapsed since an event of a similar character occurred, and it may be readily supposed that to no man has been allotted the good fortune to witness two such scenes as that we are about to describe. The solemnity witnessed in the House of Lords on the 5th inst. cannot, however, fail to suggest a comparison between the times and character of George III.'s hopeful heir and those of our own Prince of Wales. History affords us ample data to form a sound opinion of the former; personal knowledge and experience make us intimately acquainted with the latter. Public opinion has already passed judgment upon the earlier years of George IV., and that judgment stands confirmed in immortal verse by the genius of a Byron and a Moore.

The young Prince who is the immediate subject of our present notice may be truly said to be "the observed of all observers." Barely emerging from the trammels of youth, his Royal Highness has acquired a store of information rarely to be met with in a man double his age. Both as a scholar and a military man he has passed through a curriculum of studies calculated to give him as great a mastery over the intellects of his fellow-men as his position of Prince of Wales and future King of England elevates him above the millions. With the example and tutelage of a noble sire, whose loss a nation still mourns, and of his Queen-mother, one of the most popular Sovereigns that has ever ruled this kingdom, the career of his Royal Highness promises to be one of the most glorious and successful character. He has already won the affections of a loyal people, who entertain the most sanguine hopes and expectations of the noble Prince who has just signalised his manhood by the assumption of his Royal rights as a Peer of Parliament.

It is a curious fact in connection with this subject that the Prince of Wales should have taken his seat in the House of Lords on the occasion of a Royal address to the British Parliament announcing the approaching marriage of his Royal Highness to Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and it is further remarkable that, soon after the cere-

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mony above referred to, the two chief dignitaries of the Church, the new Archbishops of Canterbury and York, took the oaths and their seats upon the episcopal benches of the House of Peers.

The precise forms observed on this occasion are deserving of some notice. At two o'clock the Royal Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, both to the Lords then assembled, and to the members of the House of Commons, who had been previously summoned to attend at the bar of the Upper House for the purpose of hearing it. The Royal Commissioners, in addition to the Lord Chancellor, were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. They were all clothed in their official robes and took their seats at the foot of the throne. There were at this time only a few other Peers in the House, amongst whom were the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Cardigan, and Lord Berners, who were attired as private gentlemen.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Royal Speech the Commissioners and other Peers retired and remained absent from the House until nearly four o'clock.

On the back benches, on the Opposition side of the House, and in the galleries, were seated a large number of ladies, who appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings, and remained in the House until the Prince of Wales had taken the oaths and his seat, a ceremony which did not take place until about two hours afterwards.

As the hour of four o'clock approached the Peers reassembled in considerable numbers to await the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Upon the Ministerial benches were Earl Russell, the Duke of Somerset, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and in their immediate proximity were Lord Ebury, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Wodehouse, the Earl of Minto, Lord Eversley (the late Speaker of the House of Commons), Lord Cranworth, and the Earl of Dudley (as mover of the address, wearing the uniform of a colonel of yeomanry). Upon the Opposition benches were the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, the Marquis of Bath, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Stanhope, Lord Chelmsford, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Lonsdale; the Dukes of Richmond, Buckingham, and Manchester; the Earls of Shrewsbury, Carnarvon, and Ellenborough, and others.

In the side galleries near the throne were seated their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and a large number of Peeresses and foreign Ambassadors. In the Commons' gallery were several members of the Lower House.

At about a quarter before four o'clock the Lord Chancellor, attired in his ordinary dress of black silk, full wig, and three-cocked hat, entered the House, preceded by the Great Seal, and took his seat on the woolsack.

Prayers having been read by the Bishop of Worcester, a procession of Peers, headed by certain officials, was observed to emerge from the Prince's Chamber and to advance slowly and solemnly up the floor of the House. Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, followed immediately by Sir Charles Young in his robes as Garter King-at-Arms, took the lead. Then came the Prince of Wales, preceded by an equerry bearing a coronet upon an embroidered crimson cushion. His Royal Highness was also accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, Lord Kingsdown, and Earl Spencer, in their robes as Peers; Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Hereditary Great Chamberlain; and Lord Edward Howard, who represented the infant Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal.

The Prince of Wales wore the scarlet and ermine robes of a Duke over the uniform of a General in the Army. He was also decorated with the ribbon, &c., of the Order of the Garter, the insignia of the Golden Fleece, and the Star of India. As he entered the House the Peers rose in a body, and remained standing throughout the subsequent ceremony, the Lord Chancellor alone remaining seated, and covered with his official hat. His Royal Highness, having bowed his acknowledgments, advanced to the woolsack and placed his patent and writ of summons in the hands of the Chancellor. He then returned to the table, when the oaths were administered to him by Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, the Clerk of Parliament. The titles under which the Prince was sworn were the Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Rothsay, and Lord of the Isles. After signing the roll the procession moved on, passing slowly at the back of the Lord Chancellor, who was still seated, with his head covered, on the woolsack. His Royal Highness on reaching the right-hand side of the throne took his seat upon the chair of State specially appropriated on State occasions to the Prince of Wales. Whilst thus seated he placed his cocked hat upon his head. As this graceful appendage was decorated by a beautiful plume of feathers it was supposed by some of the spectators that it was what is known as the Prince of Wales's plume; but it was not so. The hat and feathers were simply such as are worn by general officers in full dress. Having for a moment surveyed the objects in front of him, his Royal Highness rose, and, again uncovering his head, was conducted to the woolsack, where he shook hands with the Lord Chancellor, that high functionary deigning, for the moment he was thus personally honoured, to raise his hat a few inches above his head. The Prince and the other Peers, together with the officials already named as forming the procession, then left the House, retiring by the entrance at the right of the throne in the same order as they had entered. The business of the House was then suspended until the usual hour.

At about five o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, re-entered the House (both dressed in private clothes) and took his seat beside his Royal kinsman on one of the cross benches. The Prince remained almost throughout the entire debate, conversing occasionally with the Royal Duke and Earl Beauchamp, who sat near him. During Lord Wodehouse's speech the Prince retired in company with the Duke of Cambridge, having shaken hands with the Earl of Derby and one or two other Peers whom he recognised on leaving.

THE LATE MR. LUCAS BARRETT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

LUCAS BARRETT, ESQ., F.G.S., F.L.S.,
DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE last West India mail brought letters announcing the death of this amiable and accomplished naturalist, so lately among us taking an active part in the proceedings of the British Association at Cambridge.

Lucas Barrett was born in London Nov. 13, 1837. He was the eldest son of Mr. George Barrett, the well-known ironfounder. He was sent to school in 1847 to Royston, next to University College School. In 1853 he went to Eberadorf, near Lobenstein, Voigtland, studying German and chemistry, making a pedestrian tour in Bavaria at a cost of one shilling per day. In 1856 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and in vacation visited the British Museum, where he soon became known to the officers volunteering to assist in arranging the fossils. In 1855 he accompanied Mr. M'Andrew in a yachting voyage to Norway and Finmark, and made some observations on the living Terebratulæ, which were published in the "Annals of Natural History," and translated into the journals of France and Germany. The same year he was chosen successor to Mr. M'Coy as Curator of the Cambridge University Museum, and elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, being only eighteen years of age. In the following year he went to Greenland, an expedition attended with great expense and hardship, of which no account has been published, but there is a suite of specimens collected by him in the British Museum. In 1857 he again accompaied Mr. M'Andrew on a voyage to Vigo.

During his custody of the Cambridge Geological Museum many considerable additions were made and arranged by Mr. Barrett, such as the saurians from the lias, presented by Mr. T. Hawkins; the beautiful collection of chalk fossils bequeathed by Dr. Forbes Young; and the local collection of the Rev. T. Image. The rapid and extensive development of the use of fossil phosphates from the upper greensand around Cambridge supplied him with a new field of research; and early in 1858 he had detected two bird-bones and numerous remains of several distinct species of Pterodactyle (some of extraordinary size), which have been figured and described by Professor Owen in the *Transactions of the Palæontographical Society*. He had also prepared a geological map of the vicinity of Cambridge, of which a second edition was published by Macmillan last year.

In 1859 Mr. Barrett was appointed director of the Geological Survey of the British West India Islands. He came over last summer to the Great International Exhibition with a large series of specimens to illustrate the natural productions of the West India Islands. His friends rejoiced to find that his buoyant heart and youthful looks were very little changed by the toils of his survey or the broiling of a tropical sun. In October he returned to Jamaica full of good hopes and healthy spirits.

While in England he had procured a diving-apparatus, by the help of which he hoped to examine the sea bottom near the coasts of Jamaica, at depths seldom reached by such an apparatus; and on the 17th of December he descended four times successfully in Kingston harbour. The results, as stated by one of his friends, "gave him great confidence, and he was in great glee at his success." He then, contrary to the advice of his friends, resolved to go down at the Caps, outside Port Royal, wishing to try deep water and to search the coral reefs. On the 19th of December, about two p.m., after examining the apparatus and the pumps, he did go down at the place above named, with a signal-line in his hand, but not firmly attached, as it should have been, to his person. As he remained long under water without giving any signal from below, his attendants in the boat endeavoured to communicate with him, but found that he had parted from the signal-line; and soon afterwards his lifeless body rose and floated on the surface. So ended the life of this amiable and energetic naturalist.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX BANK, FINCH-LANE, CITY.

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX BANK.

IT has uniformly been amongst the objects of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to place on record such notices and views of important public buildings in the metropolis as may form hereafter a series exhibiting chronologically the progress of street architecture in London. In pursuance of that object we give in our present Impression an Engraving of the latest addition to one of the great commercial edifices of the City—the structure erected in Finch-lane by Mr. Down, of Southwark, for the London and Middlesex Bank, from designs by Mr. Ponget, of Great St. Helen's. The style is Italian; the façade, entablature, and pilasters are formed of Portland stone, whilst the face is of Suffolk brick and the minor ornamentation terra cotta. The back is faced with Minton's tiles, the reflected light of which is conducive to the benefit of the Royal Exchange avenue and the adjoining buildings, and in due time the whole of the stonework will undergo saturation with fluor silicate, as applied by the company at 39, Charing-cross. The decorations of the interior correspond in style with the elevation, the staircase being composed of terra cotta, supplied by Mr. Blanchard, of Blackfriars-road, the patentee. The internal arrangements comprise all the modern requirements of a London bank—strongrooms and iron closets on the basements, fireproof, and a residential suite of apartments for one of the officers of the bank. Buildings like these are marked with the elevated character of the great department of trade to which they are devoted, and the metropolis contains few buildings which surpass the London and Middlesex Bank for beauty, solidity, and convenience, combined with all the modern improvements.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1189.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

RUSSIA'S TASK IN POLAND.

A FORTNIGHT since, in commenting upon the outbreak occasioned by the enforcement of the conscription in Poland, we stated our belief, based on the scanty scraps of information transmitted by the Russian authorities to Western Europe, that the Polish people had not engaged in a forelaid and deliberate national revolt. Our conclusion was correct. The Revolutionary Committee at Warsaw was as much surprised and, probably, as seriously embarrassed by the premature turn out of large numbers of their countrymen as the Government at St. Petersburg could have been. That conspiracy had been for some time at work organising a "great rebellion" under the direction of the Central Committee—that it had effected a secret understanding with a body representative of disaffection in Russia proper—that the summer of 1863 had been appointed as the most favourable time for commencing operations—and that all classes of Poles, townsfolk and villagers, nobles and peasants, were silently preparing themselves, under able supervision, for a final effort to achieve their deliverance from the intolerable yoke of Russia, is now pretty clearly established. The mode in which the authority of the Czar was employed by military and police officers to carry into effect the Imperial decree, ordering, for the first time since the death of Nicholas, conscription for the army in Poland, suggests a suspicion that the Russian Government in that unhappy province was vaguely aware that a storm was gathering; and, possibly, the determination to select conscripts from town populations only, and by designation instead of by lot, was taken in the hope of skimming off the cream of Polish youth, intelligence, and patriotism, and scattering it on remote frontiers, before revolt should have time to show itself. It seems evident, however, that neither the oppressors nor the oppressed aimed at bringing about the existing state of their relations one to the other. Both have been taken by surprise at the extent and rapidity with which the flames of insurrection, kindled by the unusual manner in which the conscription was being carried into effect, spread themselves over the whole kingdom; and it soon became apparent that neither the military movements ordered by Russian authority, nor the discouraging protestations of the Central Committee, could stay the progress of the fierce conflagration.

A national revolution having been thus accidentally and prematurely precipitated, no alternative remained to the Central Committee but that of recognising and systematising it. Even now, however, it is plainly holding in reserve its principal force, anxious rather to restrain and prolong a desultory and harassing contest with the Russian soldiery than to achieve any very brilliant success. Its plan, so far as it can be guessed from the facts already before us, is a wise one, and seems to have been drawn up by men who know well the terrible magnitude of the enterprise they have been summoned to direct. For the present, and until money and matériel can be secured, it abstains

"XARIFA," BY FRANK WYBURD, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE PAGE 201.

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from calling the Poles to arms, contenting itself with enrolling for active service those patriots whose exposure to individual and immediate peril or whose ardent patriotic enthusiasm prompts them to join the insurrectionary bands already afoot. All the well-constructed and powerful machinery at its command for effecting a rising *en masse*, and for giving unity, consistency, and directness of aim to the latent force it can elicit at will, is kept in abeyance till the suitable and decisive moment shall have arrived. Meanwhile, the system of tactics put in operation appears designed to attract the Russian military as much as possible to the extremities of the province by the sudden collection of an insurgent force in the neighbourhood, to allow their unmolested march towards the scene of revolt, to tear up the railway lines behind them, to divide right and left through forests and swamps as they approach, and to occupy the roads they have left as soon as they have passed. Each guerrilla band is kept down in numbers as much as possible, and thus the country is covered with a multitude of small bodies, easily fed by the surrounding population, ready at any moment, and and on any favourable spot, to interrupt Russian communications and to cut off all supplies, fully informed of every movement that takes place, able to act unitedly with other bodies when requisite, and when expedient to evade superior force by a retreat to ground comparatively inaccessible to an alien army. The object of the campaign, if we may so call it, seems to be to drain Russian strength collected at Warsaw, in small detachments, beyond the frontier, and then gradually to close in upon the capital and shut it in from all external resources. The well-informed correspondent of the *Times* stationed at Breslau, and therefore likely to be fairly acquainted with the tract of country of which he speaks, leads us to think that the plan is being prosecuted with considerable success. "From Olkusz to Tomaszow," he says, "along the entire line of the southern frontier, the Russian Government has ceased to exist. The public moneys have been confiscated, and the civil functionaries, in most cases, have taken the oath to the Provisional Government. Further on, in the direction of Lublin, Imperial authority, although not entirely superseded, is limited to some isolated points, standing forth from an ocean of surrounding rebellion."

On the assumption—a tolerably safe one, we fear—that the Government of the Czar will apply the utmost pressure of coercion for the suppression of this revolt, and that, whatever they may judge it expedient to do afterwards, they will not attempt conciliation until "order reigns," it is abundantly clear that the work of the Russian army for the next few months will be far enough from easy or agreeable. The population whom they will be employed to reduce to submission is one of hereditary military tastes and aptitudes, with patriotic aspirations compressed into intensity by the most galling tyranny; whose men, from the meanest peasant to the proudest noble, cherish a withering contempt for the soldiers of the alien, and whose women, like those of the Southern States of America, are, with hardly an exception, and with all the passion of the sex, devotedly nationalist. The country which this people fondly regard as their own is a vast plain, here and there only broken up into hilly districts, much of it covered with dense forests, or rendered impassable, except to such as possess intimate local knowledge, by marsh and swamp. Upon this uninviting stage the Russian troops seem destined to march backwards and forwards to all practical purposes blindfold, but themselves eagerly watched at every step of their progress. Ignorant of the language of the people in whose midst they are, unable to obtain reliable information, without guides, without spies, and yet obliged to traverse a most difficult country whenever it becomes necessary to quit the public roads, their very numbers will be a disadvantage to them, by increasing the baggage which will hamper their movements. Stragglers will be cut off—small detachments will be frequently overpowered—it is even probable that desertions will, to an extent quite unusual, recruit the guerrilla bands of the insurgent Poles. The service to which the Russian army is appointed is as harassing to mind and body as can be well conceived, and one in which neither courage nor fortitude can hope for the rewards of glory. But, as though intent upon increasing their own difficulties at the outset, the Russian troops have begun to massacre unarmed citizens with indiscriminate rage, and to give towns and villages to the flames in revenge for every affront they meet with. The effect is not calculated to make their future work more facile nor their stay in Poland more free from anxiety. And yet there is a prospect of their being thus beset by bands which will seldom fight, but which incessantly hover about the line of march for months yet to come, unless, indeed, they are previously called upon to face a still more formidable danger.

We have already intimated that the Central Revolutionary Committe are resolutely postponing till a more convenient season their final *coup de main*. It does not appear to be their intention to exhaust the whole of their resources in this desultory and unforeseen warfare. Much has to be done, probably, and many arrangements have yet to be matured, to give the Imperial Government full occupation in the contiguous provinces, the inhabitants of which profess the Roman Catholic faith, and have been wont to regard Warsaw as their natural centre. It is evidently anticipated that in June next Russia will have embarrassments enough within her own borders to make heavy demands upon her military strength. The day is yet too distant to admit of being taken into present account by the able men who direct the movements of the revolution. But as they approach it no doubt their original plan will be developed. We may then expect to see a change of attitude on the part of the Polish people. The caution which now prevails will probably be exchanged for audacity. The hosts of guerrilla bands will muster into an army; the appointed leaders will be forthcoming; the nation, as such, will put forth its utmost strength, and a desperate and simultaneous effort will be made to sweep Poland clear of the Russians. At present, and in all likelihood for two or three months to come, the movements we watch with so much interest, and, alas! with so little hope, will constitute but the irregular prelude of a gigantic struggle; and it is not impossible that the summer sun may look down upon a vast revolutionary convulsion severe enough to menace the stability of the three northern thrones. That they will make common cause, should events proceed much farther in their present direction, can hardly be doubted; but how far their subjects, already restive under the military burdens imposed upon them, will sympathise with their determination to sacrifice the well-being of their peoples to dynastic considerations is as yet an unsolved and a most uncertain problem.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Corps Législatif terminated its eight days' debate on the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne on Thursday week; and on Saturday the deputation appointed for that purpose waited upon the Emperor to present the address which had been voted. His Majesty made a brief reply, in which he declared his satisfaction at finding in the address a new proof of the concord existing between the Representative Chamber and the Government. Such harmony of understanding he declared peculiarly important at the present moment, in order to strengthen the legitimate influence which France is exercising abroad amid the many passions which agitate other countries and quarters of the globe.

On Monday the youngest daughter of Lord Cowley, Lady Sophia Wellesley, was married to Viscount Royston, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke, at the British Embassy, Paris. The Emperor and Empress, attended by a large Court party, honoured the ceremony by their presence; there was also a very numerous assemblage of other invited guests. The religious service was performed by Dr. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Swale, Chaplain to the Embassy, and the Rev. J. C. Coxe, Chaplain at Chantilly. A grand dinner party took place in the evening at the Embassy.

The fancy dress ball given last Saturday night by the Minister of State and Countess Walewska, in their splendid apartments at the Louvre, was of extraordinary magnificence. The Countess was in a costume representing the Muse of the Fine Arts. Their Majesties honoured the fête with their presence, but remained generally masked.

The promenade of the Bœuf Gras took place in Paris on the first three days of the week, with the usual grotesque accompaniments and followed by the usual multitude of idlers.

The first steeplechase for the season at La Marche is fixed for the 15th of March.

From Mexico there is news that the French were rapidly advancing on the capital, having taken several places.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold made his appearance on Tuesday, for the first time after a lengthened retirement, in the streets of his capital. His Majesty drove through several of the principal streets, and appeared to be, it is stated, in good health and spirits.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the title of Count on M. Rataszi, ex-President of the Council.

The Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday his financial report. He stated that the deficit at the end of 1862 amounted to nearly £13,000,000. He further declared that within four years he hoped to equalise income and expenditure by contracting a loan of £28,000,000, by selling Crown lands and railways, by increasing the land tax, by imposing sundry new taxes, and by various fiscal measures. He said that the Ministry deemed it necessary to take advantage of the existing political lull to regulate the finances. His proposals were favourably received by the Chamber; and on the same day the Minister introduced a bill authorising the contraction of a loan of £28,000,000 by such instalments as the Treasury may think expedient.

PRUSSIA.

The committee on the Budget has, by an almost unanimous vote, suppressed an item of 31,000 thalers intended for political secret service.

A convention respecting the Polish insurrection was, according to a despatch from Berlin, signed by the representatives of Russia and Prussia on the 8th inst. Its exact provisions are unknown; but it is understood that Russian troops will be permitted to traverse the Prussian territory, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* expresses a belief that in certain contingencies the Prussian Government has agreed to co-operate actively in suppressing the revolt. The Premier, in replying to questions put to him by the Polish members of the Lower House on Monday, said that the object of the insurrection in Russian Poland was to restore the ancient kingdom of Poland, and that the leaders were preparing a similar movement in Prussian territory at an opportune moment. The Government trusted to the fidelity of the majority of its Polish subjects, but it was bound to protect them against the compulsion and seduction which had been exercised in Russian Poland towards the citizens and peasantry by emigrants, the gentry, and a portion of the clergy. On Wednesday the Premier refused to answer two members of the House of Deputies who inquired whether any convention had been concluded with Russia respecting the Polish insurrection. All he would say was that the Ministry did not follow a Russian but a Prussian policy, and that no foreign Powers had made any representations to Prussia respecting Poland. The Liberals in the House of Deputies have consequently brought forward a resolution declaring that the interest of Prussia demands that the Government should not side with any party in the Polish question, and that, therefore, neither of the contending parties should enter Prussian territory without being disarmed. This resolution will in all likelihood be passed, and will widen still further the breach between the House of Deputies and the King.

AUSTRIA.

The Government has prohibited the exportation of arms and ammunition across the frontier into Russia.

The *Vienna Gazette* states that the Minister of Commerce having submitted to the Emperor a proposition for holding a universal exhibition of the fine arts and industrial and agricultural products, his Majesty has decided that the exhibition shall take place, if possible, in 1865, or the year after that at the latest.

A telegram from Vienna says the leaders of the Venetian revolutionary committee have been discovered, and that they will be immediately prosecuted.

RUSSIA.

The marriage of Prince William of Baden with Princess Maria Maximilianovna of Leuchtenberg was celebrated on the 11th inst. at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.

General Totleben, the defender of Sebastopol, has been named deputy to the Inspector-General of Engineers.

The Russian Government, notwithstanding its extraordinary exertions, seems to have made but little progress in putting down the Polish movement. As soon as the rising is temporarily suppressed at one point it breaks out at another, and the insurrection is said to be spreading through all parts of the country, and, moreover, to be joined in heart and soul by all classes of society. Nor is the movement, erratic as it may seem at the first glance, without organisation. The aim of the Poles evidently is to wear out the Russian troops in continual marching and countermarching, seizing every opportunity which may offer of cutting them off in detail. There are reports of several skirmishes or engagements, with various success, between the Russian troops and the insurgents; but it is doubtful whether any of these affairs possessed any considerable importance. It is asserted that some Poles have crossed the Austrian frontier and have occupied a Galician town; but it is thought that they were merely escaping from their Russian pursuers, and had no design to excite an insurrection in Galicia.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pacha has been appointed Seraskier, and Mehmed Ali President of the Council.

A new tax has been imposed by the Foreign Office upon the English communities in the Levant, which has given rise to angry excitement.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Edinburgh we have New York telegrams to the 7th inst.

WAR NEWS.

There is nothing important from the army of the Potomac.

In a slight affair near the Blackwater, Virginia, the 167th Pennsylvania Regiment, composed of draughted men, refused to fight, and lay down upon the ground during the entire engagement, saying, "You can draught us; but you cannot make us fight."

General Foster's expedition from Beaufort had been seen off Cape Fear, en route for Port Royal.

On the 31st ult. two Confederate iron-clad gun-boats, accompanied by three steamers, went out from Charleston at one o'clock in the morning and attacked the blockading squadron. The engagement commenced at four o'clock. The Confederate gun-boats sank the Federal gun-boat Mercedita, carrying eleven guns, and another Federal gun-boat whose name is unknown. They disabled the Federal steamer Quaker City, but she escaped with the loss of one wheel. The attacking party set four Federal vessels on fire. The blockading fleet consisted of thirteen vessels, with two first-class frigates. The Confederate gun-boats returned to Charleston, where they were received with enthusiasm. Commander Ingraham officially reported that the blockading fleet had gone out of sight. General Beauregard then issued a proclamation reciting the discomfiture and dispersion of the hostile fleet, and formally declaring that the blockade of Charleston by the United States was raised on and after the 31st of January. The General placed steamers at the disposal of the foreign Consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed. The British Consul went on board the steamer Petrel, five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, but could see nothing of them with glasses.

Notwithstanding this, four vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared late on the evening of the 31st, and on Feb. 1 twenty blockading vessels were off Charleston bar.

The Confederate Secretary of State has notified to the British and French Consuls the raising of the Charleston blockade.

The Southern journals announce that the Federal gun-boat P. Smith, carrying eleven guns and 230 men, surrendered unconditionally to the Confederates at Stone River. The Federal Navy Department had received a despatch announcing that her capture ensued upon her running ashore.

The British steamer Princess Royal was captured by a fleet of Union gun-boats while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston with a valuable cargo from Halifax. She had on board six hundred barrels of powder, two Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, sheet iron, steam-batteries, hardware, boots, coffee, tin, and other valuables. A party of English workmen skilled in the manufacture of projectiles were also captured in the Princess Royal.

There are contradictory reports of the result of the expedition up the Ogechee River, in Georgia. Southern reports state that the iron-clad Montauk was badly injured in her turret by the guns of Fort M'Allister and compelled to haul off. The Federal Navy Department states that the Montauk remained four hours under fire without receiving any injury.

General Banks's expedition had left New Orleans. Its supposed destination is Port Hudson.

General Magruder officially announces on the 4th inst. that Galveston was open to trade; but Federal Commodore Bell has issued a counter proclamation declaring Galveston, Sabine Pass, and the whole of the Texas coast blockaded, and warning vessels from trading under penalty of capture.

The bombardment of Galveston by the Federals had commenced, but the result is not yet known.

General Grant had arrived at Vicksburg. The works on the canal were progressing. The Confederates have planted a battery commanding the lower end of the canal.

Colonel Stewart, chief of the cavalry on General M'Clernand's staff at Vicksburg, whilst out on a reconnaissance with two hundred men, was shot and deserted by them. Colonel Stewart had upon his person a memorandum-book containing full estimates of the number and calibre of the forces and guns of Generals Sherman and M'Clernand, and much useful information, including projects respecting canals upon which work has been commenced. This book fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Confederates have attacked Fort Donnelson and captured a battery, afterwards regained by the Federals, who repulsed the Confederates with heavy loss.

From the Cumberland River, Tennessee, further atrocities committed on unarmed negro and mulatto men are reported. The coloured cabin-boys and cooks captured on board some Federal steamers taken at Harpeth Shoals, in the Cumberland River, were taken to an open field and shot in cold blood. Two others got down by the rudder of the steamer and held on with only their heads above water. They were discovered by the Confederates, and several soldiers were ordered into a skiff, who rowed close up to them and blew out their brains. The life of a chambermaid was saved with difficulty by the clerk of the steamer claiming her as his slave when he was removing into Kentucky.

The surviving officers and crew of the Federal steamer Hatteras, sunk off Galveston, had been landed by the Alabama at Port Royal, Jamaica. It appears, however, that the Hatteras sank so quickly that forty-three of her crew were drowned before they could be removed.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The report of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury has been published. The receipts for the year 1862 were 457,855,704 dols., and the expenditure 416,971,735 dols., leaving a balance of over 40,000,000 dols. The expenses for the War Department were 340,000,000 dols., and for the Navy 20,000,000 dols.

The Governor of North Carolina is acting upon those principles of State rights on which the Confederate Government is founded. He insisted on the recall of a number of the State troops from Richmond to protect the State. This demand has induced President Davis to have an interview with the refractory Governor, in order to persuade him to bring his policy into harmony with that of the Richmond Government.

The military commanders of Georgia, and the Governors of North Carolina and Alabama, have issued appeals to the people not to flinch from their duty to the South in her hour of peril, and cautioning them that attempts to evade the conscription will be punished with rigour.

CONGRESS.

After six days of factious opposition—called in American Parliamentary terminology "filibustering"—a vote was permitted to be taken on the bill for arming the negroes. It passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 83 to 54. The numbers to be armed are left to the President's discretion. No slaves of loyal owners are to be thus employed. No recruiting-offices are to be opened in Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, or Tennessee, without the permission of the Governors of those States. Their rations, clothing, and equipments are to be the same as for other soldiers; but privates are not to receive more than ten dollars per month; that is, half the pay of the whites.

In the Senate the resolutions denouncing French intervention in Mexico were laid on the table by a vote of 34 against 9.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Senate that a reduction of the duty upon paper would increase the Government revenue.

In the House of Representatives the Bankrupt Bill has been laid upon the table by a vote of 60 to 53, and the motion to reconsider it was also voted to be tabled by the same majority. The United States have no bankruptcy acts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, late Secretary of War in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and now holding the appointment of United States' Minister at the Russian Court, is charged by a Democratic member of the Pennsylvanian Legislature with offering him a bribe of 25,000 dols. to vote for Cameron as United States' senator instead of Mr.

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Buckalew, the nominee of the Democratic party. The charge, to which no denial has been made, creates great excitement throughout the country, and is used as the means of discrediting the Federal Administration.

The Republican candidate, ex-Governor Morgan, has been elected United States' senator from New York.

The editor of the *Philadelphia Journal* has been released, after making an humble apology to the Federal Government, and giving a province of amendment for the future.

Mr. Stafford, the inventor of a shell named after himself, has succeeded in driving one of his projectiles entirely through the iron plating and halfway through the wood of a target representing a complete section of the British frigate Warrior. It exploded in the target, shattering it seriously. Afterwards a solid shot was driven entirely through the target, penetrating the earth beyond five or six feet; and all this was accomplished with a smaller charge of powder than is used with any but a Dahlgren nut.

Napoleon's letter to General Forey, announcing the policy of France to be opposed to the future annexation of Mexico to the United States, has elicited angry articles from the New York press.

The New York Legislature and Chamber of Commerce have passed resolutions in favour of the emancipation policy and pledging their support to the Administration.

CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated Jan. 10, states that the Russian fleet will remain at Manilla. It is expected that the French troops will be withdrawn. It is reported that the siege of Nankin has been abandoned. No further particulars of the rebellion at Saigon have been received.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Palmerston has been elected a Governor of the Charter house.

At an influential meeting held on Monday, attended by agriculturists from Kent, Sussex, Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, it was resolved to form a "Central Malt Duty Repeal Association."

The annual festival of the Printers' Pension Society will take place at the London Tavern on Thursday, April 23, when Viscount Enfield, M.P., will preside.

A fire broke out in High-street, Vauxhall, on Sunday morning, and a woman lost her life.——The premises of Messrs. Cole and Co., Kent-place, Old Kent-road, were discovered to be on fire on Tuesday morning: the whole family were taken down from their bedrooms in a fire-escape.

The Hunterian oration was delivered on Saturday last in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons by Professor Gulliver, F.R.S. The chief point of the oration was an elaborate history of the blood and its vital endowments, which was received with great applause.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Emancipation Society was held at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, to hear addresses from various gentlemen upon this subject. The speakers were Mr. Evans (chairman of the society), Professor Newman, the Rev. W. Landells, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Washington Wilks.

The Oxford local examination will be held this year at Oxford; and also at the following places:—London, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Brighton, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Northampton, Nottingham, and Southampton. The examination will commence in each place on Tuesday, June 2. The printed forms which candidates are to fill up will be ready by March 1.

The Peabody trustees have purchased from the Crown a piece of land in Commercial-street, Spitalfields, and are preparing to erect dwellings for the poor thereon. The architect is Mr. Darbyshire. The trustees are in negotiation for other properties in various parts of London, which will be applied to a similar purpose.

An instructive paper "On the Best Means for Promoting the Growth and Improving the Quality of Cotton in India" was read before a crowded meeting of the Society of Arts on Wednesday, by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt Shaw. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Riddell, Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. Fleming, Colonel Rathbone, and Sir Erskine Perry took part.

The annual meeting of the Royal General Theatrical Fund Association was held in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone. On the whole, the report showed a satisfactory state of affairs. The receipts for the financial year ending the 10th of February amounted to £1388, while the expenditure had been £991.

Two octogenarians, named Joseph and John Fitzwalter, brothers, lived together with their sister in a house in Parliament-street for a great number of years. On Wednesday week the elder died, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. The brother and sister of the deceased were much affected by his death, the brother showing excessive signs of grief, and he expired in one hour after his brother. On the morning fixed for their interment the sister also expired, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The great boat-race on the Thames between Oxford and Cambridge is expected to take place on March 28. The crews are composed of the following men:—*Oxford:* Bow, R. Shepherd, Brasenose College; 2, W. Andry, Balliol College; 3, W. Jacobson, Christ Church; 4, J. C. Parson, Trinity College; 5, A. Morrison, Balliol College; 6, C. R. Karr, Wadham College; 7, M. Kelly, University College; Stroke, W. M. Hoare, Exeter College; Coxswain, R. Salmon, Exeter College (temporary). *Cambridge:* Bow, Cadman; 2, Boulton; 3, Hawkshaw; 4, Kinglake; 5, Marshall; 6, Jones; 7, Young; Stroke, Chambers.

The Home Secretary has intimated to the principal fire-offices in the metropolis that the Government intend introducing a bill into Parliament for the formation of a fire-protective force for London, in connection with the police force; and Captain Shaw, the successor of the lamented Mr. Braidwood as superintendent of the brigade, has had an interview with Sir George Grey on the subject. It is understood that part of the contemplated arrangements will be to amalgamate the present fire brigade with a fire police, and to extend engine stations throughout almost every parish in the metropolis, bringing the number up to 120 stations and a corps of 500 men.

Last week the births of 2108 children—1092 boys and 1016 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1986.——In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths in London were 1346. The average number of deaths in the weeks of the ten years 1853-62 corresponding with last week is, with a correction for increasing population, 1407. Six nonagenarians died in the week, the oldest of whom was a man, aged ninety-eight. Besides these a centenarian, a widow, died of apoplexy at 18, Dunstan's-road, Mile-end, on the 11th of February; she attained the age of 100 years on the 15th of January—a fact which is stated by the Registrar to be well authenticated.

The seventh anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday night, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Augustus Sala. It is almost the youngest of the six excellent charitable societies founded by the theatrical profession for the benefit of their own order, and is gradually acquiring an important position. This society was the first to admit ladies to its banquets, and Wednesday's festival, which included a dinner and a ball, was attended by a large and brilliant company. Mr. Sala made a most effective chairman, and, after the usual loyal toasts, in an eloquent and descriptive speech he advocated the cause of the institution. Mr. Edmund Yates proposed the health of Mr. Benjamin Webster as the president of the fund, and Mr. Webster responded feelingly to this compliment. The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. Tom Taylor, and drunk with enthusiasm. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £245. After the speeches and concert, which were got through about midnight, dancing was kept up with great spirit until an early hour.

LAW AND POLICE.—The case of Collingwood against Mr. Henry Berkeley, M.P., and others, directors of the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, in the Court of Common Pleas, came to a close last Saturday. The defence was that all these gentlemen had protested acting as directors when they came to understand the nature of the company, and that Colonel Sleigh was at the head of it; but the jury found them all liable in damages except one, Mr. Fenner, who had never given authority for his name to be used in any way. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff for £160 against all the other defendants. The directors have raised several points of law, which they propose to have considered before the full Court. In the meantime execution has been stayed.

At the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday Mrs. Thomas, a widow, who received a high character for humanity and kind feeling, was tried for cruelly ill-using a girl who had gone into her service from the workhouse. The case occupied the whole day. The treatment which the girl alleged she had received was of the most unwomanly and cruel kind. The defence was a total denial of the charge. The jury, however, found Mrs. Thomas guilty, and she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The persons who took forcible possession of the dilapidated houses in Stamford-street which caused some little excitement a few weeks ago, were put upon their trial for riot and unlawful entering at the Surrey Sessions on Wednesday. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and the magistrate dismissed them on their own recognisances to come up for judgment when called for.

The value of the public charities in this country is not less than £75,000,000.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Berlin, Feb. 19.—Letters from Warsaw of Tuesday last received here say:—"An order issued by the chief of the revolutionary committee at Warsaw has been published here. The chief forbids workmen to leave their workshops and students under eighteen years of age to quit the schools, and cautions the inhabitants of the city against making demonstrations. When the moment for insurrection in Warsaw shall have arrived the inhabitants will be solemnly exhorted to unite for its success. For the present tranquillity is required at Warsaw. The chief has also addressed an official communication to the Prussian Consul in the Polish capital reproaching him with displaying zeal in the Russian interest and with assuming a hostile attitude towards the insurgents. The chief concludes by expressing a hope that the Consul will pursue a more equitable course in future, to save the national Government the necessity of taking energetic measures against him."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Tuesday the corner-stone of a new church, to be erected at Dunkirk, Little Hulton, was laid by Mrs. Egerton, wife of the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators.

The Minor Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral have presented a handsome silver salver to the Rev. John Henry Coward, M.A.

The chancel of the parish church at Dartford, Kent, has recently been restored by Mr. Blomfield, and the large east window filled with stained glass by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. A fifteenth-century window by the same firm is in the south aisle.

The Bishop of Chester recently consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. James, at Millbrook, erected at the cost of Mr. Abel Harrison, a cotton-spinner. A parsonage is soon to be built, a site having been given by the Earl of Stamford.

The congregation of Trinity Church, Rusholme, near Manchester, have presented to the Rev. H. T. Veness, M.A., Rector, with an address, elegantly illuminated on vellum, together with a chastely-designed silver cup, containing 110 sovereigns, as a token of their esteem and affection.

A beautiful memorial (by Marochetti) to Prince Albert has just been erected in the parish church of Newport, Isle of Wight, which was rebuilt about eight years ago, when his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone. The church was an object of great interest to the Prince, and is frequently visited by the Royal family when residing at Osborne. The Vicar of the parish, the Mayor of the town, the parishioners, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood have offered this tribute of gratitude and loyal affection to the memory of one whom the nation deeply mourns.

A school-church for St. Saviour's new district, Hoxton, was opened on Thursday week. The building is of corrugated iron, about 60 ft. by 30, and will hold 400 people, all the seats being free and unappropriated. When the room is used for school purposes, a curtain has been provided which cuts off the last ten feet of the building, and separates the organ, choir, altar, &c., from the body of the room.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting on Monday—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money, amounting to £1165 were made in aid of building and repairing churches in various parts of the country.

The Upper House of Convocation has determined, by a majority, to carry out the suggestion of the Lower House that a committee should be appointed to examine and report upon Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch. The Bishops of Lincoln, St. Asaph's, and Llandaff voted for granting the prayer of the Lower House, and the Bishops of London and St. David's against it.

Arrangements have been made, by consent of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the immediate erection of another Australian bishopric, the seat of which will be at Goulburn, situated between Sydney and Melbourne. The new diocese will embrace an extensive though thinly-inhabited region, which, however, like other parts of Australia, is rapidly progressing in population and wealth.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. F. H. Cope, M.A., Wilmslow, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Chester. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Bowen to Walton Lewes, Norfolk; Rev. F. Burges to Winterbourne, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. R. Jackson to West Lynn, Norfolk; Rev. C. W. Maude to Munden Magna, Hertford; Rev. V. Musgrave to Hassomb, Surrey. *Vicarages:* The Rev. D. P. Calliphronas to Walpole St. Andrew, Norfolk; Rev. G. C. Dickinson to Winterton, Lincolnshire; Rev. N. Jackson to Over, Cheshire; Rev. A. Martineau to Alkham, near Dover, Kent; Rev. W. S. Thomason to Burgh-with-Winthorpe, Lincolnshire. *Incumbency:* Rev. W. Renaud to St. Thomas, Salisbury. *Assistant Curacies:* Rev. J. W. Carter to St. Peter, Saffron-hill; Rev. D. Fleming to West Hartlepool; Rev. W. G. Longden to St. Andrew's, Wells-street; Rev. G. G. Morton to Acton; Rev. A. Robertson to Plumstead.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—An action has been commenced in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Oxford against the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Regius Professor of Greek, on account of opinions expressed by him in his "Commentary on the Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians," and other works. The appellants are the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew; the Rev. Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor of Divinity; and the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, all Canons of Christchurch.

Under the title of "Liber Cantabrigiensis, Part II," Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn have published an account of the changes made by recent legislation in the colleges and University of Cambridge, with an appendix containing the examination papers for the open minor scholarships in 1861-2. The volume is by Mr. Robert Potts, M.A., of Trinity College.——There are twenty-two candidates at Cambridge this year for Classical Honours, being an increase of ten on the number of last year. Of the seventy-two gentlemen who offer themselves this year ten have already graduated as Wranglers, and a goodly number of others as Senior and Junior Optimes. The examination begins on Monday. The examination of candidates for the Chancellor's Classical Medals will commence on Tuesday, March 3.

On Tuesday, at the Spring Commencements, held in the Examination Hall, the Earl of Rosse was installed Chancellor of the University of Dublin. After a brief and eloquent inaugural address, the honorary degree of LL.D., was conferred on Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, the Lord Mayor; on Mr. Whitworth, the inventor of the cannon which bears his name; and on Mr. Edward Cooper, the astronomer, of Markree Castle, in the county of Sligo.

The Rev. James Lonsdale, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and assistant preacher of Lincoln's Inn, has been elected Professor of classical literature, King's College, London, in succession to Archdeacon Browne.

An examination will take place at Uppingham School on Easter Tuesday, 1863; for two scholarships, of the value of £70 per annum each, tenable at the school for five years. Mr. Charles Clay, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed examiner.

The secretaries of the whole of the London and provincial fire-insurance offices, for the third year consecutively, have within the past fortnight signed a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition or reduction of the duties on fire insurances.

RATIONAL GYMNASTICS.—An interesting lecture on this subject was delivered by Dr. Roth at the United Service Institution on the 13th inst. The system of physical education and training recommended by the lecturer for adoption in schools and in the army is based upon the "Free Exercises" introduced by the late Professor Ling, of the Royal Swedish Academy. The only obstacles to the universal acceptance of this system of developing the human frame, not separately or at the expense of, but through and in harmony with, the mind and will, appear to be its extreme simplicity and the fact that it is founded on common sense and the first laws of nature. Nothing can be further from all quackery, charlatanry, and empiricism than the "Free Exercises" of Ling. They are simply movements designed in conformity with the elementary contractions and extensions of the muscles of the body and limbs. They equally and harmoniously develop the frame in the healthy, and they are proved to be of great service in the cure of deformities and disease. The only reason why they are not more generally prescribed for the latter by the medical profession appears really to be because they dispense to a great extent with the usual resources of ordinary medical treatment, and rely simply upon nature. The lecturer pointed out, however, that these exercises would be of little use either to the healthy or the afflicted unless many sanatory precautions were taken which are at present too generally and fatally neglected. Alluding to the large number of recruits rejected on medical examination in Great Britain, and the very small proportion of our female population capable of anything approaching hard work, Dr. Roth remarked that these evils generally originated with mothers and nurses—in improprieties (and, in reality, unsightlinesses) of dress, and ignorance respecting the management of infants. The lecturer then alluded to the importance of proper ventilation in barracks, schools, &c.; of wholesome cooking and warm clothing, of baths; and, lastly, of rational gymnastics, which should never be violent or endanger the constitution. To the short high-heeled and more particularly narrow-toed shoes almost universally worn was attributed many injurious effects, and the fact that so many soldiers have to "fall out" on even a short march. The consequences of pressure on the lungs by clothing was also illustrated. And the lecturer recommended and showed the practicability of supplying a portable apparatus for bathing to soldiers in camp or even on a campaign. The model exhibited was constructed to supply the so-called Russian bath introduced by Dr. Roth.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

IN Chamberlayne's "Political State of Great Britain for the Year 1714" is an enumeration of the divers functionaries attached to the Court of England; and by the side of the "Queen's ratcatcher," the "Queen's molecatcher" (salary £45 per annum), the "Queen's yeoman-taster," and the "Queen's hobby-grooms," stands the "Queen's herb-woman." Does such a lady-dispenser of sweet savours hold official rank now? The last time she made an appearance in the flesh was, we believe, at the coronation of George IV., when the Regal train passed along a raised and canopied platform from Palace-yard to Westminster Abbey; and the "herbwoman," attended by six "maids" clad in virginal white, led the way, strewing flowers in the Royal path. Will there be a herbwoman at Windsor next March? At all events, Gravesend seems determined to keep up a very old and charming custom; and Princess Alexandra, on landing at the Terrace-pier, Gravesend, is to find her first footsteps on English ground clad with a carpet of roses and violets scattered before her by sixty fair maids of Kent, attired in the national colours of England and Denmark—red, blue, and white.

London will be thoroughly tranformed on the gala days between the entry and the marriage of our young Prince and Princess. Fancy seats for ten thousand people in the area round St. Paul's, and for four hundred before the portico of the Mansion House! Imagine twenty thousand volunteers massed in Hyde Park! All the public buildings will, of course, be gloriously illuminated at night, and even gloomy old Temple Bar itself is to be spruced up and decorated. The Lord Chamberlain has been taking counsel of the managers of the theatres as to opening the theatres to the public, "free, gratis, and for nothing," during the four glorious days. This plan, sensibly carried out, would be most popular, and need not be surrounded by any difficulties. The best course to adopt is to issue in the ordinary manner from the box-office just so many tickets, and no more, as there are places in the theatre for; to act strictly in their distribution on the principle of "first come, first served;" and to exercise judicious discrimination in apportioning admissions to box, pit, and gallery to those who seem respectively habituated to occupying the places in question.

Pall-mall, which before now has been likened—for the number, the splendour, and the stateliness of its palaces—to the Grand Canal at Venice, with the water concreted over, is to see grand doings on the happy day when the notes of "The Wedding March" are first heard in London. The clubhouses are busy maturing plans for throwing out balconies, draped and canopied, whence the members' ladies can witness the brave pageant; and at the Carlton, the Reform, the Travellers', the Army and Navy, &c., the gallantry of the respective committees will, doubtless, lead them to do something extensive in the way of champagne déjeûners. We can't begin to eat the bridecake too soon. But why not a dance after the déjeûner? The clubs have ample room and verge enough for a series of most brilliant choregraphic displays.

Then, again, there is an agitation on foot to obtain the necessary authorisation for two or three open-air fairs and fêtes champêtres; and we understand that Mr. Nelson Lee, the well-known caterer for the Christmas recreations at the Crystal Palace, is trying his hardest to organise fairs in Hyde Park, Battersea Park, and Victoria Park, on the model—much improved of course—of the festival held in the first-named of these localities on the occasion of the coronation of her Majesty.

Regent-street is naturally vexed at the announcement that the Royal procession on the 7th proximo is not to pass up that magnificent thoroughfare. Preparations on a vast scale for the erection of triumphal arches, Venetian mastos, floral decorations, and so forth, were in contemplation, and there is no doubt that Regent-street would have acquitted itself most loyally on the occasion; but, then, would not any and every other thoroughfare in the metropolis have done the same? A suggestion was made to please all parties by allowing the ante-nuptial cortége to make a détour, and, after passing up Pall-mall and St. James's-street to Piccadilly, retrace its steps as far as Regent-circus, and then winding round the Quadrant on its way westward instead of proceeding through Hyde Park; but this, too, has been overruled, and the route along Pall-mall is to be adhered to. In fact, it has long been a settled point that every public cavalcade of moment *must* pass the aristocratic clubs, of which the real governing classes of the country are members.

The circulation of the *Cornhill Magazine* has been prohibited in France, an article on Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea" having found disfavour in the eyes of the supreme authorities. We can scarcely wonder at it; yet it must not be thought that freedom of quotation in matters political is entirely tabooed within the limits of the French empire. We have not yet heard that M. Emile Ollivier has been incarcerated either at Vincennes or at Mont St. Michel; and what did M. Ollivier do the other day in *plein Corps Législatif* but read from the tribune certain passages of our Junius's most furious invectives against George III. and the Duke of Grafton?

The seventh anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening last. This very excellent and truly philanthropic institution does not in any way clash with the Drury Lane or Royal General Theatrical Funds, the advantages offered by which are prospective; whereas those extended by the Dramatic, Equestrian, &c., to its members are immediate. The association makes weekly allowances during sickness or incapacity to work; allocates grants to widows and orphans at the death of the breadwinner; guarantees payment of funeral expenses; procures by means of an agency directed by Mr. J. W. Anson, the indefatigable promoter and secretary of the society, engagements for its members, and advances them money when bound on distant journeys. The funds have already thirteen hundred solid pounds banked, as capital, exclusive of a yearly increasing revenue from members' payments; and the collection after the banquet on Wednesday amounted to £243 1s. 6d., being a hundred pounds in excess of any former one. The principal donors were Mr. Gray, of Cork-street; Mr. Webster (the worthy president of the association); Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. H. R. Forster, Mr. Arcedeckne, Miss Bufton, Miss Swanborough, Miss Marie Wilton, &c.

Is cockfighting legal, or illegal? For many years an impression has prevailed that all gallinaceous contests have, like bearbaiting, dogfighting, and duckhunting been "put down" by the strong arm of the law; but from a recent grave decision in the Court of Queen's Bench it appears that considerable dubiety still environs the meaning of the statute which was designed to abolish all such barbarous amusements. An appellant against a conviction for promoting a cock-fight in a quarry in Devonshire pleaded that, for his condemnation to hold good, the place where the cocks fought must be one commonly kept and used for such purposes, and that money must be taken for admission to the brutal spectacle. It was decided that an open quarry was *not* a place "used and kept," so the conviction was quashed; and an impromptu cockpit is not, consequently, under the ban of the law. But in a subsequent case, argued the same day, the cockfighter came to grief. He had put up to figit a bird with a broken thigh. He was very properly prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; but he pleaded that a gamecock was not, as required by the statute in that case made and provided, a "domestic animal." The Court, however, decided that it was, and that he had wantonly and cruelly tortured it by inciting it to fight while in a crippled state.

The foolish woman and her confederates who lately made a riotous and forcible entry into the dilapidated premises known as the "haunted houses" in Stamford-street, and maintained possession of them under some hazy notion that such possession was nine points of the law, have found the tenth part assume the very disagreeable guise of a criminal prosecution. They have been tried at the Surrey Sessions, pleaded guilty, but have been treated with leniency in being only ordered to find recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon. The majesty of the law is vindicated; but, surely, there should also be some law to compel the half crazy owner of this shamefully-neglected property to put it into something like decent and habitable repair. These "haunted houses" in Stamford-street, on Snow-hill, and in St. Clement's-churchyard are so many black eyes on the fair face of London; and their continuance in such a state of dirt and desolation would not be suffered for a week by the municipality of any metropolis in Europe save our own.

For the year ending in March last the dog tax realised £196,527.

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THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

THE coronation of King Radama II. of Madagascar and his Queen took place at Antananarivo, the capital, on the 23rd of September, 1862. The cortége of the public coronation consisted of the French and English representatives, the native Princes, Ministers, and officers of State, and a crowd of attendants. They proceeded by the principal street and past the French consulate to the Champ de Mars, where an enormous concourse of people, numbering more than 300,000, awaited their coming. The troops formed a complete hedge from the Royal palace to this place, where they were drawn up into squares, leaving between them the necessary space for the passage of the cortége to the centre of the Champ de Mars, where the throne had been prepared. It is at this spot that the sacred rock is discovered where the Kings of Madagascar have time out of mind presented themselves to the people. It is a circular stone about 9ft. high, cemented round with great care, and leaving its natural surface at the top, where was placed the Royal chair, the feet of which rested upon the bare stone under a painted purple and gold canopy supported by columns. On each side extended two long estrades on the same level as the throne, that on the right being reserved for the French and English Plenipotentiaries, that on the left for the ladies of the Royal family. On reaching the foot of the steps leading to the throne the King, who was on horseback, dismounted, received the Royal mantle, and ascended to the chair, where he first placed the crown upon his own head and afterwards upon that of his Queen, Rabonde. While he ascended the steps the King's mantle was supported by his adopted brother, M. Lambert. His Majesty, after addressing the people, received the oaths of fidelity from the chiefs of the tribes, who were represented by deputations with their respective flags and emblems. The impressive ceremony terminated with a grand festival.

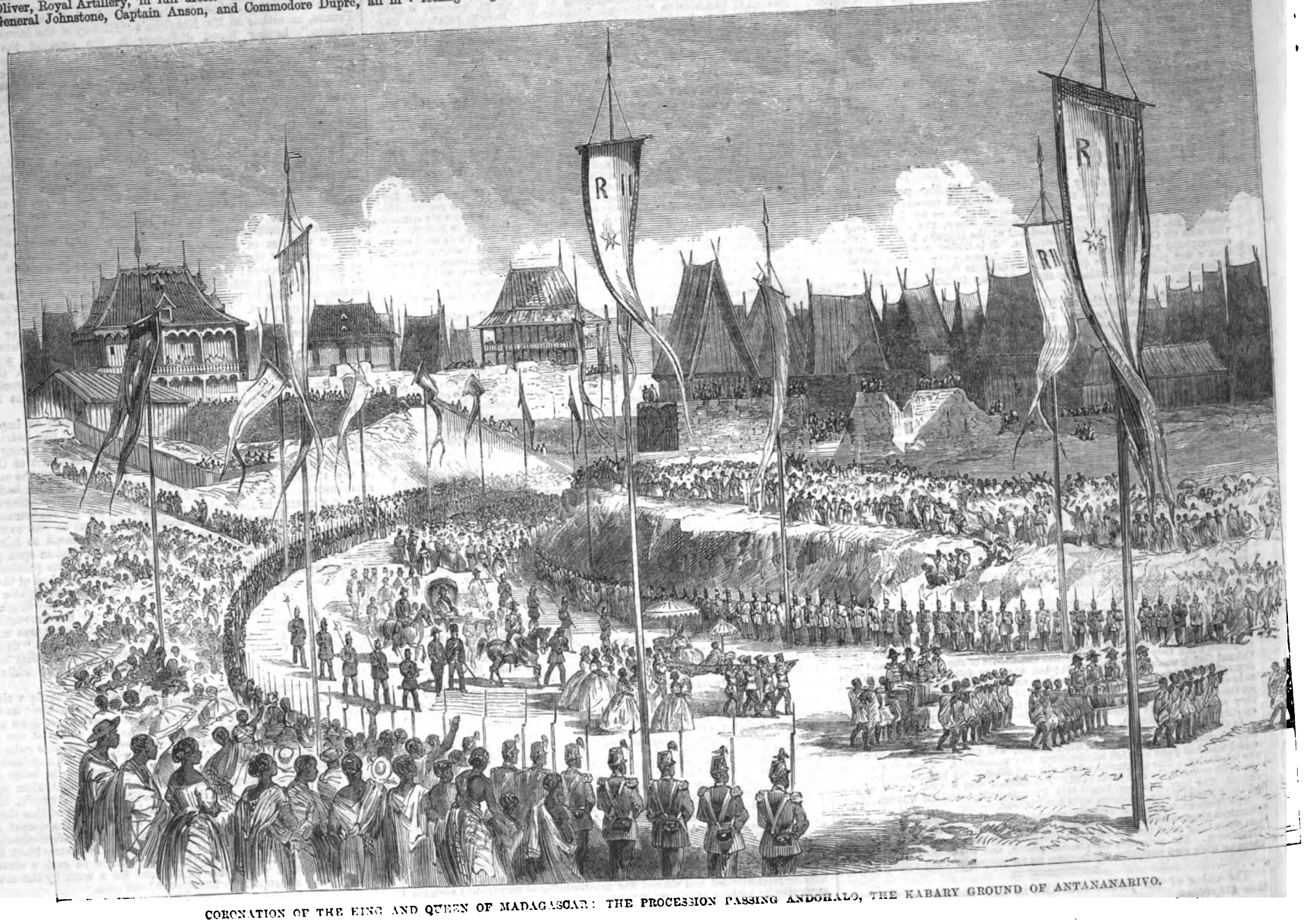
Lieutenant Oliver, of the Royal Artillery, who formed one of the coronation cortége, has forwarded to us a Sketch (engraved in the present Number) of the procession passing Andohalo, respecting which he supplies the following particulars: — Andohalo is a large market-place and public assembly. The road descends from the main street and was lined with soldiers in red coatees, shakos, &c., presenting arms. The line was marked by poles at every ten yards with banners, white ground and red border, with Radama II. and a star, also in red. The head of the procession cannot be seen, its entire length being over a mile. The officers borne in palanquins in the foreground were the officers of the palace and of the King's household, four or five abreast, wearing cocked hats, with French and English uniforms of a past century, gold and silver belts, and ribbons of every colour, borne by their slaves, all in striped lambas, and followed each by a few attendants. Then came the Queen in a magnificent gilt palanquin, her coronation scarlet robe hanging over the rear of it. This palanquin, built in France, is shaped like an ottoman sofa, and is lined with scarlet. It was borne by twelve of her body guard in scarlet tunics, light grey trousers, and Scotch caps. In front of her, at her feet, was her little adopted daughter, under a smaller red silk parasol. A canopy was fixed to the back of the chair in which the Queen reclined. She was surrounded by her Court ladies in white muslin and moire antique low dresses, scarves, bouquets and wreaths, and elegant coiffures. Behind the Queen came the King in an English Field Marshal's full uniform, on a fine Arab bay horse, hardly restrained by an Egyptian groom who led it. The groom was dressed in green tunic and trousers and red fez cap. On the right of the King walked M. Laborde, the French Consul, in French diplomatic costume; and Lieutenant Oliver, Royal Artillery, in full dress. Immediately in rear followed General Johnstone, Captain Anson, and Commodore Dupré, all in uniform, except the latter, in palanquins. M. Lambert was mounted, dressed like an ambassador. Ra Haniraka and other officers, the staff of the King, followed, and all the other English and French present. The body guard of the King, armed with poleaxes or spears, in green tunics and shakoes, marched on each side. Behind followed a rather indiscriminate mass of people who had lost their places in the procession; and cocked-hats, plumes, bonnets, hats, feathers tossed about in wild confusion as the palanquin-bearers pushed and fought, striving to pass one another. The walls and banks on the sides of the road were covered with spectators all welcoming their popular Sovereign, and saluting him with loud and prolonged cries.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, COMMANDING CAVALRY OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

THE accompanying Portrait of the dashing cavalry officer, General Stuart—the Murat of the Confederates; their Prince Rupert, with more than that Prince's success—cannot fail to be of interest to our readers. It is from a Sketch by our Special Artist in the Confederate camp, Northern Virginia, to which General Stuart is attached. Appended are some remarks respecting the General by the Richmond correspondent of the *Times*:—"While in the Shenandoah Valley the achievements of General Jackson have aroused towards him a generous feeling of gratitude for danger averted and prosperity preserved it is doubtful whether east of the Blue Ridge the twenty-nine years of General Stuart, added to that indefatigable energy which teaches him, after he has ridden fifty miles during the day, to regard it as his highest happiness to ride a dozen more miles at night 'to tread but one measure' in a Virginian country-house, do not incline the scale, especially if the balance be adjusted by fair hands, in favour of the younger General. There have been many English officers, particularly in the East Indian service, whose endurance in the saddle has been regarded as unequalled; but I doubt whether any Englishman ever exhibited such superiority to bodily fatigue as is almost nightly evinced by the gay cavalier who knows every hospitable roof within a dozen miles of his head-quarters (and what roof is not hospitable?), and, accompanied by his banjo-player, visits them by turns night after night, returning usually to his hard-earned rest long after the midnight hour has flown. With the earliest dawn of morning the first voice calling gaily for breakfast is that of the midnight merrymaker, who rises the picture of health, goodhumour, and strength. It may be noticed en passant that to the circumstance that he has never touched tobacco in any form, or any wine or other liquor, General Stuart attributes much of his health and vigour. Certainly so jovial a company as is assembled at General Stuart's head-quarters it has never been my fortune to see paralleled in either the Federal or the Confederate camps."

—In the *Times* of Tuesday appeared a letter from its special correspondent at the head-quarters of General Stuart, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated Jan. 1, containing an account of another of Stuart's raids of which some particulars had previously reached us:—"The return this evening of General Stuart and his staff has shed a glow of cheerfulness throughout the camp, and has afforded much merriment by reason of the incidents which accompanied this expedition, and of which every one is talking. It appears that General Stuart started upon Christmas Eve with a considerable force of cavalry in the direction of Dumfries, distant about thirty miles from these head-quarters. Thence he proceeded towards Occoquan Creek, where, as well as at Dumfries, he had skirmishes with the enemy, during which he took about 200 prisoners, and inflicted some loss upon them, himself sustaining the loss of only one man, Captain Bullock (a very gallant officer), who, it is feared, was mortally wounded. After crossing Occoquan Creek, General Stuart struck the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and at Burke's station burst into the room where the telegraph operator was at work, and commanded him, upon pain of instant death if he misinterpreted, to read off the messages which the click of the instrument pronounced to be at that moment passing along the wires. In this manner General Stuart learnt the movements which General Heintzelman and other Federal Generals were concerting with a view to intercept his retreat, and altered his course so as to baffle their preparations. The luckless telegraph operator and his fellow-prisoners—all of them dismounted cavalry soldiers—were started off on foot to walk forty-five miles to Culpepper station, in order that they might learn by practical experience what a long and weary travel was requisite to carry them to that Richmond which they have been so long in reaching. The submarine telegraph clock found at Burke's station is now a valuable acquisition at General Stuart's head-quarters, and will probably be the guide by which many a future *reveille* and tattoo will be sounded. After leaving Burke's station General Stuart proceeded towards Alexandria, within eight miles of which town he turned towards the north-west, and returned hither by a circuit which brought him through Warrenton—which town was occupied by a large body of Yankee cavalry a few hours after General Stuart had passed through it—and Culpepper, thus concluding an expedition less important, but not less successful, than its predecessors."



CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR: THE PROCESSION PASSING ANDOHALO, THE KABARY GROUND OF ANTANANARIVO.

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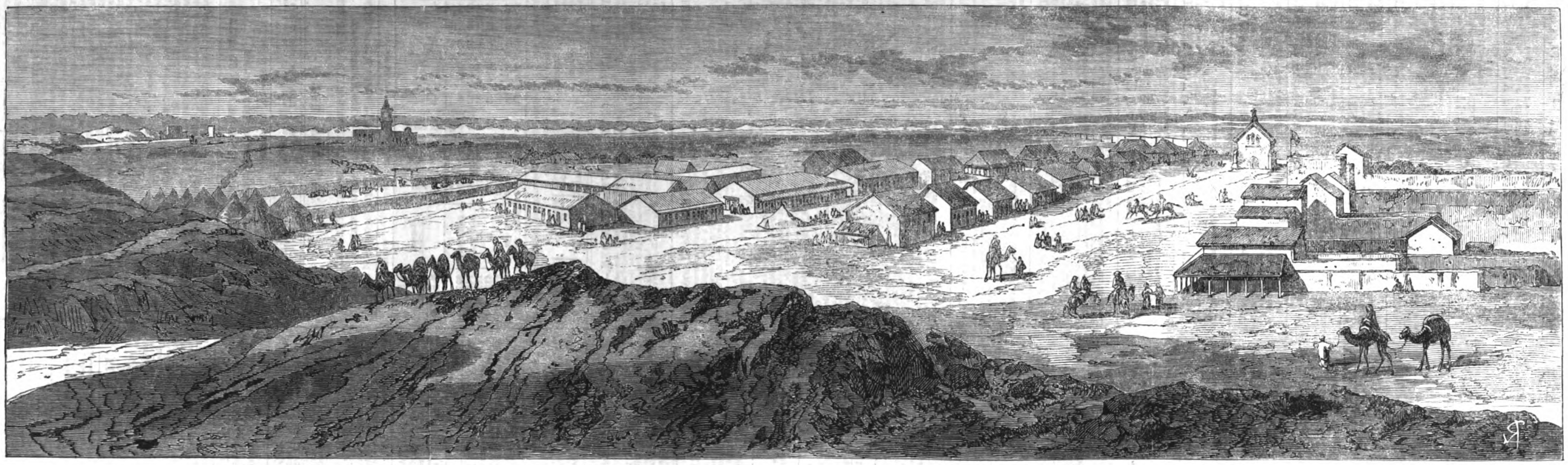
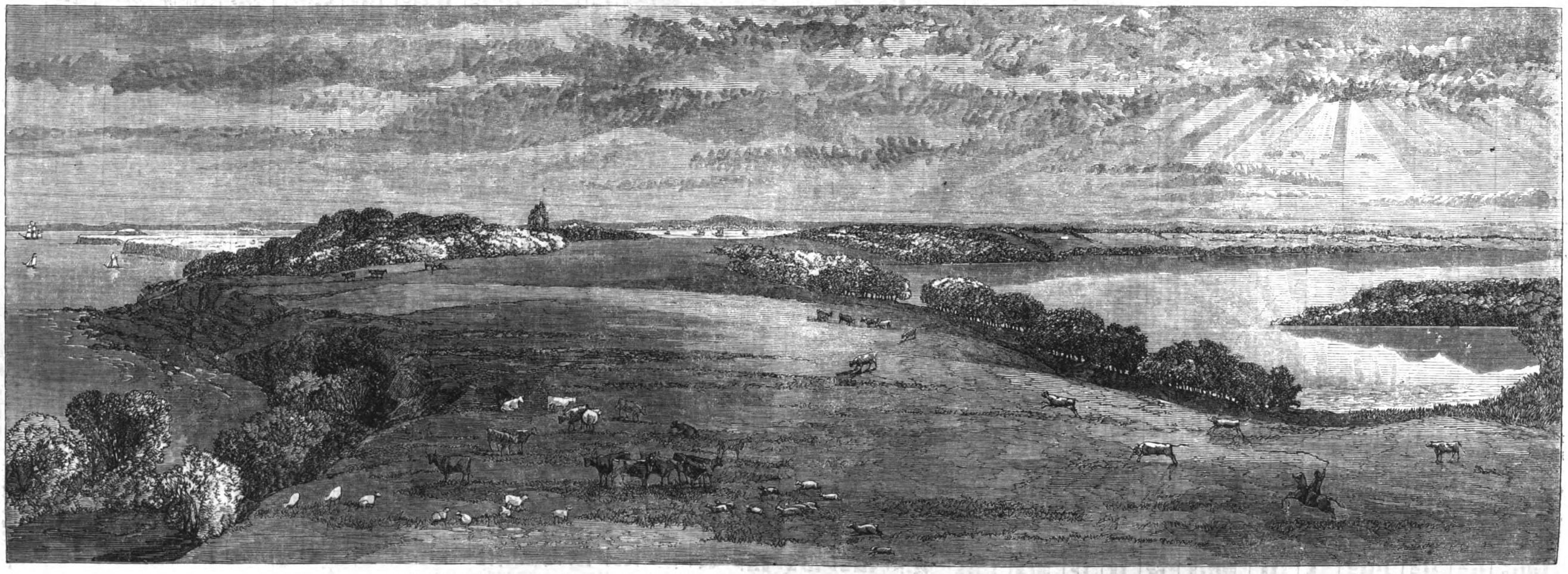


THE SUEZ CANAL: GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN OF EL-GIRSH, TAKEN FROM THE MOUNDS THROWN UP IN EXCAVATING THE TRENCH OR RIGOLE DE SERVICE FOR THE MARITIME CANAL.—SEE PAGE 197.



VIEW OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, FROM THE LAKE ON THE NORTH SHORE—FROM A DRAWING BY MAJOR F. R. STACK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 205.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 28.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22.—Quadragesima: First Sunday in Lent. George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, born, 1732. The French landed near Fishguard, South Wales, and surrendered at discretion shortly after, 1797. Commencement of the French Revolution of 1848.

MONDAY, 23.—The Emperor Diocletian burnt the Holy Scriptures at Nicomedia, and began his great persecution of the Christians, 303. Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792. The Cato-street Conspiracy (by Thistlewood and others) to assassinate the Cabinet Ministers suppressed, 1820.

TUESDAY, 24.—St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr. Francis I. of France defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia, 1525. G. F. Handel born, 1684. Louis Philippe of France abdicated in favour of the Comte de Paris, 1848.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Ember Week. Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723. The Poles defeated the Russians at Grochow, near Prague, 1831. Moon's First Quarter, 0 h. 34 m. p.m.

THURSDAY, 26.—Battle of Benevento: Manfred, King of Naples, defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, 1266. The Bank of England authorised to suspend cash payments, 1797. Napoleon I. embarks from Elba to invade France, 1815.

FRIDAY, 27.—Arrival of the first Russian Embassy in England, 1558. Soult defeated by Wellington at Orthes, 1814.

SATURDAY, 28.—Battle of Bramham Moor: The Earl of Northumberland defeated and slain by King Henry IV., 1408. Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, said to have been murdered, 1447.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
4 45	5 4	5 22	5 41	5 58	6 17	6 36	6 57	7 20	7 47	8 24	9 7	9 43	10 29

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
Feb. 11	30·196	43·6	37·4	·81	6	41·1	47·9	SSW. SW.	305	·000
12	30·381	43·5	34·4	·73	3	39·3	48·5	NW.	141	·000
13	30·647	38·4	33·9	·85	5	27·1	47·0	E.	115	·000
14	30·592	38·6	32·6	·81	2	30·0	42·9	E.	425	·000
15	..	..	..	..	..	30·3	45·0	..	303	·009
16	30·620	39·6	27·3	·66	2	26·2	48·0	ENE. SE. S.	114	·000
17	30·589	39·7	32·3	·77	1	23·2	48·3	NNW. SSW.	74	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected..	30·237	30·347	30·662	30·645	..	30·636	30·638	
Temperature of Air ..	44·5°	43·0°	39·5°	37·9°	..	39·8°	29·7°	
Temperature of Evaporation ..	42·7°	41·8°	..	37·3°	..	39·3°	..	
Direction of Wind	SSW.	CALM	CALM	E.	..	E.	NNW.	

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Immense success of Balfe's New Opera, THE ARMOURER OF NANTES, which will be repeated on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. After which the Burlesque Opening of the Grand Pantomime, terminating with the Transformation Scene. On Wednesday and Friday, Wallace's Romantic Opera, LURLINE, when the entire Pantomime of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST will be performed, including the Harlequinade. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—The Public is respectfully informed that this Theatre, having been remodelled, decorated, and embellished in a truly magnificent and costly style, is NOW OPEN for the Dramatic Season. Notwithstanding the immense expenses incurred in the arrangements, the Prices of Admission will be as usual, and similar to those of the principal London Theatres.—Last Grand Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Wednesday, Feb. 25.—First night of "Bonnie Dundee."—Mr. HENRY HAIGH, expressly engaged, will, in the course of the Second Act, introduce the celebrated Ballad of "Bonnie Dundee."—On MONDAY, FEB. 23, and during the Week, will be produced a new and original, historically and lyrically suggested pictorial and spectacular Drama, written by Mr. Edmund Falconer, in Three Acts, entitled BONNIE DUNDEE; or, The Gathering of the Clans. With new and beautiful Scenery, illustrative of the Western Highlands of Scotland, in the First and Second Acts, by Mr. T. Grieve and Assistants; Third Act, Glencoe—a set Snow Scene by Moonlight—Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by Mr. H. Telbin. Picturesque and Characteristic Groups, by Mr. Oscar Byrne. Appointments by Dyk-wyn-kyn. Musical Accompaniments selected and arranged by Mr. John Barnard. The Machinery by Mr. Tucker. The Costumes from the Designs of Logan and M'Ian's "Scottish Clans," by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Clark. The whole to be produced under the superintendence of the Author, Mr. H. Falconer. Prologue to be spoken by Mr. H. Loraine. John Graham of Claverhouse (otherwise Viscount of Dundee), Mr. Edmund Phelps; Glenlyon, Mr. H. Sinclair; Lochiel, Mr. Neville; M'Ian, Mr. C. Selby; Glengarry, Mr. Warde; Clanronald, Mr. G. Weston; Alec Campbell, Mr. Graham; Alastor M'Donald, Mr. Henry Loraine; Daft Davie, Mr. J. A. Shaw; M'Pherson, Mr. J. Morris; Allan, Mr. Henry Haigh; Eohraim M'Briar, Mr. Rogerson; Jashua Winthe-day, Mr. Royse; Jonas Keep-the-way, Mr. G. Spencer; Habukok Mucklewrath, Mr. Johnstone; Evan Dhu, Master Newham; Jacob Hib-them-hard, Mr. Whitehead; Smite-them-hard, Mr. Carter; Donald, Mr. Rourke; Officers, Mr. Cormack and Mr. Whitehead; Elspat, Miss Hudson; Janet, Mrs. E. Falconer; Helen, Mrs. D. P. Bowers; Lady M'Ian, Mrs. Stephenson; Jessie, Miss Wentworth (with Song). To conclude with the Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime, entitled LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES; or, Harlequin and Cock Robin. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; Stalls, 6s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; First Circle, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d. No Half-price.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary every night, for the 303rd time. Brother Sam's Letter encored every night. Mr. Buckstone every night. "Rasselas" and Miss Louise Keeley every night. "Our American Cousin" is now represented with entirely new, elegant, and picturesque scenery, &c. MONDAY, FEB. 23, at Seven, and During the Week, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN and LORD DUNDREARY. After which, the greatly successful Extravaganza of RASSELAS, with magnificent scenery by O'Connor and Morris. Concluding with MR. AND MRS. WHITE—Mr. Compton and Miss Harfleur.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and

Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lea. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Garden, Raymond, H. Butler, Dewson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, performance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week (Ash Wednesday excepted), A GREY MARE—Miss Marie Wilton. A VALENTINE—Messrs. J. L. Toole and F. Bedford; and GEORGE DE BARNWELL. Commence at 7. A Juvenile Night on Saturday, commencing with the Pantomime, at 7.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—NEXT WEEK

(Saturday excepted). THE DARK CLOUD—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Misses Herbert and Cottrell. After which, THE MERRY WIDOW—Messrs. Stirling, Frank Matthews, Miss Herbert. To conclude with UNDER THE ROSE. On Saturday next, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING

PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY,

will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Mdlle.

Parepa, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby will appear at Mr. RANSFORD'S GRAND CONCERT, St. James's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s., at the Hall; and of Ransford and Son, 2, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Last Week but One.—Every

Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. The Programme will include the popular songs, "Come where my love lies dreaming," "Annie Lisle," &c., first introduced into this country by this company. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Grand Farewell Morning Performance on Tuesday, March 10, in honour of the Prince of Wales's Wedding.

ART-EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS, 6, Suffolk-street. Open from 10 a.m. until dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. F. W. DICEY, A. L. CHETWODE, } Hon. Secretaries.

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH,

R.A., WILL CLOSE IN A FORTNIGHT. Brilliantly Illuminated by the patent sunlight from Ten to Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s.—HAYWARD and LEGGATT, 79, CORNHILL.

WILL CLOSE on the 28th inst.—The Ninth Annual

Exhibition of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF LONDON is open Daily from Ten till Four, and from Seven till Ten in the Evening, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDDING FETES.

—Preparations are being made to celebrate this national event in a manner worthy of the occasion. The details will be shortly announced.

Managers of schools or institutions desirous to make arrangements for excursions during the week of the wedding may obtain the reduced terms on application as below.

The school of St. Thomas, Charterhouse (Rev. W. Rogers), with several others, have already made their arrangements for the 12th.

GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, S.E.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Children under twelve, Half-price.

Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances, commencing at One o'Clock.

Saturday, Feb. 28.—CONCERT: Mdme. Rudersdorff and Mr. George Perren. Half-a-crown; Children, One Shilling.

Proprietors admitted free on Sundays by Tickets.

WELSH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, on the Eve of St. David's

Day.—GRAND CONCERT of WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at Eight o'Clock, for the Benefit of Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia).—Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru, Pencerddes), who will sing a new patriotic song, with chorus, composed by Mr. John Thomas; Miss Eyles, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. L. W. Lewis (Llew Llwyro, Pencerdd); the band of harps, including Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton (harpist to the Queen), Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. H. J. Trust, Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), &c.; and the united choirs, including the students of the Royal Academy of Music, &c., will be on the same extensive scale as hitherto. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Applications for Sofa Stalls to be made to Mr. John Thomas, 103, Great Portland-street, W. Tickets to be had of Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street; of all the principal Musicsellers; and of Mr. Austin, 28, Piccadilly.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S GRAND CONCERT.—Sims Reeves, Arabella Goddard, Edith Wynne (Eos Cymru Pencerdds), John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia). J. Balsir Chatterton (harpist to the Queen). T. H. Wright. Full Band of Scots Fusilier Guards and splendid Choir.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—EVERY

EVENING at Eight (Saturday excepted), and on Saturday Afternoon at Three, Mr. KENNEDY, the Scottish Vocalist, assisted by Mr. Land at the pianoforte, will give, for the last times, his popular Entertainment entitled JACOBITE MINSTRELSIE of the periods 1715 and 1745, and read a humorous illustrative Scene from WAVERLEY. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., which may be obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—Nineteenth Season.—Members having

nominations to send the Names and Address to the Director. The Record of 1862, containing Music, has been sent to members by post or messenger. Tickets will be issued in due time. Subscriptions received at Cramer and Co.'s, Chappell and Co.'s, and at Ashdown and Parry's, 18, Hanover-square. J. ELLA, Director.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 23, the Programme will include Spohr's Nonetto for string and wind instruments. Executants—MM. Mollique, H. Webb, Piatti, C. Severn, Pratten, Barret, Lazarus, C. Harper, and Hasser. Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé. Vocalists, Mdlle. Corbari and Mr. Winn. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.—The Proprietor

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HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS SANITARY INQUIRY.

Medical Department of the Privy Council Office,
Jan. 31, 1863.

Sir,—The Lords of Her Majesty's Council having received an intimation that fever, to an unusual amount, is now prevailing at Hastings and St. Leonard's, directed me to request that the Local Board of Health will favour the Council by informing their Lordships of any facts which are known to the board with regard to the nature and extent of the fever, and with regard to its cause.

If the local board employs a medical officer of health, their Lordships would be glad to be favoured with a copy of any report which he has made on the subject.

My Lords direct me to transmit to you the inclosed memorandum as to the proceedings which they deem generally desirable in places attacked or threatened by infectious disease. And, adverting to that memorandum, my Lords request to be informed what steps of the kind recommended in it have hitherto been taken by your board to prevent the extension of disease.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN SIMON.

The Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Hastings.

Hastings, February 10, 1863.

My Lords,—At a quarterly meeting of the Corporation of this borough, held on the 6th inst., a letter from Mr. Simon, medical officer of the Privy Council, dated the 31st ultimo, on the subject of the fever to an unusual amount is now prevailing in this borough, was read, and in reply thereto I was directed to inform you that a copy of Mr. Simon's letter has been sent to each physician and surgeon in this borough—twenty in number—with a request that each of those gentlemen would furnish such information in their power as would enable the Council as a Local Board of Health to lay a correct statement before your Lordships.

The result of that request is shown by the copies of the several letters herewith, which the Council believe will prove satisfactorily to your Lordships that the intimation received by you was much exaggerated, and no infectious disease has been or is now prevailing here, and that, on the contrary, considering the unprecedented mild and damp season, and the unusual amount of sickness prevalent throughout the whole country, this borough has not had the same amount of sickness compared with other towns of similar population.

The Council acting as the Local Board of Health have not for the past six months had a single case of infectious disease brought under their notice.

The Council desire me to say that they feel they ought to be informed from what source your Lordships have derived your information contained in Mr. Simon's letter of the 31st ultimo.

I have the honour to be your Lordships' most obedient servant,
W. GINNER, Mayor.

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BRIGHT WOOL, ERNEST SEYD, } Managers.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—FIRST EXHIBITION IN 1863.—The SHOW of HYACINTHS and other SPRING FLOWERS will be held at SOUTH KENSINGTON on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Open at One o'Clock. Admission Half-a-Crown. Packets of Twenty-five Five Shilling Tickets, admitting one or two persons, according to the daily charge, to the Fêtes and Promenades during the Season, can now be obtained at the Offices.

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Terms and particulars on application at the London Office.
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INCLUDING
TWO LARGE ENGRAVINGS
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THE LOBBY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS,
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TOO HOT!
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Scene from "The Winning Suit," at the Princess' Theatre.
Portrait of Dossabhoy Torabjee, Moonshee of Bombay.
Timber Cove, Quebec.
Madras New Iron Pier, with Screw Piles.
Bust of Mr. G. W. Martin, Founder of the National Choral Society.
Australian Magpie Larks recently added to the Zoological Society's Gardens.
Statue of the late Lord Cockburn, by W. Brodie, of Edinburgh.
Church and Convent of Czenstochowa, Seat of War, Poland.
Pastoral Staff presented to the Bishop of Central Africa.
Curious Majolica Plate, from the Loan Museum, Kensington.
Two Views of the Town of Corfu, showing the Town and Citadel.
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Hicks's Hall.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

DIOGENES was held to have played the part of a wise and honest citizen when, the city being in a state of general excitement, he rolled his tub about in a vehement manner, and, being questioned as to his object, said that it did not become a man to be quiet when every one else was in agitation. But his conduct would have been less philosophical had the cynic performed his acrobatic feat simply because there was a great disturbance in some city a hundred miles off. And herein is the difference between the Greek sage and certain English sages who are just now rolling their tubs furiously because the United States are in perturbation. There is no necessity for such a demonstration, and consequently it becomes ludicrous instead of imposing, or even respectable.

Were there any question at issue upon which the opinion of England was asked, there would be a reason for the meetings and orations which a numerous but not an influential class is now assembling and emitting. But what call is there upon England to interfere in the American quarrel? Has it not been the great praise of the Government that it expressed the views of the respectable and thinking portion of the population by declaring at the outset, and by reiterating the declaration, even from the Throne itself, that we had nothing to do with the struggle? Why, at the eleventh hour, and when there is every chance of the Americans adjusting the matter in their own way, by bringing a disastrous war to an end and allowing the South to go free, are thousands of Englishmen to be suddenly called together to lend what moral aid they can to one side by declaring that they hate slavery? Do we not all hate slavery? Has not the nation made the greatest sacrifices in proof of that hatred, that in 1863 we should require Exeter Hall certificates to our character? If these meetings and spoutings are simply intended to place the English nation right in the eyes of the world upon the subject of slavery they are needless and impertinent; but if, as would seem to be the case, they are designed to bolster up the unlucky ex-attorney who has been placed at the head of the federal provinces of America, the sudden and foolish intervention is an act of presumption which deserves severer language. The Crown, the Legislature, and all the classes whence springs what is really public opinion, have solemnly and repeatedly declared that we will not interfere. And until the North was reduced to a conviction that it must shortly give in, and that peace must be signed, there was no attempt to violate the agreement which we had all made. Now, while the respectable part of the Americans themselves are busily devising schemes for ending the war without loss of honour, great crowds of Englishmen are brought together and are asked to join in a great shout to Mr. Lincoln to go on with the slaughter. It is, therefore, to be desired that dispassionate journals should assure both Europe and America that such manifestations, however loud may be the talk and however dense may be the gathering, have no real significance. The educated classes and the mass of the people are alike opposed to such impertinence. The nothingness of the leaders of the new agitation is, of course, notorious to English readers; but we may, with advantage, assure other persons that there is no one who takes the lead in these scenes who has the slightest claim to any other distinction.

At the same time it is right to add that, though foolish persons have permitted themselves to be excited into a rather remarkable display of folly, and are rolling their tubs when there is not the least occasion for such gymnastics, there is a certain extenuation of their conduct to be found in the fact that others have gone much too far in defence of the South. There have been promulgated a great many doctrines on the side of the Confederates which by no means express the sentiments of this country. We never for a single moment tolerate slavery as an institution to be preserved. We go no further than to accept it as a fact to be dealt with wisely and humanely. It was accepted as such a fact by our own Legislature when it was resolved to terminate the system, and when the present Earl of Derby had allotted to him the noble task which he discharged so well. We wish to see slavery extinct in American as in English territory; but we have never been so cruelly unjust to our American brethren as to insist that they should run where we only walked. We took time—many years—to arrange our plans; we spread emancipation over a long period of apprenticeship, and we provided large funds for compensating those whom we had permitted to believe themselves in possession of "property." Nor have we ever ventured to call upon the South to go faster. We have indeed recognised the peculiar reasons why the action of the South in this matter must be slower than our own. This, however, is as far as we have gone in our toleration of slavery, and those who would go further, and contend for it as an institution to be conserved instead of an affliction to be endured, do not speak the sentiments of Englishmen. Mr. Tennyson has told us eloquently of "the falsehood of extremes;" and one extreme begets another. The wise man is not irritated into exaggerations on one side because an opponent exaggerates on the other; but the judicial faculty is not a common one, and certainly it would not be a point of wisdom to expect the exercise of such a faculty from those who bawl and groan in Exeter Hall, which, as Lord Macaulay said, hath brayed. Still, we desire to note that there has been some provocation for the outcry, and it will be well that such provocation should cease. The South will, probably, ere long be a nation, and will exchange diplomatic communications with the Foreign Office. There is every reason why such intercourse should not be impeded by foolish declarations on one side or the other at home. We shall meet the South on facts, not on opinions. Brazil is a slave State, but (except when Earl Russell loses his head) we communicate amicably with Brazil, and yet we are so far from recognising the desirability of her domestic institution that we sink her slavers whenever we cannot seize them. The Southern Confederacy must prepare herself for similar treatment. On the other hand, we shall congratulate the North on not being a slave State; and, possibly, we shall suggest to her to give a lively colour to her professions by treating "niggers" a little better than she seems at all inclined to do at present.

We have deemed it right to say this because the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS makes its way into every part of the civilised world, and is read where the ordinary journal of a foreign nation is neither seen nor cared for. We desire that a dispassionate statement of the real feeling of the people of England should go forth to those who may look for such a statement in vain in the columns of party strife. In brief, the case is this. England hates slavery as strongly as ever; but she loves fair play, and is not such a Pharisee as to pretend to more virtue than she has shown, or to demand that a slave State should move faster than she herself moved.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in excellent health, and takes daily driving and walking exercise in the Home Park. Her Majesty exhibits great interest in the preparations now in progress for the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and has already personally inspected the arrangements within St. George's Chapel.

On Saturday last the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. Cubitt, M.P., the committee appointed by her Majesty to assist in the selection of a design for the national memorial to the Prince Consort, attended at Windsor Castle, where the designs have been placed, and had the honour of an interview with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, officiated.

The arrival of the Crown Princess of Prussia is expected to-day (Saturday).

The Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting.

Lord Methuen and Colonel the Hon. G. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Rivers and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle yesterday week for Savernake Lodge, in the New Forest, the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury. His Royal Highness was attended by Major-General Knollys and Major Teesdale. A select circle of the aristocracy were invited to meet the Prince, who remained a guest of the Marquis and Marchioness until Monday, on which day his Royal Highness joined the meet of the Wiltshire hounds on Salisbury Plain. The Prince returned to Windsor Castle late on Monday evening, and on Tuesday his Royal Highness was out early with the Berkshire harriers. Yesterday (Friday) the Prince was to leave Windsor for Althorp Hall on a visit to Earl and Countess Spencer.

His Royal Highness has been pleased to make the following appointments in his household:—To be Honorary Chaplains—The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Canon of Christchurch, Oxford; the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A.; the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, M.A.; and the Rev. Charles Feral Tarver, M.A. To be Physicians in Ordinary—William Jenner, Esq., M.D., and Edward Sieve King, Esq., M.D. To be Surgeons in Ordinary—James Paget, Esq., and George Pollock, Esq. To be Surgeon Extraordinary—John Minter, Esq., R.N., M.D., F.R.C.S. To be Honorary Physicians—Thomas King Chambers, Esq., M.D.; William Henry Acland, Esq., M.D.; and Alexander Armstrong, Esq., M.D., R.N.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Princess Alexandra of Denmark will, it is reported, be attended on her journey from Copenhagen to England by the British Minister at the Danish Court, Mr. Augustus Paget. On her way she will be escorted through the different countries by the representatives of Great Britain from their respective capitals: thus, Mr. Howard will conduct her through Hanover; Sir Andrew Buchanan, meeting her at Minden, will take her on to Aix-la-Chapelle, where Lord Howard de Walden will be in readiness to receive her.

The arrival of the flotilla conveying Princess Alexandra and suite at the Nore is to be made the occasion of a grand naval display.

The committee of the Corporation charged with the task of providing for the reception of the Prince and Princess in the City, on the 7th of March, are busily engaged in their duties. It is proposed that seats shall be erected inside the railings of St. Paul's Cathedral for the accommodation of 2000 citizens and their wives. During the progress of the Princess through the metropolis the volunteers will be drawn up under arms in Hyde Park and at various points within the precincts of the City.

At a meeting of the London Common Council, on Thursday, £10,000 was voted for a present to Princess Alexandra.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, proceeded to London on Wednesday, and honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

The Duke of Rutland, who met with a severe accident while hunting recently, has been in some danger. His Grace is now said to be improving.

The Marchioness of Salisbury had a very fully-attended assembly on Thursday evening in Arlington-street. Her Ladyship has cards out for another assembly on the 25th inst.

The Countess of Caledon has arrived in town from Ireland.

Viscountess Palmerston has cards out for a réunion this (Saturday) evening.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

AT the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, Mr. Farnall reported a further diminution in the pauperism of the distressed districts, and made the gratifying announcement that, so far as his information went, the health of the suffering unions was in a favourable condition. It was reported by the honorary secretary that the banker's balance on general account was £412,420; on New South Wales account, £14,100. There had been dispatched during the week 83 packages of clothing, 982 barrels of flour, 17 hampers of wine, 29 barrels of bacon, &c. Mr. R. Gladstone stated that he, Mr. O. Heywood, Mr. A. Stirling, and Mr. W. Langton, as a deputation from the Manchester distribution committee, had an interview on Wednesday last with the Mansion House Committee, which he trusted would lead to a satisfactory arrangement between the two committees as to the grants to be made in future by the Mansion House Committee to the municipal borough of Manchester.

The Mansion House Committee held their weekly meeting yesterday week: W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., presided. Mr. Pickering, the cashier, submitted his financial statement to the committee, from which it appeared that during the week £3127 had been received from home, and £3418 from colonial and other resources, making a total of £6546. The total sum received up to the previous night was £434,040. The following grants were made by the committee:—Durkirk and Kearsley sewing-class, £109; Hyde, £1000; Stalybridge, £1500; Crompton, £200; Blackburn, £2000; Oldham, £1000; Hawkshaw-lane, £50; Ribchester, £100; Charlesworth sewing-class, £25; Balderstone, £40; Eccles, £250 (for four weeks); Newton Heath, £200 (four weeks); West Houghton, £100; Hurst, £200; Moorside, £75; Tockholes, £50; Longton, £100; Newchurch, £200: making a total of £7280.

Ex-Chief Justice Robinson died at Toronto on the 29th ult.

King Otho, who since his return to Munich had continued to wear the Greek national costume, has now exchanged it for an ordinary European dress.

Prince Couza has declined to accede to the desire of the Chamber at Bucharest to have the Principalities represented by legations at the European Courts.

Sir William Brown, the new High Sheriff of Lancashire, commenced the official duties of his shrievalty on Tuesday with a public breakfast at his residence at Richmond-hill, after which a procession was formed, in which the officers of the brigade of artillery of which Sir William is Colonel, took part, to meet the Judges who opened the Assizes at Lancaster on Tuesday.

In a notice accompanying a portrait of the Earl of Dudley in our Number of last week, it was erroneously stated that the Earl was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, whereas it should have been Trinity College, *Oxford*. It was also incorrect to state that the Earl of Granard was unmarried. His Lordship married, in 1858, the second daughter of the late Hamilton Knox Morgan, of Johnstoun Castle, in the county of Wexford.

We hear that Mr. Lionel Brough, one of the well-known family of "Brothers" of that name, is about to appear as a lecturer at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, where he will deliver an entirely original comic and musical version of "Cinderella and the Fairy Slipper." The lecture will be illustrated by Messrs. Child and Hine's clever magic-lantern scenes and optical effects.

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PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY TO THE PRINCE OF WALES: MR. TOWSE, THE CLERK, READING THE RECORD OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S ELECTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"THE COTTAGE WINDOW."

BY G. H. BOUGHTON.

THERE is in this little picture a charm of simple, unforced naturalness, and a freedom from grimace, affectation, self-consciousness, or effort, really refreshing. True, such are rather negative than positive merits; yet, strange to say, they are very rare among all but a few of the very best of our British painters. Is it not singular that in these simple themes so often chosen by our figure painters, qualities so obviously necessary, and apparently so easy of attainment as to appear inevitable, are in reality seldom found? It is, perhaps, still more remarkable that they seem to be less rare among French painters of domestic life; for, from received notions among us of the character of our neighbours and allies, we might expect to find some traces of a love of display, and a tendency to theatrical exaggeration in all their works. It is certain, however, for it was proved in the International Exhibition, that there is a large proportion of French painters of domestic incident quite free from these faults. In the first rank among such painters is M. Edouard Frère, an artist whose naïve truthfulness has won for him—chiefly through the exhibition of his works from time to time at the French Gallery, Pall-mall—as high a reputation in this country as in France. Upon this admirable painter Mr. Boughton (whose promise we were one of the first to signalise) has evidently formed his style—if we may apply this term to what appears so simple and spontaneous. The resemblance is indeed so great that, saving a slight thinness and brownness, this picture might have been painted by the French artist. The little maiden bending so prettily over her flowers and watering them from the large family jug with so natural a solicitude is just such an unsophisticated rustic French child as M. Frère delights to paint. Her white calico capeaul and sleeves, her little red jacket and dark petticoat, are those of the peasants of Ecouen, the village near Paris among whom M. Frère lives and paints. The outlook from the casement, over the green spring crops and the little *sentier* beyond, is just such a snatch of simple landscape as one sees in French pictures of this class. The little lassie herself has no pretensions to the beauty of our conventional studio rustics, but she is one of Nature's own wild flowers, and the artist could not have represented her more suitably employed.

We are very glad to hear that the benevolent purpose of the exhibition to which Mr. Boughton kindly presented this pleasing little picture is already attained in a degree (through the large number of sales) which must be very gratifying to all concerned in its formation.

"THE COTTAGE WINDOW," PAINTED BY G. H. BOUGHTON, IN THE SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

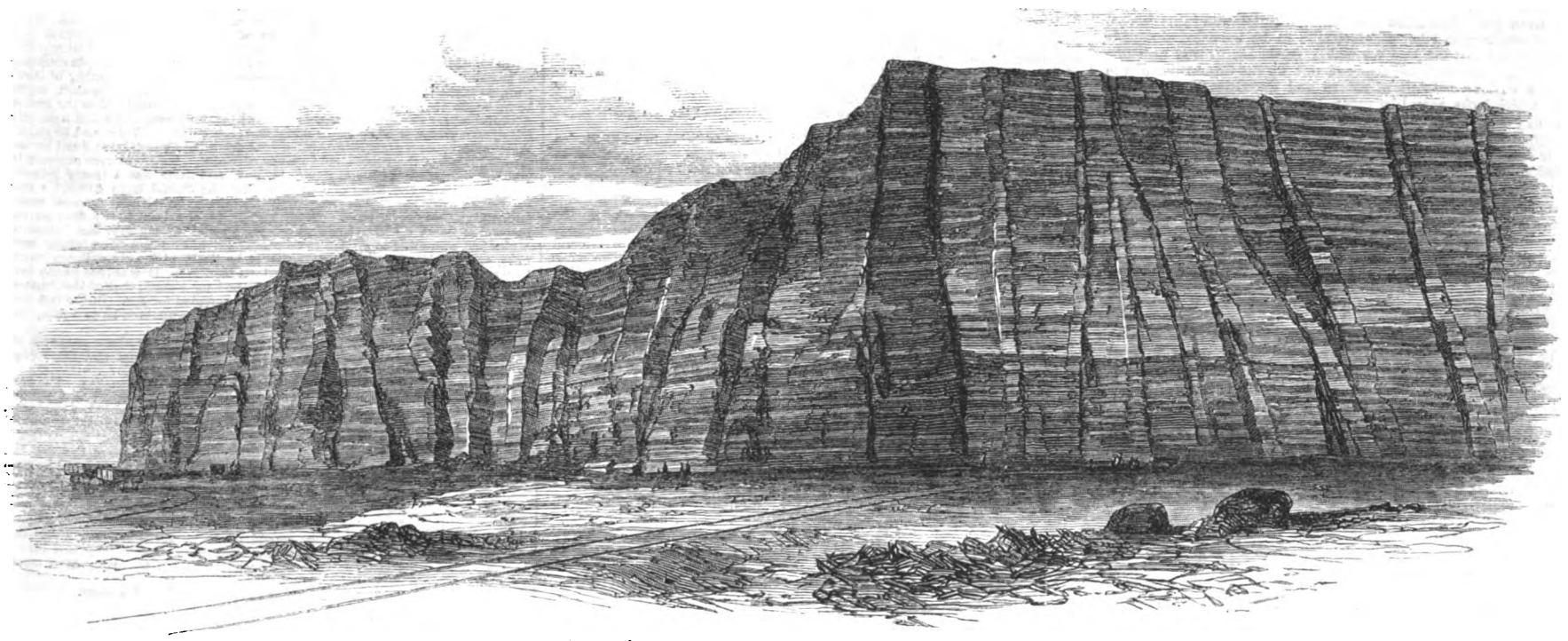
THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

THE freedom of the Fishmongers' Company was presented to the Prince of Wales on Thursday week. The steps leading to the Fishmongers' Hall were covered with crimson cloth, while overhead was the canopy, always significant of some City festivity. Eighteen watermen, all winners of Doggett's badge, at various periods, from 1824 down to the 1st of August last, kept guard in the outer staircase, and in the vestibule the band of the Royal Artillery played at interva's. The great hall where the presentation took place was crowded with spectators, among whom were a very large number of ladies. In the centre of the hall was a raised dais and a crimson chair placed for the Prince of Wales. About one o'clock his Royal Highness arrived at the hall, accompanied by General Knollys and Major Teesdale. His approach was the signal for a most hearty reception from the crowd, the cheering being loud and reiterated. The Prince at once ascended the staircase in the midst of a procession consisting principally of members of the Fishmongers' Company, the band of the Royal Artillery meanwhile playing "God Save the Queen." When he had entered the ante-room to the principal chamber, several of the leading members of the corporation were presented to him by the clerk of the company. Amongst those thus presented were the past wardens, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and Mr. Western Wood, M.P., Lord Clyde, and Sir Rowland Hill. He then entered the great chamber of the company, and took his seat in the chair upon the dais, the spectators standing until they received a signal to be seated. The freedom of the company, inclosed in a massive gold casket, was presented to the Prince with the usual forms—Mr. Cubitt, M.P., briefly addressing his Royal Highness. This chaste and elegant casket, of which we give an Engraving, is in the Rennaissance style of ornament, and was designed and manufactured by Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is surmounted by a female figure, representing Commerce seated on a dolphin, and by his Royal Highness's coronet and feathers. It bears the Prince's arms and monogram, and likewise the company's arms. The Prince of Wales, after having shaken hands with Mr. Cubitt, spoke as follows:—"Mr. Cubitt and gentlemen, it is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself called upon to return my sincere thanks to you, Sir, as prime warden, and to you, gentlemen of the court of assistants of this honourable and ancient Company of Fishmongers, for the complimentary and kind terms in which you have expressed yourselves towards me on the occasion of my taking up my freedom, and on your enrolling my name as a citizen with those illustrious personages and relatives who stand recorded in your annals. It cannot be otherwise than a source of pride, and of a still deeper feeling—that of affection, when I look on these walls and see the portaits of those whose son and grandson hopes to form one of your distinguished body; and to be thought worthy of occupying the place of that lamented parent whose loss the whole country has united in deploring would be in itself an object of my highest ambition. Gentlemen, let me also tender to you my warmest acknowledgments for the manner in which you have offered your congratulations to me on my approaching marriage, and to the young Princess who hopes so soon to adopt the proud title of an Englishwoman, and to prove herself a comfort to the Queen in her affliction." Cheers followed the conclusion of this address. The interesting ceremony then terminated.

The Prince was subsequently entertained at an elegant déjeûner. In the evening there was a magnificent banquet given in the hall, at which most of the civic members were present, and at which also the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir Rowland Hill took up their freedom.

EL-GIRSH, EGYPT.

A PREVIOUS Number of this Journal contained an account, accompanied by several Illustrations, of a trip recently taken by Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, on the fresh-water canal which is being constructed in connection with the works of the Suez Canal. Mr. George proceeded by boat to El-Girsh (of which we give an Engraving on page 193), crossing the desert thence to Suez. El-Girsh is situated near Lake Timsah, and is connected with Port Said by the *rigole de service* or trench of the intended Maritime Canal. The European community here have organised themselves into a club, and possess, amongst other advantages, an admirably-arranged museum, which contains specimens of reptiles, fossils, and many curiosities which have been brought to light during the excavations. A well-conducted reading-room is attached, and the whole thing speaks well for the spirit and intelligence of its members. To the left, in the extreme distance of the Engraving, can be seen the palace of the late Viceroy, with a triumphal arch, erected by and at the cost of the company to commemorate the opening of the Rigole and letting the waters of the Mediterranean into Timsah. Nearer is the mosque (also built by the company for the use of their workmen), small Arab town, the company's stores, and, lastly, the streets, which are well arranged and built in stone. The church stands out prominently.



THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS: GUANO PILE ON NORTH ISLAND.—SEE PAGE 200.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In days somewhat long gone by there was an axiom amongst lawyers, which we suppose was accepted by the outer world, that English law was the perfection of human reason. If this implied anything, it was that our legal system had passed the necessity of amendment; and indeed it would seem that the extortioners of the Great Charter had made up their minds on this point when they so unanimously stated their objection to any change in the laws of England. The perfection of human reason of the nineteenth century is evidently a very different thing to that of the mailed Barons, as well to that of Coke and Serjeant Maynard. The amendment of the law means sweeping change now, and we expect a Legislature to be working away at the making of new Acts of Parliament for six months in every year; and at this moment we are all wondering why it is that the present Session promises to be unusually sterile; and the inquiry arises, Has another perfection of human reason been attained? Few persons acquainted with the habits and customs of Parliament remember a state of things like the present, when during a whole fortnight the Commons have found it difficult to eke out a sitting on any night until eight o'clock, and when the Government sits with folded arms waiting to be stirred up, but nobody comes to stir. The normal condition of the House of Lords at this time of the year is kept up—that is, there is a scanty assemblage of Peers at a quarter past five, a spasmodic effort or two to get up a conversation, which generally fails, and an adjournment before six. This seems to be unsuited to the condition of Lord Derby's temperament just now. That noble Earl appears to be in high feather; his nervous organisation has been well wound up by his activity in a good cause during the recess, his combativeness being well exercised by the antagonism of that distress with which he was so nobly striving, and he is restless and eager for a real fray, whereas up to Monday last he could only get up a little skirmishing. It was with an irritable pother that he inquired the other evening why it was that no measures were introduced into the Upper House, and indirectly demanded when the fighting was to begin. To him Lord Granville, mildly jocose, replied, in effect, that their Lordships' House was, as they knew, a registry, and that there was nothing yet for them to register; but, if construction of measures was insisted on, he had no objection to gratify Lord Derby by giving him opportunity of lecturing on a pet subject of his own—reclamation of rivers from noxious refuse. It is believed that Lord Stanley of Alderley, solid and practical, was delivered of his first joke on this occasion, though it is really very doubtful if he meant it, when he said that a bill which had been prepared in reference to this subject only comprehended dealing with alkali-works; the insinuation being that he hoped it would have an effect on the acidity of the leader of the Opposition.

The Commons, though languid, and tending towards very early closing, have had a spurt or two. A brief but important debate on the subject of the distress in Lancashire was elicited by Mr. Villiers' motion to renew the Rate-in-Aid Bill of last Session, in which Colonel Wilson Patton showed well in his character as a representative of the district, and a practical man of business, as he always is. The new member for Southampton, who, as Lord Mayor of London, has an official right to speak on one phase of the question—namely, the marvellous benefactions which have flowed into the relief fund—made his first appearance. He spoke briefly and to the point, and with the modesty of demeanour which becomes one of the youngest members of the House; and if he will, as is most likely, as evidenced on another evening, when he was almost of necessity called up, take the same course always, and speak moderately on matters of which he knows something, doubtless acquire such a Parliamentary position as will satisfy his ambition. Last year a gentleman, previously nearly if not wholly obscure, forced himself into a doubtful prominency. Sir Baldwin Leighton fought the new Game Act with a sort of acrimonious persistency; and the eminence, such as it was, which he then attained he seems desirous of vindicating. In a discussion which, while it was practical and took a wide view of the question, was essentially sympathetic with Lancashire, he appeared, if not exactly to grudge, to anything but sympathise, with those who he may conceive to be in a manner poachers on the charitable impulses of the whole country.

What is to be predicted of a Ministry which on the first division of a Session allows itself to be put into a decided minority? Mr. Peacocke, who was for once the responsible leader of the Opposition, probably never dreamed of the success which followed his languid, *dilettante* mode of championing the rights of the masses of east London to their sporting-ground in Epping Forest. To be sure, the Government defence halted and lumbered, and grew unpleasant, if not irritating, under the lugubrious auspices of Mr. Frederick Peel, who is so like his father—in all his bad points—and who always seems to be speaking a funeral oration which he has very unwillingly undertaken. Then, too, Sir George Grey, who came rushing up to the rescue, has lost all the tones of his voice which were intelligible; and, as he tumbles out a cataract of words in one præter-rapid flow, sense is lost in a cracking, rumbling sound, and meaning fails to reach the most anxious-listening ear. If any one could have made out the arguments against the exact frame of Mr. Peacocke's motion, they would probably have been found sufficient to prevent the ignominy of initiating a Session by a defeat of Government; and, still more probably, if Lord Palmerston had known of the unpreparedness of his subordinates for a division he might have come in with a few clear sentences and set the matter right, just as he did on a subsequent evening when his pet lamb, Mr. W. Cowper, was being swamped by a flood of metropolitan members who wanted to take the somewhat unusual course of stopping the introduction of a bill. To be sure, Mr. Cowper is a great temptation to opposition and criticism; but the Premier watches over him like the Homeric gods over their favourite heroes, and always carries him away in a cloud—of words—just when he is about to be irretrievably smashed.

Those who are downhearted because there is not, and seems unlikely to be, any diversion in Parliament still hang their hopes on Mr. Gladstone. The petrel of coming financial gales, even in the last few days it was anticipated that his advent betokened a rousing of the slumbering elements of Parliamentary strife. As yet, however, he has neither stirred nor been stirring; and personally his "tameness is shocking to view." It is true that he has shadowed out a scheme or two on which Sir Henry Willoughby has fixed his glittering, financial eye, and which have produced from that figurative (in the multiplication-table sense) gentleman a single grim joke, which ought to be recorded alongside of that sole effort in that line for which David Deans was accountable. There has, as usual, been spread out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer a curious network of stocks and annuities in a twist of conversion which looks very like entanglement, in which perhaps he may one day find himself tripping; for, as perhaps some people have discerned in reference to Mr. Gladstone, when genius allied with industry is brought to bear upon finance there is often an illustration of the wisdom of Lord Melbourne's policy of letting things alone.

Could it have been the simple fact of the return to the House of Commons of one who, in times now almost long gone by—the middle days of the Peel Ministry—used to show as a somewhat turbulent spirit, which roused the House from its torpor on Tuesday evening to such an extent that there was actually debating remotely tending to smartness, and a sitting as late as half-past twelve? The reappearance of Mr. Ferrand, the newly-elected member for Devonport, on a scene in which he was once rather disagreeably prominent, caused the first excitement of the Session. A large number of members on each side assembled; and as the hon. gentleman was conducted to the table to be sworn, under the very significant support of two ex-members of Lord Derby's Ministry (Lord John Manners and General Peel) there was a perfect roar of triumphant cheers, and some enthusiastic Tories so far trenched upon etiquette as to rush forward and shake hands with him as he passed up the floor. Of course, it was not the man but the member who had won a Government borough from the first Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and who thus represented a great party success. Perhaps by the independent Liberal members it was taken as a sign that the operative elector, even in dockyards, is shaking off the yoke which he has hitherto been compelled to wear by Governments of all shades of politics when he is supposed to be exercising his right of suffrage. One could not but fancy that Mr. Ferrand, while he underwent an ovation evidently prepared, must have remembered a very different scene when he had to defend himself from almost Parliamentary censure, and left the House with an assumption of injured innocence, amidst peals of derisive laughter. Perhaps he has become a wiser and more subdued, if not a sadder, man than formerly. Indeed, one hears he has been, in the interval of his retirement from Parliament, a great sheep farmer; and he may have imbibed some of the qualities of his lambs. If so, he may become a very good member, for he has many strong points both of intellect and character, and much readiness and fulness of speech, while his energy and activity are undeniable. Already he has given proof of the latter attributes, for in an hour or so after he had taken his seat he gave notice of a motion.

Advantage was taken of the crowded state of the House to get up two animated debates on private bills, ending in divisions, in which, curiously enough, the Government were on the losing side, making the third time that they were found, in this brief time of the Session, in the cold shade of minority. It was an especially bad omen amongst the ancients to stumble once on a threshold, and of course it must have been by so much worse to trip three times in succession. Really, when the House got into a debate on commercial treaties one fancied that the revival was come; and, in fact, during the whole of this particular evening things got into the old ordinary swing. Mr. Disraeli tried to work himself up into a party passion and to accuse Mr. Layard of making a violent attack on Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, whose rather weak and washy manner did contrast strongly with the burly-ness of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but he only succeeded in stirring up Mr. Milner Gibson, for the first time since he has been a Cabinet Minister, into something like what he used to be when he was the incarnation of a political school in Parliament, and was bold in proportion to the dignity of his position—one in his own mind probably far beyond that of a mere President of the Board of Trade. There was an Irish grievance, and, strange to say, a measure pleasing to the Irish grievance-mongers, and passable, from a religious point of view, even in the eyes of Sir George Bowyer. Altogether the appearance of things betokened that the House had at last got into gear for the Session.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 13th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

INDIAN OFFICERS.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented petitions from Indian officers complaining of the loss of certain advantages they consider to have been guaranteed to them by Parliament. The greatest grievance of all was about the regulations with reference to promotion of officers on the Staff, of which the officers complained most, being superseded by officers leaving the regiments as subalterns and coming back sometimes to take the command over the heads of the seniors.—The Duke of ARGYLL said he had looked into the matter and was satisfied that in no respect had the guarantee to the Indian officers been violated.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said it was easy to account for the smallness of the number of British officers on the Indian Staff, inasmuch as one of the requirements for the Staff corps was that the officers should be acquainted with the Indian language. And until officers knew the advantages derivable from that position they would not be likely to go to the trouble of learning the language.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

Mr. F. Powell took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Andrew Stuart, resigned.

Mr. W. Forster gave notice that on the 3rd of March he would move for a Select Committee on the game laws.

Mr. Wykcham Martin obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the liability of innkeepers, and to prevent certain frauds upon them.

Mr. A. Smith obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the mode of taking votes at municipal elections.

CROWN LANDS.—On the motion for Supply, Mr. PEACOCKE moved that an address be presented praying that her Majesty will give directions that no sales to facilitate inclosures be made of Crown Lands, &c., within fifteen miles of London.—Mr. COX seconded the motion.—Mr. PEEL said the forest rights of the Crown only affected inclosures. He opposed the motion.—After some remarks from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Locke, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Henley, and other gentlemen, the House divided—For the motion, 113; against it, 73: majority, 40. The motion was agreed to and the Government defeated.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.—The House having gone into Committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution whereon to found a bill for enabling the old savings banks to relieve themselves of their labours and their funds; and to hand the latter over to the Post-office savings banks.—The resolution was agreed to.

TOBACCO DUTIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in Committee on Customs Acts, moved the following resolutions:—"1. That in lieu of the duties of Customs now charged upon the several kinds of manufactured tobacco under-mentioned, the following duties shall be charged and paid thereon upon importation into Great Britain and Ireland:—Cigars, 5s. per lb.; snuff, 3s. 9d. per lb.; other manufactured tobacco, 4s. 0d. per lb. 2. That unmanufactured tobacco warehoused in any warehouse approved for security of duties of customs may, in such warehouse, be manufactured or converted into the articles denominated cavendish or negrohead; and upon every pound thereof produced by such manufacture or conversion there shall be charged and paid on the delivery thereof for home consumption the customs duty of 3s. 8d." The right hon. gentleman said the objects which he had in view in moving these resolutions were to prevent smuggling and to augment the revenue, both of which, he believed, would be obtained by the adoption of them. After a brief conversation, the resolutions were agreed to and the report ordered to be brought up on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The sitting of the House occupied only twenty-five minutes, and the Earl of Derby complained that their Lordships were obliged to come down to the House when there was really nothing whatever to do. The noble Earl asked when the papers relating to the Brazilian imbroglio would be laid upon the table, and expressed a hope that Lord Russell (who was not in his place) would be able to disprove the "charges of arbitrary and unjust conduct in this matter, which now appeared to be only too well founded." Earl Granville said that the papers were being prepared, and in due time would be laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In answer to two questions which were put to him, Sir George Grey announced that the Government intended to bring in a bill for creating a better system for the suppression of fires in the metropolis, and that they did not intend to bring in any bill relating to church rates.

Leave was given to introduce bills founded on the resolutions agreed to in Committee in relation to Post Office savings banks and the tobacco duties.

The Irish Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was read a second time, and the Irish Illegitimacy Bill passed through Committee, after some discussion.

The Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill was advanced a stage.

Mr. Cowper moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower the making of a new street from the end of the proposed Thames embankment at Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House. He said the cost would be about £600,000, which it was intended should be defrayed out of the Thames Embankment Fund. As, however, that fund would in all probability not be large enough to defray the entire cost, it would be proposed that the coal duties should be continued for ten years after 1871. The proposal of Mr. Cowper brought most of the metropolitan members to their feet, and one after the other they suggested delay in bringing in the measure.—Lord Palmerston, however, came to the rescue, said this was only asking leave to introduce the bill, and urged the importance of the work.—Leave was then given, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to give an extension of the period for payment of the malt duties, some objections to the measure having been intimated by Mr. Puller and Mr. Dodson.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl Russell, in reply to some remarks made by the Earl of Derby on the previous evening, entered into explanations respecting the late proceedings taken against the Brazilian Government by the British Minister at Brazil and Admiral Warren, the commander of the squadron on that station. The noble Earl said that the conduct of the Brazilian Government was so evasive that her Majesty's Government had no other means left than a resort to extreme measures.

A message from her Majesty requesting the House to consider what provision should be made on the occasion of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra was read by the Lord Chancellor, to which their Lordships immediately voted a responsive and loyal address.

Lord Normanby called the attention of their Lordships to the correspondence recently presented on the affairs of Rome, which called forth a reply from Earl Russell. His Lordship expressed his high admiration of the new order of things in Italy, and contended that the Papal Government was so bad that it was hopeless to attempt to reconcile the Romans to it, or to endeavour to assimilate it to the free State which hemmed it in on every side. Lord Ellenborough expressed similar opinions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. W. B. Ferrand took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Devonport, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition.

The Liverpool Licensing Bill, which sought to alter the licensing system in that town, was thrown out after some discussion.

The South-Eastern Railway Bill was also thrown out on the motion for its second reading.

In reply to Mr. Bentinck, Lord Palmerston said the Government had no further information as to the naval action off Charleston than that which had appeared in the telegrams. He declined to give an opinion as to whether, if the circumstances stated were true, the blockade had been legally raised.

A discussion, introduced by Mr. S. Fitzgerald, followed on the subject of our commercial treaties, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Layard, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Milner Gibson, being the chief speakers.

Lord Palmerston brought up a message from the Queen asking the House to make suitable provision for an establishment for the Prince of Wales on his marriage. His Lordship moved an address of compliance in reply to the message, and moved that the House take the subject into consideration on Thursday. Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion. Inquiries were made by Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. Williams in reference to accounts of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, and the accumulations from that source during the minority of the Prince of Wales. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the return would be laid upon the table in the form required by the Act. The address was then agreed to.

Mr. Horsfall obtained the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of consolidating the Boards of Inland Revenue and Customs.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the religious instruction of prisoners in county and borough prisons in England and Scotland, and which enables prisoners to be more freely visited by the ministers of their own religion.

Mr. M. Gibson obtained the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the system of private-acts legislation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Hadfield's bill for abolishing the declaration with respect to the Established Church required of corporate officers was read a second time.

Lord Raynham moved the second reading of his bill for the punishment of aggravated assaults upon women and children, one of the principal provisions of which was that, when a third offence of this kind was proved against a man, the magistrates, if they thought fit, might order the prisoner to be "once privately whipped, with not more than forty-one lashes." The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General and other members, and, on a division, it was rejected by a majority of 153 to 43.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROME.—The Marquis of NORMANBY complained of having been misrepresented, as to a despatch which he had written, by the noble Lord (Earl Russell) in the discussion the other evening.—Earl RUSSELL said he had quoted the despatch of the noble Lord for the purpose of proving the general position of the advantage of giving advice to countries to follow the practice and usages of constitutional liberty. He had not meant to imply that on the particular question at issue the sentiments of the noble Marquis were different from what they were now.—The Marquis of NORMANBY said everything in that despatch referred to a particular transaction, and did not give a general opinion. He had, besides, to complain of the despatch being quoted from, although he had been checked for doing the same with others which were not produced.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said it was a general rule that no public officer had a right to read from documents which he came to the knowledge of through his official position till they were published officially.—Earl RUSSELL said he had not violated the rule, as he intimated his intention at the time to publish the documents in question.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—TICKETS OF LEAVE.—The remainder of the evening was occupied with conversations upon the above subjects, the one originating with the Earl of Carnarvon, and the other with the Earl of Dudley.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. W. H. P. Gore Langton took the oaths and his seat for West Somerset, in the room of Mr. C. A. Moody, resigned.

The Thames Conservancy Bill, after a considerable discussion, was negatived without a division.

In answer to Mr. Stansfeld, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government did not intend to propose any alterations in the duties on spirits now payable by law.

Mr. Ayrton gave notice that on the second reading of the Tobacco Duties Bill he would move that the whole question be referred to a Select Committee.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MARRIAGE.—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

On the Message being brought up, Lord PALMERSTON rose to propose a grant for maintaining the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales. In doing so he said he would remind the House of that of which all were aware—that we had the happiness of living under a constitutional monarchy, the value of which the people of those times were perhaps more aware of than those of any former period. They also had the opportunity of contrasting the value of our institutions with events which were passing in other parts of the world. They saw in the East some of the evils which were incident to arbitrary sway—they witnessed in the West the wide-spread misery and desolation which were sometimes created by Democratic and Republican institutions. In this country we enjoyed the happy medium between these two extremes. Our institutions not only conferred tranquillity on the people of these realms, but they enabled them to enjoy the most perfect freedom of thought, of writing, and of speech, and all these uncontrolled by edicts of despotic rule or the lynch law of an ungovernable body. He trusted that the people of this nation would long continue to enjoy those advantages, and that their hearts would be directed towards the Almighty Dispenser of events with thankfulness, with reverential thankfulness, for all which had been assigned to them, and he felt assured that their bosoms would be full of affectionate gratitude to that Sovereign under whose mild and beneficent sway those blessings, humanly speaking, had been increased. There were occasions in human events which were matters of joy and rejoicing, which produced pleasure, which began and ended with the occasions on which they arose; but there were other occasions in which joyful events were linked and connected with both the present and the future, when the happiness which mankind enjoyed at the moment was but an earnest and security for futnre happiness. Such an occasion was the present, when the Heir Apparent to the Crown was about to contract a marriage which he trusted would not only be productive of domestic happiness to the Royal family, but would hold out to this country the prospect of a long line of succeeding Sovereigns to emulate the virtues of the stock from which they sprang, and would contribute as much as the present Royal family to the happiness, welfare, and dignity of the country. The people of this country had always been disposed readily to give whatever might be necessary to maintain that true dignity which was essential to maintain the Monarchical institutions of the country, and he was pursuaded that on the present occasion the proposal he was about to make would be readily acceded to by the House and sanctioned by the country. In considering the grant to the Crown for the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales it was right to look back a little to see what had been done in times gone by. If they looked to the speech of Mr. Pitt in 1795 they would find that he referred to grants to two previous Princes of Wales in which the sum fixed was £100,000. In addition to one of these there were the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the other case he was not sure whether these revenues were added or not. Every one was aware that a change in the value of money had taken place, and how little represented what was commanded at that time. Coming down to the later period when Mr. Pitt proposed, and the House assented to, the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the arrangement was not a similar one to the present, because it was a complicated arrangement for the payment of large debts due. The total amount of allowance which was granted, including that portion which was set aside for debt, was £138,000 a year, partly from the Civil List, and partly from the Consolidated Fund. In or about 1806, the debts being liquidated, the Prince of Wales came into possession of the sum of £138,000 a year. It was not intended that the present grant should be founded upon what was granted for the then Prince of Wales. The present Prince of Wales was now in the enjoyment of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall; and it was to the honour of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort that, whereas in former years it was the practice that during the minority of the Prince of Wales the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were added to the available income of the Sovereign, they had in this case been set apart to accumulate for the Prince of Wales when he became of age. These accumulations were very considerable. Some of them were invested in the purchase of the Norfolk estate, which cost £220,000, at a nominal rental of £7000 a year. Something would be required for the outfit of the Prince and something for building an appropriate residence on the Norfolk estate. The actual or probable income of the Duchy of Cornwall, with the investments and accumulations of which he had spoken, might be taken, in round numbers, at £60,000 a year. He thought that the sum of £100,000 a year would not be superabundant for those expenses which naturally fell upon a person in so exalted a position as the Prince of Wales, and he should therefore propose a grant of £40,000 a year from the Consolidated Fund for the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales. But there were expenses to which the Princess of Wales would be put, and there was a treaty between her Majesty and the King of Denmark that she should have £10,000 a year for her separate use. The resolution, therefore, he should propose would amount to £50,000 a year. With regard to the late heavy fines on the renewal of leases on the Cornwall estates, he had to say that the Prince of Wales had consented to an Act to be passed restraining him from taking such fines, and providing that the estate should be dealt with as in ordinary cases. There was only one other matter he had to mention. It was that in the case of a certain event, which he trusted might be long distant, that of the Princess becoming a widow, an allowance should be provided for her. In the last case it was £50,000 a year. In this case he should not propose so large a sum, but should suggest £30,000 a year.

The noble Lord then laid the resolutions embracing the above proposals on the table, amidst loud applause both from the Ministerial and Opposition benches.

Mr. DISRAELI hoped the resolution would be agreed to *nem. con.* The proposition was temperate and well considered. He hoped it would be adequate, for no one could say it was excessive.

After some observations from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Smith, Sir John Trelawny, and Mr. Bouverie the resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.—On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Mr. H. BERKELEY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that the measure would be wholly inoperative for the attainment of its object and was calculated to do considerable mischief. The only remedy for the evil complained of was the adoption of the ballot, which, if the Government were sincere in their professions upon this subject, they would support. He would not divide the House upon the question, but he ventured to predict that if it passed into a law the candidates with the richest pockets would win the day. After much discussion the bill was read a second time.

The Rate in Aid Bill and some other bills were advanced a stage.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE dashing operations of the owners of Lord Clifden and Saccharometer have helped the "turf torpids" pretty well over the winter; but still they will be most thankful to hear the first saddling-bell at Lincoln on Wednesday. There are ten items there—'cross country and flat—for the two days, and The Brocklesby Stakes numbers thirty-one youngsters. Hubert, whose preparation has, it is said, been aided by the Turkish bath, is a strong favourite for the handicap. Sacel arometer has quite taken the Two Thousand lead from Hospodar; and John Scott has begun to "come" at last with Michael Scott. According to the *Sporting Gazette*, J. Goater is engaged to ride Saccharometer in both his great races, and Fordham has declined all "retainers" except from Mr. Ten Broeck and Lord St. Vincent.

Nineteen matches are already made for Newmarket in 1863; and Mr. Merry's two-year-old Lady Lurowell filly appears in the *Book Calendar* with thirty-six engagements.

Buccaneer's dam is at Kingstown's paddocks; Andover's, Avalanche's, and Underhand's have gone to Buccaneer; Blue Mantle's to Stockwell; Wild Dayrell's to Nutbourne; Musjid's and Lord Clifden's to Newminster; West Australian's to Young Melbourne (now called "Melbourne"); Daniel O'Rourke's and Buckstone's to Thormanby; and Phryne to Oulston. Canezou has had a chestnut Newminster colt, and Mr. Wyatt is said to have refused a long price for the Stockwell foal, from Princess, which he recently lost.

Our Melton correspondent says:—"In spite of frost and sunshine, the sport has been very fair. Sir John Trollope in particular has been doing well, and his pack, like the huntsman, as remarkably good. The Duke of Rutland is decidedly better, and it is quite hoped that his Grace may be removed from Grantham to the Castle in the course of this week; but, alas! no more riding to hounds, at any rate for this season. Mr. Tailby's had an immensely fast twenty-five minutes on Tuesday, from Loddington Reddish, by the village, leaving Bilton to the right, by Gunker's Lodge to Wardley, entirely over the grass. It was very dangerous riding, and, unless we have rain soon, our hunting will, I fear, almost come to an end."

The coursing fixtures for next week are Thorney (open) on Tuesday, &c.; "Ford and Lowick" and Upper Annandale on Wednesday, Monastrevan Club Challenge Cup on Wednesday and Thursday, Baldock Club (sapling) on Thursday, North Berwick and Dirleton on Thursday, &c.; and South Lancashire (Southport) on Thursday and Friday. The celebrated sires Dickens and Judge died lately. The former, for whom 85 gs. was recently refused, was just coming into notice by the running of Dead Shot and Drawn Sword, and the latter had not long won his renown, more especially through his daughters Maid of the Mill and Clive, one of which won and the other divided the Waterloo Cup. Great pace characterised his stock, but some of them were rather inclined to be soft. He was Cumberland-bred on both sides, and won 28 courses (none of them byes), and lost 5 in his day. Altcar was his most successful ground; he was beaten there with a very bad hare by the winner Sackcloth, in 1854, won the cup in 1855, when Scotland Yet ran up, and was beaten by Protest in the deciding course for it in 1856.

The paucity of hares in the early part of Wednesday (which turned out very wet in the afternoon) only permitted of running off the first ties for the Waterloo Cup. Union Jack, Blooming Daisy, Colohicum, Donna del Lago, Blemish, Bobbinet (2) (drawn), Drawn Sword, Corcoran, Rienzi, Sea Rock, Belle of the Castle, Confederate, Briar, Sambo, Dead Shot, Sea Girl, Jerrybaldi, Lyndhurst, Calmaroona, Glendower, Babs, Agility, Bobbing Down, Great Gun, Gilbert (2), Lady Bella, Moselle, Dervock, Mercury, Scipio (1), Heart of the King, and Carabradzo were all put out the first time. Following the order on the card, the winners were thus drawn against each other for the second ties:—Attila v. Lady Norah, Silkworm v. Heather Jock, Monarch v. Hippogriff, Streamer v. Sutler (both Lord Sefton's), Tirzah v. Sea Foam, Coodareena v. Dunoon, Rebe v. Jock o' Dalgig, Sea Pink v. Belligerent, Patent v. Kingwater, Yordas v. Impératrice, Spider v. Belle of the Village, Dixie v. Chloe, Laura v. Reliance, Justice v. Be Quick, Duchess v. Gipsy Queen, and Hopbine v. Ellington. Mr. Blackstock's Belle of the Castle, the first favourite, was most ignominiously beaten by Coodareena. Kingwater showed as usual splendid speed, and Spider received a fearful punishing on the severest course of the day, and it was lucky for her that she was not called to the slips again.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has presented £50 to the Royal Portsmouth Sailors' Home.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, second son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has been appointed treasurer of the County Courts of Dorset, at a salary of £700 a year.

The Manchester Albert Memorial Committee have passed a resolution, by a majority of six to three, in favour of erecting the memorial in Bancroft-street, on the vacant space of ground in front of the police-yard.

Five skeletons have been dug up at Uplands, about a mile from Guildford. On the breast of one was a dagger or knife. The bones were much decayed, but one of the skulls was in a remarkable state of preservation, as were the whole of the teeth.

Our readers will probably remember the calamitous collision that took place at Winchburgh, in Scotland, in October last. On Monday the general manager of the company and the traffic superintendent were placed upon their trial in Edinburgh, charged with culpable homicide and neglect of duty. After eight hours' trial, the Lord Advocate abandoned the prosecution, and the prisoners were discharged.

A daring robbery has been committed at the Bank of Manchester. The thieves, well armed with the usual implements of housebreaking, secreted themselves in a building adjoining the bank, from which they made their way with comparative security to a vulnerable part of the premises they intended to plunder; and, finally, they succeeded in reaching a safe, from which they took more than £1000 in gold and silver.

The annual archæological gathering for the present year is to be held at Rochester, under the presidency of the Marquis Camden, the President of the Kent Archæological Association. The sections of history, architecture, and early and mediæval antiquities will be under the direction of the Very Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester; the Rev. Professor Willis, F.R.S., President of the British Association; and Lord Talbot de Malahide, respectively.

The election of Lord George John Manners for Cambridgeshire (in the place of Mr. E. Ball, who accepted the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundred) took place on Saturday last. Mr. Gore Langton, a Conservative, was returned member for West Somerset on Tuesday, in place of Mr. Moody, who resigned his seat. The contest for Devizes resulted, on Wednesday, in the return of Mr. Addington, the Conservative candidate. The two Liberal candidates, Mr. Probyn and Mr. Israel Abrahams went to the poll, but the latter gentleman, who obtained the show of hands at the nomination, retired at one o'clock, on finding that only half a dozen votes had been recorded in his favour. Mr. Freeland, one of the members for Chichester, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons. During the late contest for the North Riding, the expenses of Mr. Morris, the successful candidate, as returned by the election auditor, amounted to £9396 16s. 10d.; those of Mr. Milbank, to £8003 16s. 9d.

The annual meeting of the members and governors of the Liverpool Sailors' Home was held in Liverpool last Saturday. The report was a most encouraging one. It appears that, notwithstanding the increase in sailors' boarding-houses during the rebuilding of the home, and the new connections which have been necessarily formed by the sailors, the inmates of the institution have greatly increased, and in nearly all cases the men have expressed their desire to return. The officers of the home have established a glee union, and many amusements have been introduced for the benefit of the inmates. From the treasurer's statement it appears that the receipts amounted to £3882, and that the expenditure was £3368. This balance has gone to pay a portion of the debt incurred in the rebuilding of the home after the great fire. The rebuilding debt is now reduced to £11,000, and hopes were expressed that the merchants of the town would clear this off.

A fire broke out last Saturday morning at Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, in the room of an Irish family, oakum-pickers by trade. Six of the seven occupants of the room were smothered to death, and two other residents in the house much burned.——The palace of the Bishop of Lincoln, situated at Riseholme, about three miles from Lincoln, was damaged by fire on Sunday morning.——Property estimated at £30,000 was destroyed in Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday week. The fire began in a cluster of leather-dressers' warehouses, and, owing to a scarcity of water, this enormous damage was done.——A fire broke out on Sunday morning in No. 131, one of the first-class lodging-houses at the western end of the Marina, St. Leonards, and completely gutted that, and the houses on each side were also damaged.——The Kidderminster railway station was burnt down last Saturday. The iron safe (one of Milner's) was dug out on Monday, when the gold and silver were found safe, and the papers not in nearly so bad a condition as might have been expected considering the intense heat to which they had been subjected.

The Rev. Joseph Wood, Incumbent of Clayton-le-Moors, near Blackburn, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude at the Lancaster Assizes on Wednesday for a forgery by which he sought to cover a serious fraud upon a friendly society connected with his own church.

The Sedgley Workman's Hall was opened on Monday under very favourable auspices. It belongs to a society which includes in its prospectus lectures, classes, ragged-schools, religious as well as secular education, working men's clubs, clothing clubs, and other eminently useful objects. The Bishop of Lichfield presided at the opening ceremony.

The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin took place on Thursday week at the Mansion House. About three hundred guests were present, amongst whom were his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Clancarty. The Lord Lieutenant, in replying to the toast of his health, referred to the existence of distress, trusted that it would be relieved by local exertion, and looked with hope to the future prospects of the country. Referring to the American war, his Excellency said:—"I do not believe, in the present position of circumstances on that great continent, and amidst the present passions of men's minds, the occasion has yet arisen when we could interfere with advantage or with efficacy. There are two points mainly upon which I feel conscious with respect to my own country. One is that, while we do not unduly precipitate, we should not churlishly reject any valuable opportunity for counselling peace. The other, which I feel more earnestly, is that we should keep ourselves thoroughly and entirely clear from any complicity with slavery."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the demand for gold on Continental account has fallen off considerably, and although the foreign exchanges have become more favourable to this country, most National Securities have been very inactive during nearly the whole of the week. In prices, however, the fluctuations have been trifling.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced their *minimum* rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has been very inactive, and, in the open market, the rates for the best paper have ruled lower. The quotations are now as follows:—

Thirty days' bills ..	.. 3½ to 3¾ per cent.	Four months' bills..	.. 4½ to 4¾ per cent
Sixty days' bills ..	.. 3¾ to 3¾ "	Six months' bills ..	.. 4¾ to 5 "
Three months' bills	.. 3¾ to 4 "		

There has been scarcely any demand for money in the Stock Exchange, and loans have been freely offered at 3 per cent.

On the Continent capital is becoming somewhat easier in price. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market
Paris ..	.. 5	.. 4½	Amsterdam ..	3½ ..	3½
Vienna ..	.. 5	.. 5½	Turin ..	6 ..	6
Berlin ..	.. 4	.. 3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	3
Frankfort	.. 3	.. 3	Hamburg ..	— ..	2½
			St. Petersburg ..	5½ ..	6

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies, at 1s. 11⅞d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The total applications amounted to £1,070,000.

The steamers from New York, this week, have brought £260,000 in specie for this country.

The forthcoming dividend of the Ottoman Bank will be at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, together with a bonus of £1 per share on the old and 2s. per share on the new shares. The sum of £10,000 will be added to the reserve.

About £300,000 has arrived from various quarters, and nearly the whole of that amount has been sold to the Bank of England.

The dividend of the Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company will be at the rate of 5, and of the Southampton Dock Company 4½ per cent per annum.

According to the present exchanges gold is 3-10ths per cent dearer in London than in Paris, and 8-10ths dearer than at Hamburg. At New York gold has touched 60 premium, and the exchange for bankers' bills 177. These rates are highly in favour of England. In China the exchanges have advanced 1 to 2 per cent.

It is stated that the Confederate Government have succeeded in raising a loan of £500,000 in Paris and Frankfort, on the security of cotton at 5d. per pound, to be delivered after the close of the present war. The total amount required is £3,000,000.

The London banking firm of Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., have amalgamated with the joint-stock "Bank of Manchester."

On Monday, Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 92⅞ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ⅞; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s.; Exchequer Bills, 1 dis. to 3s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 108 to ½; Red Sea Annuities, 21½; India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper was 112. The funds were without animation on the following day:—Consols, for Transfer, closed at 92⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Time, 92⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ⅞; Long Annuities, 15½; Bank Stock, 239; India Stock, 229; Ditto, Five per Cent, 108; Ditto Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto, Debentures, 100; Ditto, Bonds, 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem. On Wednesday Consols were done at 92⅝ ⅞ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅝ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 108 to ½; Ditto Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. prem.; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75⅜; India Bonds, 12s.; Ditto Debentures, 100 to ½; the Rupee Paper was 105½ and 112½. The dealings on Thursday were far from numerous:—Consols, for Money, realised 92⅝ to ⅞; for Account, 92⅞ to 93; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to 93; and Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock sold at 108 to 108½.

Italian Stock, owing to the unfavourable statements of the Financial Minister, has ruled heavy, and a fall of fully 1 per cent has taken place in its value; Greek Bonds are rather lower; but Mexican have realised enhanced quotations; Spanish Securities, in consequence of the approaching changes in the Madrid Cabinet, are flat:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 92½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1843, 101; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83⅜; Egyptian, 100½; Ditto, Second Issue, 100; Greek, 20⅝; Ditto Coupons, 93; Mexican Three per Cents, 33½; Moorish, 94 ex div.; New Grenada, 13⅜; Ditto, Two per Cents, 30; Ditto, Deferred, 8; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 88⅜; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1862, 47½; Russian Five per Cents, 97½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 60½; Ditto, 1862, 93⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 83; Spanish Three per Cents, 53; Ditto, Passive, 26½; Ditto, Certificates, 10½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90½; Ditto, 1858, 74; Ditto, Small, 77; Ditto, 1862, 70½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 61½; and Italian Five per Cents, 69½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares are in good demand, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Agra and United Service have marked 98; Alliance, 24⅞; Australasia, 80½; Bank of Egypt, 25½; Bank of Queensland, 8; British and American, 12; British North American, 50⅜; Chartered of British Columbia, 9⅝; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21½; City, 91; Commercial of Canada, 18½; English and Irish, 4; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20½ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 26½; London and County, 40½ ex div.; London and Middlesex, 2; London and South African, 24⅞; London and Westminster, 77; Oriental, 56; Ottoman, 42½; Ditto, New, 12½; Scinde, Panjaub, and Delhi, 3; Standard of British South Africa, 10; Union of Australia, 51½; Union of England and France, 1⅝; and Union of London, 34½.

In Colonial Government Securities a fair business has been transacted:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 106½; Ditto Five per Cents, 96⅜; Ditto Five per Cents, Inscribed Stock, 95; Cape Six per Cents, 114; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866, 100⅜; Ditto, 1888 to 1892, 100; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110⅜.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 18⅞; Australian Agricultural, 23; Atlantic Royal Mail Steam, 3½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 1⅞; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 6; Indian Carrying, 1½; English and Australian Copper, 1⅝; Italian Irrigation and Canal, ⅞; London District Telegraph, 2; National Discount, 8⅜; North British Australasian, ⅝; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 73½; Ditto, New, 43½; Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining, 2; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 3½; Royal Mail Steam, 57; Scottish Australian Investment, 140 ex div.; South Australian Land, 31; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, Registered, ⅝; Telegraph to India, 1; and Van Diemen's Land, 12.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been only moderate. Compared with the previous week, however, no material change has taken place in the quotations. Annexed are Thursday's official closing prices:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 117½; Great Eastern, 50; Ditto, East Anglian Stock, 24½; Great Western, 68⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½; London and Blackwall, 75½; London and Brighton, 114½; London and Chatham, 41½; London and North-Western, 101½; London and South-Western, 101⅜ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45; Metropolitan, 133 ex new; Midland, 128⅜; Ditto, New, 1⅜ prem.; North British, 54; Ditto (Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee), 27; North-Eastern (Berwick), 102; North Staffordshire, 16⅜; South Devon, 33; South-Eastern, 97; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 7⅞; West Midland (Oxford), 44.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Eastern Six per Cent, 132; Great Northern, Luton Purchase, 105; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 98; London and Brighton, 114½; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 97, North Staffordshire, 22½; South Devon, 10⅜.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead Five per Cent, 114½ ex div.; Hull and Selby, 113; North-Western, 16⅜.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Calcutta and South-Eastern, 103½; East Indian, 106½; Great Indian Peninsular, 105½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Indian Branch, 3½ ex new; Madras, Five per Cent, 103½; Delhi, 101; Punjaub, 104.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Great Luxembourg, 16; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; San Paulo, 9⅛; Ditto, 23½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 10⅝; West Flanders Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 11.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 18 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	.. £527,958	An increase of bullion of	.. £518,571
An increase of public deposits of	.. 430,467	An increase of rest of	 15,240
An increase of other deposits of	.. 172,929	An increase of reserve of	.. 1,039,901
A decrease of securities of	.. 397,503		

The total circulation is £19,916,496. Public deposits amount to £7,413,275, and private deposits to £13,769,276. Securities are £29,890,503; and the stock of bullion is £14,589,222.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Feb. 16).—The show of English wheat here to-day was limited, and the demand for all kinds inactive, at about last week's currency. In foreign wheat, the supply of which was large, only a moderate business was doing, at late quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were held at full prices. Fine barley, both English and foreign, moved off freely, at full currencies; but grinding and distilling sorts commanded very little attention. Oats moved off heavily, but beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. No change took place in the value of flour.

Feb. 18.—The transactions in all kinds of produce to-day were much restricted. Compared with Monday, however, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 53s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 29s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; country marks 32s. to 34s. per 280lb; American, 22s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English, wheat, 1010; barley, 520; malt, 1330; oats, 360; flour, 630. Foreign: wheat, 6580; barley, 3220; oats, 4630; flour, 8710 barrels.

Seeds.—Owing to the prevailing fine weather the demand for agricultural seeds is steady, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade is firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover seed, 50s. to 68s.; white ditto, 60s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 2d.; barley, 36s. 3d.; oats, 21s. 8d. rye, 33s.; beans, 36s. 7d.; peas, 37s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 9d.; rye, 34s. 7d.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 74,260; barley, 72,404; oats, 17,065; rye, 14; beans, 5258; peas, 1324 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, as well as at public sale, a fair average business is doing in most kinds, at full prices.

Sugar.—No quotable change has taken place in the value of any kind of raw sugar, but the demand is somewhat inactive. Barbadoes has realised 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d., and Demerara, 37s. per cwt. Refined goods sell slowly, at 46s. per cwt. for common lumps. Crushed and pieces rule about stationary.

Coffee.—The quotations are unaltered, but the demand, generally, continues steady. The stock is seasonably large.

Rice.—Importers are firm, but the business doing is limited, at about previous rates. Stock 61,839 tons, against 29,540 tons at the same period last year.

Provisions.—No change of importance has taken place in the value of any kind of butter. The trade, however, continues in a sluggish state. Bacon moves off slowly, at late rates. Hams, lard, and other provisions are inactive.

Tallow.—The transactions continue restricted. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d.; and for delivery in March, 45s. per cwt. The sale amounts to 47,215 casks against 45 527 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 4d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm at £44 to £44 5s. per ton on the spot. Rape is selling at from £53 to £56; olive, £52 to £60; cocoanut, £51 to £56 10s.; and fine palm, £39 10s.; French turpentine, 95s.; and American, 105. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate business doing in rum, at almost stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English grain spirit, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; ditto rice, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 18s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.; Hartleys', 12s. 3d. to 13s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—Selected samples are in fair request, at full prices; but other kinds are somewhat cheaper:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 160s.; Sussex, 60s. to 140s.; and foreign, 70s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—The next public sales of colonial will be commenced on the 26th inst. During their progress about 70,000 bales will be offered.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and the trade extensive, at from 40s. to 140s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 19.—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only moderate both as regards number and quality. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., changed hands steadily, at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. The top quotation was 4s. 10d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was limited—were in fair request, on former terms. The best Downs in the wool realised 6s.; shorn sheep, chiefly longwools, 5s. per 8lb. Dorset lambs were a slow inquiry, at 7s. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb. Prime small calves were firm in price; but inferior qualities of veal ruled somewhat heavy. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, at previous quotations. In milch cows very little was doing. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 10s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 30s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1002; cows, 130; sheep, 3640; calves, 212; pigs, 315. Foreign: Beasts, 200; sheep, 512; and calves, 193.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, at the annexed quotations:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; veal 4s. to 5s.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

BANKRUPTS.

T. EARNSHAW, jun., Astey's-road, Lower-road, Islington, watch compensation balance maker.—P. F. HALL, Carlton-road, Globe-lane, Mile-end, oilman and tallow chandler.—G. NADEN, Speenhamland, Berks, veterinary surgeon.—T. WARD, Newgate-street, City, commission agent.—G. EDWARDS, Great Ilford, Essex, baker and dealer in flour.—W. M. NEALE, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, doctor of medicine.—H. METZNER, City-road, dining-room keeper.—P. SCOTLAND, Buxton-road, Stratford, commission agent.—A. C. CANNOT, Haymarket, hotel-keeper.—W. GARRATT, Upper King-street, Holborn, furniture broker.—H. FOULKES, Broad-court, Bow-street, omnibus and cab proprietor.—F. MILLER, Charles-street, Hackney-road, manager to a brewer.—C. K. CROUCH, Lime-street, City, ship-broker.—W. A. HALL, Upper Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, manufacturer of silk and stuff goods.—A. A. MALLYER, Bedford-street, Strand, wine and refreshment house keeper.—R. NEIL, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, law student.—G. SHERLOCK, Dover-place West, Old Kent-road, coffee-house keeper.—J. LUPTON, Whitlebury-street, Euston-square, carpenter and builder.—J. OSLER, City-road, jeweller.—J. BOGERS, New South-street, New North-road, Islington, grocer.—J. R. LIDBETTER, Plumstead, Kent, builder.—G. WILLIAMS, Llanavon Dorstone, Herefordshire, farmer.—J. BIRCHALL, Rugby, builder.—W. PASE, Gloucester, manufacturing chemist.—J. D. LYON, Birmingham, professor of music.—J. HARRIS, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, draper.—P. ANTROBUS, Northwich, Cheshire, estate agent.—L. LONDYNSKI, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, physician.—A. HEATH, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, painter.—A. VOGT, Carburton-street, Marylebone, clockmaker.—J. HEWITT, Norwich, builder.—J. B. H. HENDERSON, Berners-street, Oxford-street, baker.—W. BOULDING, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, draper.—W. KITCHEN, Praed-street, Paddington, oil and Italian warehouseman.—J. CARTER, Haywood's-place, Greyhound-road, Old Kent-road, tailor.—D. BLISS, Great College-street, Camden-town, gas engineer.—P. SULLIVAN, Everton, Liverpool, fruiterer.—T. DAVIES, Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, farmer.—S. BRACEGIRDLE, Northwich, Cheshire, timber broker.—T. and W. H. PARKER, Birkenhead, land agents.—R. H. BARTLETT, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—W. OLIVER, Old Swan, near Liverpool, joiner.—S. TAYLOR, Manchester, provision dealer.—J. BREACH, Hulme, Manchester, salesman.—W. BARKER, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, road surveyor.—J. BERESFORD, Nottingham, grocer.—J. CLARKE, Nottingham, lace-designer.—J. EDMONDS, Portsea, builder.—S. HODGKINS, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, builder.—H. N. HARROP, Manchester, photographer.—R. SELLERS, Blackburn, butcher.—C. W. COOPER, Manchester, salesman.—L. JOHNSON, Ovington, Northumberland, licensed victualler.—J. KATON, Birmingham, general ironmonger.—J. STEWART, Everton, Liverpool, joiner.—J. O'CONNOR, Liverpool, dealer in marine stores.—T. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, ironmonger.—A. D. FLEIGELTAUB, Liverpool, general draper.—E. FLETCHER, Manchester, beerhouse-keeper.—SARAH EEDE, Alford, Surrey, licensed victualler.—F. PAGE, Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire, carpenter.—F. KNSBY, Standon, Hertfordshire, cattle dealer.—T. M. ISSOTT, Leeds, butcher.—J. VOISEY, sen., Pri tlewell, Essex, and J. VOISEY, jun., Southend, cabinet makers.—JANE CARTER, Cockermouth, Cumberland, grocer.—E. JONES, Wrexham, Denbighshire, publican.—T. K. BICKELL, Lifton, Devonshire, horsekeeper.—J. and H. MASON, Plymouth, millers.—R. FENTON, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, shoddy dealer.—J. TRINGHAM, Hereford, painter.—G. SYMONS, Liskeard, Cornwall, plumber.—J. OLLIVER, St. Cyer, Cornwall, carpenter.—C. BOCKING, Wadhurst, Sussex, schoolmaster.—W. H. SEERY, Charing-cross Hospital, dispenser of medicines.—W. WALKER, Ashton-under-Lyne, stonemason.—S. MOORES, Congleton, Cheshire, grocer.—C. PLANT, Sandbach, Cheshire, licensed victualler.—M. GIBBINS, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, dealer in flour.—W. HERITAGE, Duston, Northamptonshire, farmer.—S. GIBBS, Thorndon, Suffolk, tailor.—T. K. KIBBY, Chichester, fruiterer.—T. MACHIN, Bagley, Salop, tailor.—E. LEACH, Rochdale, Lancashire, beer retailer.—E. RUSSELL, Leigh, Surrey, farmer.—J. WILKINSON, Greenhaugh, Northumberland, grocer.—F. MILLER, Portsea market-gardener.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. K. HOWAT, New Windsor, Buckinghamshire, agent.

BANKRUPTS.

T. C. KER, Leicester-cottage, Old Brompton.—G. BUTLAND, Luton, Beds, and Brighton, milliner.—E. C. SILCOCK, Lincoln-place, Hoxton, builder.—W. B. SMITH, Sudbury, Suffolk, surgeon.—S. ADAMS, Great Waltham, Essex, farmer.—J. FERMOR, Bushey-heath, Herts, builder.—G. NADEN, Speenhamland, Berks, veterinary surgeon.—T. THOMAS, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, draper.—A. B. ELENKAHN, Winterslow-place, Brixton, commission merchant.—L. DIREY, Dulwich, Surrey, professor of languages.—J. W. COX, Pembury, Kent, builder.—H. J. LANCSFIELD, Faversham and Canterbury, grocer.—E. MURRUSS, Maidstone, licensed victualler.—J. KEYSE, Fenton-place, Newington, and St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, draughtsman.—J. SPOONER, Bishop's Stortford, draper.—H. A. GARDNER, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, cheesemonger.—G. MASON, New-cross, Surrey, stablekeeper.—W. GILL, Princes-road, Notting-hill, bootmaker.—W. FRYER, Norwich, boot manufacturer.—N. W. HODGES, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, bookkeeper.—J. DODSON, Union-row, Camberwell, optician.—B. W. COOKE, Burton-crescent, New-road, insurance agent.—E. PRICE, Birmingham, merchant.—W. GIBERTOREX, Hinckley, Leicestershire, commission agent.—C. PERRY, Hanbury, Worcestershire, farmer.—T. A. TURNER, Birmingham, carrier.—J. JONES, Stafford, licensed victualler.—J. LANGFORD, Copthorn, Salop, cattle-dealer.—H. COX, Birmingham, retail brewer.—U. FOXWELL, Bristol, carpenter.—R. MILLAR, Penderin, Breconshire, brewer.—L. FORD, Littledean Woodside, Gloucestershire, pigdealer.—S. COLE, Holsworthy, Devonshire, farmer.—W. C. HATHAWAY, Birmingham, caster.—D. WARD, Bridport, ironfounder.—J. HORSFIELD, Sheffield, publican.—T. BELL, Chesterfield, milkseller.—J. CLAYTON, Chesterfield, farmer.—T. RICHARDSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner.—H. CARRALL, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer in fancy goods.—E. BUCURIS, Everton, Lancashire, publican.—L. NOLAN, Liverpool.—R. BAFFEY and W. HOFFEY, Ashton, Lancashire, farmers.—J. BATES, Manchester, pipe manufacturer.—W. HUNTER, Manchester, commission agent.—D. BIRTWISTLE, Bury, Lancashire, joiner.—T. GROCOTT, Manchester, photographer.—T. RIDER, Manchester, commission agent.—S. NICHOLS, Birmingham, jeweller.—W. NICHOLSON, Bedford, tailor.—J. LIPTROT, Bolton, shopkeeper.—J. CASSIDY, Huddersfield plumber.—L. HAIGH, Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturer.—W. BURGOYNE, near Gloucester, builder.—B. LAWTON, Rochdale, cardmaker.—T. PHILLIPS, Byton, Herefordshire, butcher.—D. MORTON, Basford, Nottinghamshire bleacher.—E. J. BUXTON, Manchester, draper.—C. BEAN, Lincoln, cowkeeper.—J. HEWITT, Winterton, Norfolk, pork butcher.—S. KIDD, Leek, Staffordshire, blacksmith.—R. SPENCER, Milton Abbott, Devonshire, farmer.—R. HOLMAN, jun., Dippertown, Devonshire, shoemaker.—R. R. ADAMS, Southampton, baker.—C. TWEED, Upper Reading, Sussex, blacksmith.—H. F. PRESCOTT, Brighton, gardener.—J. CLARKE, Exeter, butcher.—R. GOALE, Swindon, Wiltshire, tailor.—J. THORPE, Middleham,

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

THE Chincha Islands are three in number, known as the North, Middle, and South Islands, and are situated in longitude 79 deg. west, and latitude 13½ deg. south. They are distant about ninety miles from Callao—the port of Lima, the capital of Peru—and are small in size, the North Island, which is the largest, being under a mile in length and half a mile in breadth at the widest part.

The only value of these islands consists in the enormous deposits of guano, which have been accumulating for ages. The value of this deposit was well known to the ancient Peruvians; and in order to ensure a continuous supply the Incas issued an edict many centuries ago prohibiting the destruction of the birds.

Some doubts have been expressed whether the enormous piles of guano are really produced by the droppings of birds and other animal matter. Chemical analysis has proved this to be the case with reference to the guano received from the islands, and a personal examination of the entire bulk leaves no doubt of the fact that the whole deposits consist of the droppings of birds, bodies of seals, &c.

Mr. M. D. Rucker, of the firm of Rucker, Offor, and Co., of London, visited these islands during the summer of 1862, and found the South Island in its normal condition, no portion of the guano having been disturbed, and, from the difficulty of ascending the rocks, rarely visited. A large plain exists on this island, covered with the bodies of seals, which on being turned over were found to have been already converted to a large extent into good guano.

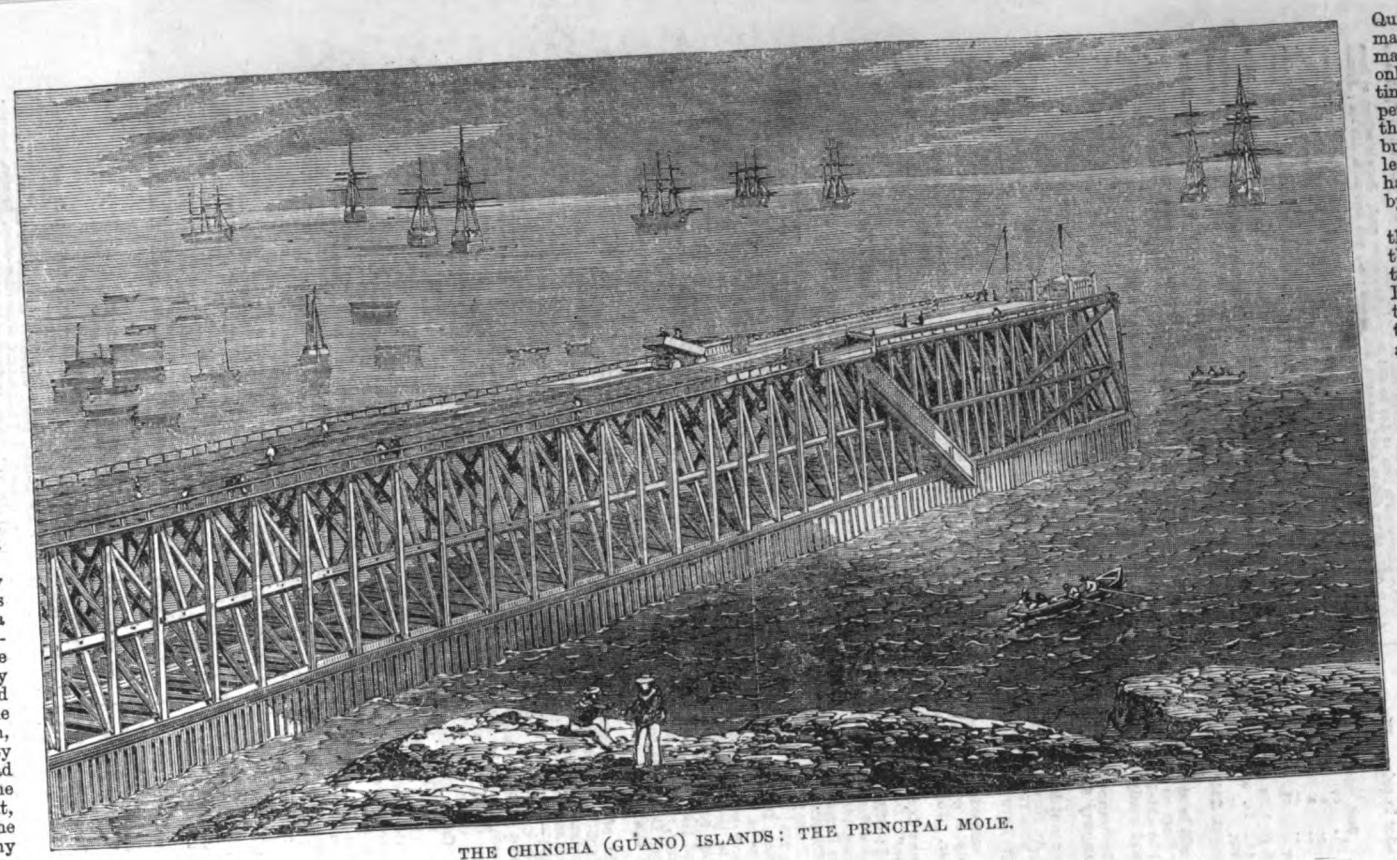
Although in daily use in Peru for many centuries, it did not occur to any one to export it to other countries until about the year 1840, when Senores Quiros, Allier, y Cie., a native commercial house in Lima, determined to send a consigment to England, and, having great faith in the success of their enterprise, they proposed to the Peruvian Government to purchase from them the deposits on the three islands, and an agreement for the sale was actually made for 200,000 dollars, or about £40,000. Before the deeds were completed news reached the Government of the success of the first shipment, and the sale was at once abandoned,—the Government making contracts which, whilst giving ample profits to the enterprising merchants, left the property of the islands still in the State. By the time these contracts had expired the value of the manure was well established, and the Government decided upon shipping in future entirely on their own account, paying the merchants a commission for attending to the sales. Until the middle of last year these agents were the eminent firm of Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, who had been interested at an early period with Messrs. Quiros, Allier, and Co. in the contracts; and it is to their careful and clever management that the great success of this manure as a commercial speculation may be attributed. Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons acted as agents not only for the United Kingdom and her colonies but also for the entire continent of Europe. The arrangements for these valuable agencies being made periodically, under a system of public tenders, a successful competition on the part of native houses has completely altered the management of the business, the agencies for the Continental countries being given to several leading commercial houses in Lima, and the English consignments being in the hands of a Peruvian company who are at present represented in this country by Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co.

The quantity of guano exported from these islands reached 490,657 tons in the year 1857, giving employment in that year to 620 ships; and although the amount of exports varies to a considerable extent the importance of the trade is very great. According to the report presented by the Minister of Finance to Congress in September last, the income derived by the State from the net proceeds of guano amounted in 1860 to 16,053,908 dols., and in 1861 to 16,921,757 dols.; or, at an exchange of 42d. per dollar, to £2,809,433 18s. and £2,961,306 11s. 7d. respectively.

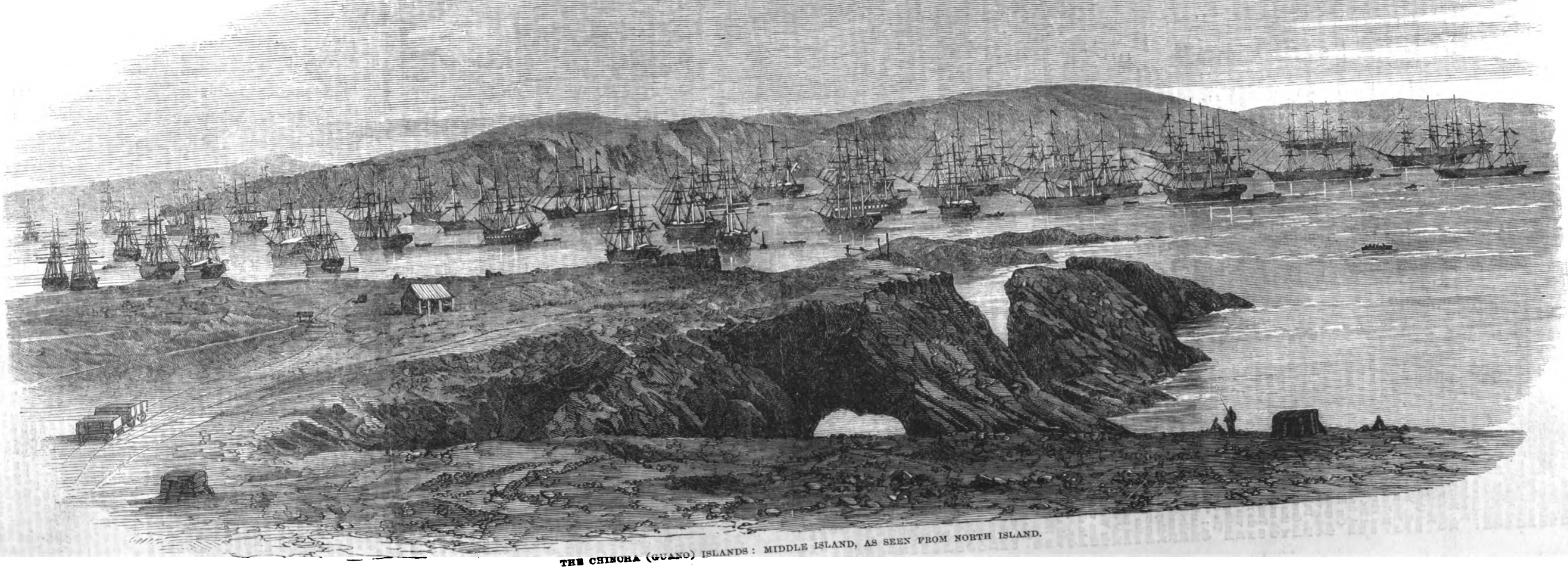
Previously to Mr. Rucker's visit to Peru great difference of opinion prevailed as to the quantity of guano still remaining on the islands; and as this matter was of immense importance in estimating the value of the security at the disposal of the Government for purposes of loans, &c., besides being of deep interest to our shipping and agricultural communities, he suggested to the Government the appointment of a commission to survey the islands, and, the matter being favourably entertained, the survey was organised under his personal superintendence, Frederick Blumé, Esq., being appointed the engineer-in-chief. The results of the surveys are not yet published; but the engineer reports that the quantity remaining on the three islands exceeds *seven million tons*, which, at the average net proceeds of £6 per ton, gives a total value of £42,000,000 sterling! Mr. Rucker was present when some of the borings were made, and in one instances a depth of 105ft. was ascertained of solid guano!

Our Illustrations, from photographs in the possession of Messrs. Rucker, Offor, and Co., will convey a good idea of how the guano is shipped. The labourers employed consist of three classes: free labourers from Peru, Chili, China, &c.; Chinese, working under contracts for seven years' service at a very low rate; and convicts from the various districts of Peru.

The guano is picked from the side of the heap commencing from the top. The labourers are paid according to the work done, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per ton. The ridges visible in the Illustrations, with steps cut in them for gaining access to the top, are left to form a kind of



THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS: THE PRINCIPAL MOLE.



THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS: MIDDLE ISLAND, AS SEEN FROM NORTH ISLAND.

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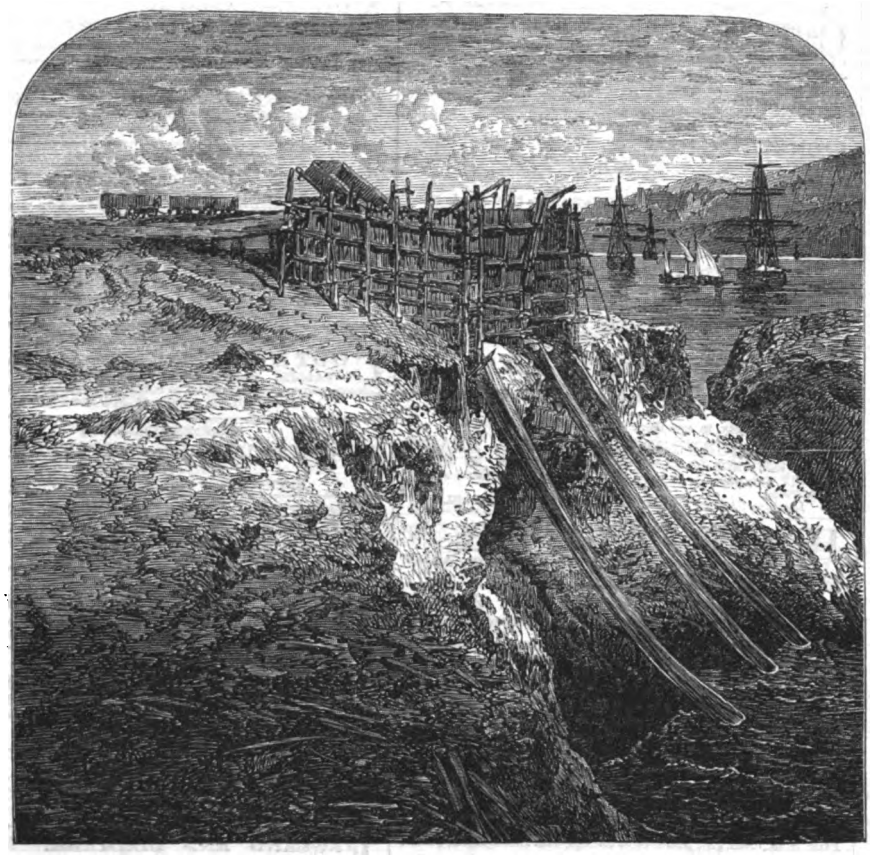
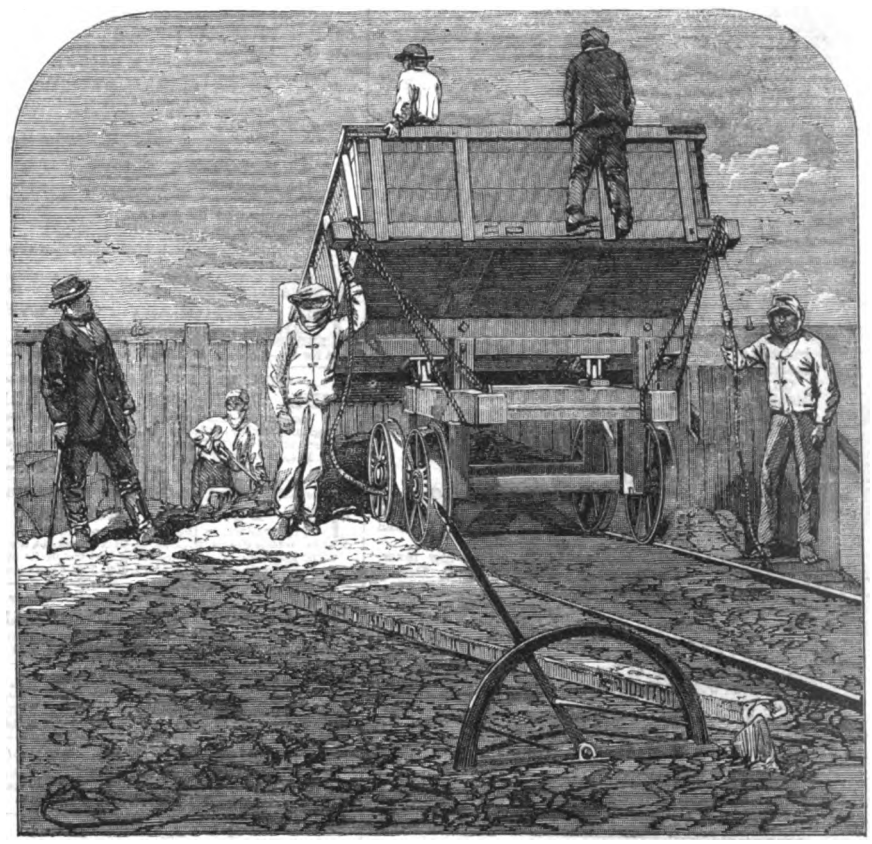
THE CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS, PERU.



MANGUERA OR SHOOT FOR GUANO.



SHOOTING THE GUANO.

bin or stall, in which each labourer works singly, the guano cut down being carried away from the bottom of his stall in wheelbarrows to the railway cars, landing about two tons and a quarter each. In these cars it is conveyed on rails either to the mangueras or to the moles. The mangueras consist of long shoots composed of cotton canvas, attached at the upper end to a spout issuing from the lower part of a large bin into which the trucks are emptied. Under the lower end of these shoots the boats are moored, and the guano is poured into them. The shoots on the moles are constructed of wood, and much shorter, but in both cases the waste of guano in the process of shipment is enormous. The loss occurs not only from dust, but from want of ordinary care, large lumps of 20lb. or 30lb. weight bounding over the sides of the boats into the sea at nearly every discharge. The loss has been recently increased from some ships being moored in an exposed position in order to be near the South Island, which contains about 3,000,000 tons, and has only just commenced to be worked. The boats from this island being frequently overloaded, the guano becomes wetted by the roughness of the sea, and large portions of each boat-load are thrown overboard as unfit for shipment in the export ships. The mole is well adapted for loading ships alongside, and within the last few months it has been used for this purpose, the saving of labour and prevention of loss of guano being very great in consequence.

The height of the piles of guano may be imagined by comparing the heights of the figures shown in the Illustrations at work upon them.

The quantity of shipping at the islands varies considerably. Last summer, when our views were taken, the number of vessels loading was about 100, capable of carrying some 130,000 tons; on the 10th of November the actual number was 92, registering 86,746 tons. One of our Illustrations exhibits the vessels anchored between the Middle and North Island; but there is another anchorage east of the North Island, in which an equal number are moored. The Government bind itself to load the vessels at the rate of 100 tons in ten days, no ship being kept longer than eighty days, unless on demurrage. The contract for loading is let by the Government by public tender, and is known as the Cargino. Through bad management much delay has occurred in loading ships, and the rate of freight demanded by ship-owners has increased to meet this loss.

The value of the guano trade to the shipping interest is very great, the amount paid in freights averaging one million sterling. The vessels employed are principally Canadian-built ships, and Americans constructed of light wood, which renders them, from their buoyancy, better adapted for heavy cargoes.

The Hotel shown in one of the Illustrations was an unsuccessful speculation; it was never opened as an hotel, but is used for schools, theatrical performances, and other purposes requiring a large area.

Although, from the constant influx of shipping and the works in progress at the North and Middle Islands, the immense flocks of birds that used to assemble on the spot have diminished in number, there are still sufficient to satisfy the observer of their probable extent when in undisturbed possession of the islands. The sole food of the labourers on the South Island in August last consisted of the birds caught during the night, and in a few days their tents were surrounded by a deep layer of feathers. The birds are a species of diver, who burrow in the guano, and are caught at night with the hand—a light at the entrance of their nests attracting them to come out.

The entire absence of rain in the regions of these islands is an essential cause of the value of the deposits. Estimating the consumption of guano at the same quantity imported during the last few years, there is sufficient of this valuable manure on the islands to last for a considerable period.

"XARIFA."

PAINTED BY F. WYBURD. IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

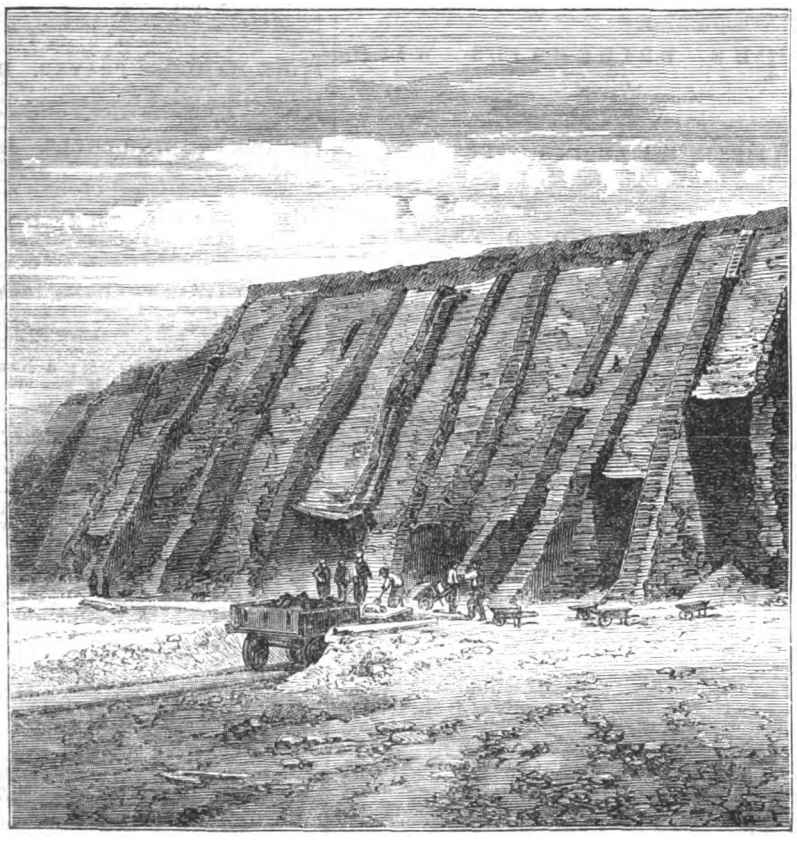
THERE are few of the ballads among the ancient Spanish *cancioneros* and *romanceros* which have been so popular, or so often imitated by modern poets both in Spain and Germany, as "The Bridal of Andalla," the ballad which contains the gracefully pathetic episode of Xarifa. "The Bridal of Andalla" is translated by Lockhart, in his "Spanish Ballads," and classed among those of Moorish origin. It may occur to some that the part assigned to females in this and other ballads, indicating the same source, is not always in the Oriental taste; but, says the translator, the pictures still extant on the walls of the Alhambra contain abundant proofs how unfair it would be to judge from the manners of any Mussulman nation of our day of those of the refined and elegant Spanish Moors. In the ballad of "The Bridal of Andalla" the forsaken Xarifa will not go to the window to look at the gay bridal procession of her handsome but faithless lover. It will be sufficient to quote the last two stanzas in illustration of the picture we engrave:—

The Zegri lady rose not, nor laid her cushion down,
Nor came she to the window to gaze with all the town;
But, though her eyes dwelt on her knee, in vain her fingers strove,
And, though her needle pressed the silk, no flower Xarifa wove.
One bonny rosebud she had traced, before the noise drew nigh;
That bonny bud a tear effaced, slow dropping from her eye:

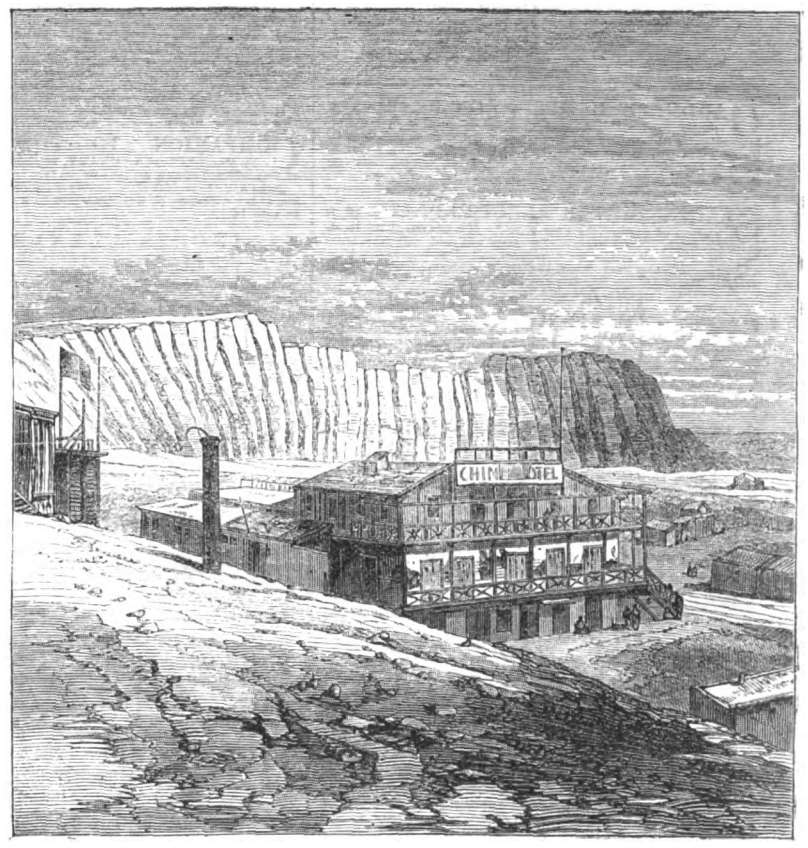
"No, no!" she sighs, "bid me not rise, nor lay my cushion down,
To gaze upon Andalla with all the gazing town!"

"Why rise ye not, Xarifa, nor lay your cushion down?
Why gaze yet not, Xarifa, with all the gazing town?
Hear, hear the trumpet, how it swells, and how the people cry?
He stops at Zara's palace-gate—why sit ye still—oh, why?"
"At Zara's gate stops Zara's mate; in him shall I discover
The dark-eyed youth pledged me his truth with tears, and was my lover?
I will not rise, with weary eyes, nor lay my cushion down
To gaze on false Andalla with all the gazing town!"

The artist has apparently been at some pains to give a Moorish and therefore Oriental character to the costumes and accessories, the patterns and diapers. The low table used for the burning of pastils and scents to perfume the apartment, and also for coffee, is, we know, always seen beside the low divan on which reclines the luxuriant Oriental. Coins such as hang from Xarifa's necklace have been used as trinkets to decorate the hair and dress of women in the East and all along the seaboard of Africa for many long ages. Venetian sequins have, in particular, been very commonly so employed. Xarifa's elegant embroidered velvet jacket is similar to that worn by Algerine and Turkish ladies, and has probably been borrowed from the latter by the Greeks; and so with the turban-like headdress, the hangings, the carpet, the trellised screen, the minarets, &c. It may be objected however, that a portion of the accessories have not been studied from nature; that some of the ornamentation has either of modern or incongruous air, differing from the character of design a the Alhambra and its paintings. As regards the Indian pattern of the gold-enwoven coverlet, the objection is futile, as the commerce of the Moors would account for its presence. And we must recollect that many Eastern patterns remain unaltered for many centuries. Moreover, the Alhambra and some other Mourish remains in Granada and elsewhere most nearly contemporaneous with the period of our ballad afford little data for costumes and accessories such as are here required. On the other hand, the elaborate and ornate richness of the details; the prettiness rather than more commanding beauty of Xarifa; and her repressed sorrow—or *melancholica*, as it is given in the original ballad—rather than demonstrative grief, are all in keeping with the spirit of the old rhymester's story. Mr. Wyburd seems to have a very decided partiality for these pretty heroines of Spanish and Oriental romance, for dark-eyed Sultanas and houris and beauties of Byron and Moore; but he has not often chosen a theme more suitable to his pencil than the gaily dight and, to us, fascinatingly pretty but, alack! forsaken and woe-begone Xarifa.



GUANO WORKINGS ON THE NORTH ISLAND.



HOTEL NEAR THE PRINCIPAL MOLE.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd of December last, at Ballaarat, Australia, the wife of R. B. Gibbs, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Wellshot House, Lanarkshire, the wife of Captain Maclean, the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, of a son.
On the 13th inst., at Walton House, Atlingworth-street, Brighton, the wife of Richard Peck, Esq., of a son.
At Clarendon Park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Chesham-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, of a son.
On the 17th inst., at Roundhill Grange, near Wincanton, Somerset, the wife of George A Brittain, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at 3, George-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, Joseph Roeling, Castlenau Gardens, Barnes, Surrey, to Julia Victoria, youngest daughter of the late John Black, Leith. No cards.
On the 12th inst., at Florence, Baron Gustaf Leijonhuivud, of Gokaholm, Sweden, to Rosetta Juliette, eldest daughter of Baron de Kantzow de St. George.
On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at St. Paul's Church, East Moulsey, Surrey, by the Rev. C. Scott, A.M., the Rev. R. I. Roberts, Rector of Ysceifiog, Flintshire, to Ellen, relict of Thos. Edwards, Esq., and eldest daughter of Aneurin Owen, of Egryn, in the county of Denbigh, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, Gore Mount, Glenavy, county Antrim, Henry Alsager Pollock, Esq., Captain Royal Antrim Artillery, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert Carlile Pollock.
On the 31st of December, at St. Helena, of low fever, Edward Drummond Hay, Esq., Lieut. H.M. St. Helena Regiment, second son of Sir Edward Hay Drummond Hay, Governor of St. Helena, in the 22nd year of his age.
On the 10th inst., at Normanby Hall, N.R. Yorkshire, Anne Ross, the beloved wife of the Rev. Wm. Ward Jackson, J.P.
On the 12th inst., at Pau, Ernestine Henriette Sophie, the beloved wife of Henry H. Gideon, Esq., of St. Helena, in her 28th year.
On the 14th inst., at Kelvinbank House, Kilsyth, N.B., Mr. James Paton, formerly of Cawnpore.
On the 16th inst., at Aghadoe, Killarney, in the county of Kerry, Dowager Lady Headley.
At Paris, Louisa Helena, widow of Captain R. Bourne, R.N., late of Lynbury, Westmeath, and Blackheath Park, and sister of the third Lord Wallscourt.

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12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 10 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 1 0

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6 Cheese knives ..	0 7 6
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Table Spoons ..	1 10 0 „ 1 18 0	Carvers (per pair) ..	0 6 6
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THE "SEAFORTH," AN EAST INDIA IRON CLIPPER.

THE Engraving which we give this week of the Seaforth, a clipper vessel now on her way to Calcutta, does not, perhaps, differ very much from many other sketches of beautiful specimens of naval architecture which have appeared in this Journal. There is one feature, however, in the equipment of the Seaforth which, in these days of "reconstruction" of our navies, both Royal and mercantile, does require special notice. We refer to the fact that the Seaforth is provided with steel lower masts, topmasts and bowsprit, lower yards, and double topsail-yards; and the whole of the standing rigging is composed of the same material. The Seaforth is the first ship which has been dispatched to sea thus fitted; and, when we say that a saving in this instance has been effected equal to twenty-one tons top weight by steel taking the place of iron, the value of the improved system will at once be perceptible. We understand that the same firm are building several vessels the hulls of which are also to be composed entirely of steel.

The Seaforth is owned by Messrs. C. J. Lemon and Co., of Liverpool, who will launch a sister vessel in a short time from the same yard—that of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Co., of Liverpool—where the Seaforth was so successfully built.

JOHN PENDER, ESQ., M.P. FOR TOTNES.

THE borough of Totnes has recently, owing to the death of its two members following hard upon each other, undergone an entire change of its representation. Upon the decease of Mr. T. H. Mills, towards the close of last year, two candidates started for the representation of the borough—Mr. Dent, a China merchant, being the Conservative, and John Pender, Esq., of Crumpsall Hall, near Manchester, the Liberal, candidate. For some time a severe contest was expected, but eventually Mr. Dent found it advisable to withdraw his pretensions, and Mr. Pender was returned without opposition, and now sits as one of the members for the borough. Mr. Pender is a gentleman whose family are of Cornish descent, but he himself was born in Scotland, and at an early age entered the office of a commission-merchant at Glasgow, who in time took Mr. Pender into partnership and constituted him as sole manager of a branch of the firm which was established in Manchester, where, as an exporter of cotton fabrics, more particularly to the Indian and China markets, he carried on business on a large scale.

Mr. Pender brings to his new position of a member of Parliament considerable commercial experiences, and it is probable that his special knowledge of the Indian and China trades, and the sources of cotton supply and the requirements of the cotton trade, will render him at this juncture a useful addition to the number of mercantile men who represent constituencies in the House of Commons. Beyond this Mr. Pender has been a strong supporter of the diffusion of popular education both in England and Scotland, and has also directed his attention to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. It is owing principally to him that the Working Men's Restaurant at Gaythorn, in Manchester, was established—an institution where, on an average, 1500 persons daily obtain wholesome and well-cooked food for a sum per head not exceeding a few pence. The example set in this establishment has been followed successfully in four or five similar institutions in Manchester, which, it is believed, will outlive the present abnormal distress and become permanent. Mr. Pender, like most of the wealthy manufacturers of the north, is a liberal patron of modern art, and possesses a number of the best pictures and specimens of sculpture of the British school.

The Portrait which we engrave is taken from a photograph by C. A. Duval and Co., of Exchange-street, Manchester.

JOHN PENDER, ESQ., M.P. FOR TOTNES.

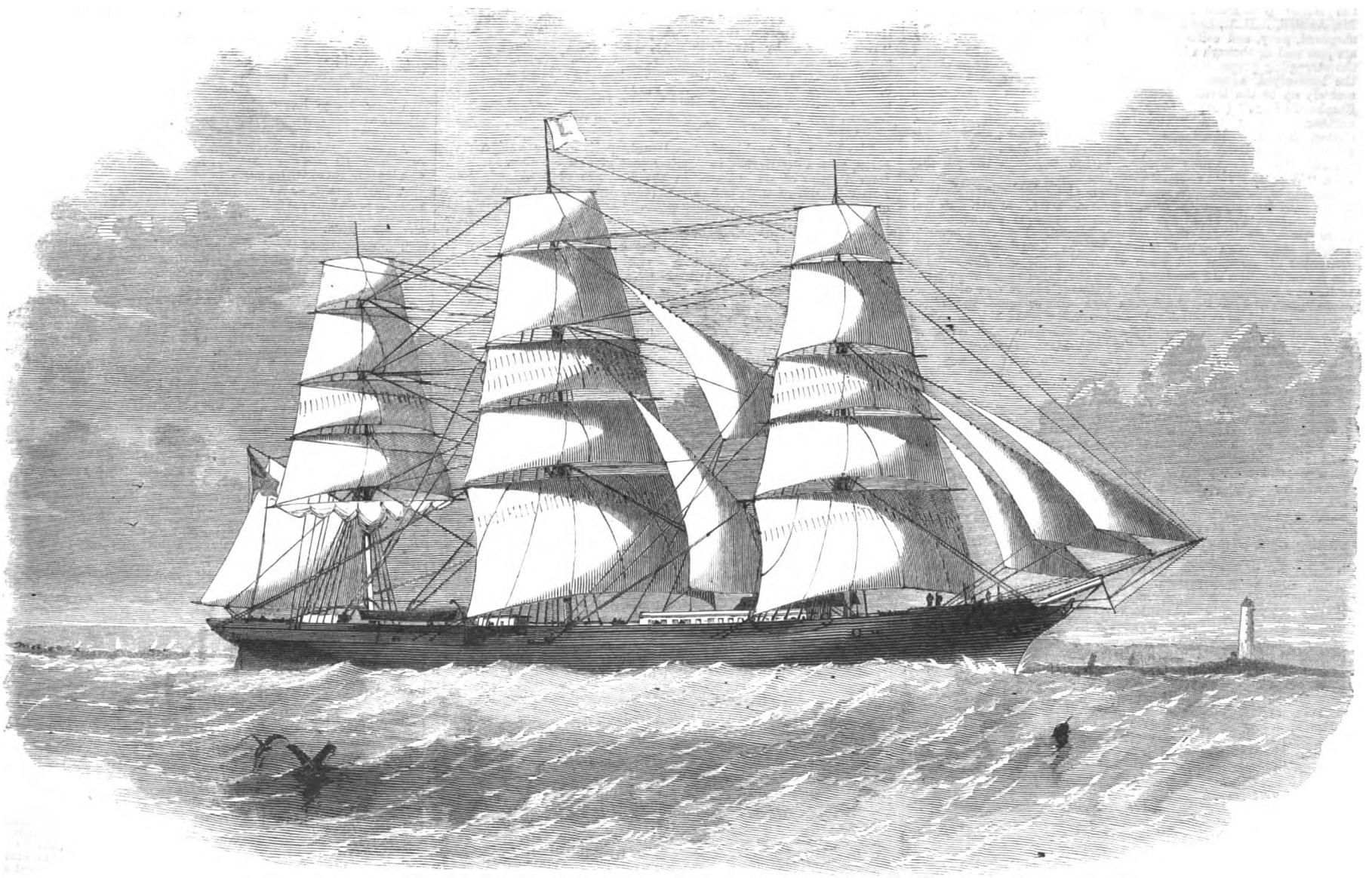
VIEW OF AUCKLAND FROM THE LAKE ON THE NORTH SHORE.

THE harbour of Auckland is nearly landlocked; the extent of the Waitemata, like the embouchure of some large river, has anchorage for a fleet of ships of heavy burden, and is about eight miles in length, with an average breadth of three or four miles. The city is situated on an isthmus only six miles in width, where the Manukau harbour enters across from the western coast. The narrowest land between the waters of the two harbours is only a few hundred yards wide, which spot the aborigines used as a portage for canoes from one coast to the other.

The View was taken from the tableland on the north shore of the Waitemata, from which situation a distant view of Auckland is obtained, backed in the centre of the picture by Mount Eden, and on both sides in the extreme distance by the deep blue hills of the Manukau and Kiapara (now called Albert Land) forest ranges.

The placid lake on the right is one of the most picturesque spots near Auckland, and a favourite resort of yachting, boating, and picnic parties during the lovely summer season. Twenty years ago all the land surrounding this beautiful piece of water was sold at the Government sales for less than 5s. an acre; but at the present time £50 per acre has been demanded by its owners.

There can be no doubt that as soon as steam ferry-boats of suitable



THE EAST INDIAN CLIPPER SEAFORTH, 1200 TONS, WITH STEEL MASTS AND YARDS.

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dimensions frequently ply across the harbour from the city to the north shore, all the land surrounding this lake, and the adjacent bays of the seacoast, will be cut up into allotments and sold for the purpose of building thereon pretty villa residences, which will afford secluded and quiet retreats to many wealthy members of the community (official and mercantile), after the arduous labours of their daily avocations in the bustling "Metropolis of the Antipodes" are concluded.

The Maories have a tradition that the depth of the lake is unfathomable, and that it was a vacuum caused by the disgorging from the regions below, the triple-peaked island of "Rangitoto," situated about two miles from the entrance to the mouth of the harbour. Geologists, however, agree in believing that it really is the basin of an extinct volcanic crater of enormous depth and large dimensions. It is remarkable that, although bounded on three sides by the sea, the strips of land separating it from the briny waves in some places not exceeding 150 or 200 yards, yet the water in the lake is extremely pure, fresh, and clear as crystal, gushing out in considerable streams at several spots on the beach, through cavities in the intermediate rocks.

At present the neighbouring land is occupied by small farms, where there is found good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The genial climate of New Zealand seems to cause all the imported breeds of animals to be very prolific, which is evinced in a degree truly surprising in the vast numbers of the youthful branches of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races which the stranger cannot help being struck by observing in every settlement of this colony.

Sheep frequently produce double births of lambs three times in about eighteen months, thus enabling owners of extensive "runs" to realise large fortunes in the course of a few years; the country not being subject to the periodical droughts which cause such ruin to the Australian farmers. By recent accounts the export of wool from New Zealand has doubled itself consecutively for the last three years—viz., from 200,000 to 400,000, and from 400,000 to 800,000 bales for the years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Sir George Grey, among numerous sagacious acts for the public welfare, has, since his arrival, introduced swans from England, and Canadian "anserc," which are now to be seen on the lake, beside wild fowl from the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. By the latest accounts a pair of these swans had a nest containing eighteen eggs,* on which they were sitting. His Excellency has likewise recently imported English singing-birds, and red deer,† the gift of the late Prince Consort, and Messrs. Alexander Ridgway and Sons (the agents for the province) are about sending six more of these animals to Auckland for his Excellency. The Auckland Society of Acclimatisation are taking active measures to introduce British birds of all species and salmon ova, besides game of all kinds from various parts of the world, which no doubt will, in such a climate, follow the general rule to "increase and multiply" prodigiously, so that in a few years the songs of the thrush, blackbird, and lark, will rejoice the heart of the Anglo New Zealander. His piscatorial appetite may likewise be gratified without "fishing in troubled waters," while his lands shall beem with "milk and honey."

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE LANDSCAPES, &c.

HAVING reviewed the figure subjects in this exhibition in our former notice, we may, before alluding to the landscapes proper, the sculpture, &c., speak of some noteworthy animal pieces. To Mr. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., must in particular be offered the warmest congratulations for a work of quite exceptional power and originality. All those familiar for several years past with this artist's pictures of quiet pastoral scenes—pictures of ruminating cows and dosing sheep—which, in their uniformity and occasional tameness, raised a suspicion of systematic studio manufacture—will be equally surprised and delighted with the large work "Catching Wild Goats on Moel Siabod, N. Wales" (60). The action of the goats dashing one after the other along the rugged rocky flanks of the sombre Welsh hill, from the dog who has just leaped on and pulled down the hindmost, is extremely spirited and natural. The goats are thoroughly studied, their shaggy coats admirable in texture, their heads true in character. The painting, though a little inclining to heaviness of tone, shows throughout a rare combination of force and delicacy. The veteran Royal Academician Mr. Abraham Cooper contributes "John Hampden, mortally wounded, leaving the Battle (Chalgrave Field), supported by a Trooper" (97). Mr. Ansdell, A.R.A., has a picture of black-faced heath sheep, with shepherd, pony, and collie dogs crossing a highland moor (20). They are just wading through a little "burnie;" one of the dogs challenges the straggling propensity of the old ram. The slaty bluish cloud, the landscapes, accessories, and even the sheep are in execution scarcely up to the level of recent works. Mr. Horlor's "Highland Shepherd's Dogs" (291) is very well painted. There is promise in another canine picture—"The Baron's Hearth" (228)—by Mr. Carter. Mr. J. F. Herring, sen., is seen to most advantage in his small studies of horses, &c. Mr. Alfred Corbould has a rather clever portrait of a donkey fully equipped in harness, with the punning title, "Waiting for his Cart-e" (156).

Turning to the landscapes, we may begin at the beginning—*da capo*, as the musicians say—with No. 1, "Evening Time," by Mr. Jutsum: a view through the broad road of some picturesque village, with a more extensive outlook ever the country beyond. The scene, homely, natural, and English as it is, is rendered the more delightful by the sentiment of serenity and peace which, like the sunlight fringing the far-off cloudlets and lingering among the trees, seems everywhere to diffuse a hallowing influence. Mr. Niemann's large view of "Newcastle" (571), with its stupendous high-level bridge, is impressive from the breadth of the clear autumnal-morning effect, the panoramic scale and comprehensiveness of the representation. The left-hand portion is, however, unnaturally slaty and black in contrast; and, although the middle distance is more careful and true to nature than usual, the foreground has many indications of a too great reliance upon the common recipes for texture and showy effects. The picturesque houses and "Castle Garth, Newcastle" (335), by the same artist, is heavy and unpleasant in colour. Mr. Dawson's "Chepstow" (47) is in many respects noteworthy. The foliage on the right, the sloping harvest-field on the opposite side, the stripes of sunlit meadow land in the distance, have many passages of beauty and truth; but, as in all this artist's works, the sky, with its fleecy cirri and its light, cirro-cumuli clouds, is especially admirable. The mottled execution and, as it were, granulated texture are undoubtedly carried so far as to become mannerisms; but it cannot be denied that, used with moderation, they give an atmospheric, open-air, warm palpitating effect to the landscape. Mr. Cooke, A.R.A., has a small truthful picture of after-sundown effect on the Venetian Lagune, "Trabacolo Waiting for the Tide off the Armenian Convent" (119); also another little contribution, "A Calais Fishing-boat Aground" (420). We regret to hear that this conscientious and excellent artist recently met with a serious accident at Venice: in passing in a gondola too near a pier his left arm was shattered. Mr. Harry Johnson sends two of the most striking scenes in Greece—seemingly, to misquote Byron, "living Greece once more," though her ancient fanes and faith can never be re-edified and rehabilitated. These are a view of the "Ruins of the Temple of Minerva" (360), crowning the peak of Cape Colonna (Sunium), and a larger, more important, and admirably-painted view of "The Olympeion, the Athenian Acropolis, and the Monument of Philopappus" (151), seen from the banks of the Ilissus under a truthful and poetical effect of sunset. We are engraving this interesting picture, and shall therefore have a better opportunity of describing it and doing justice to its merits. Mr. Collinson has the most remarkable study from nature (it cannot be termed a landscape) in these rooms. It is entitled "A Summer Ramble" (276), and represents, with surprising skill of workmanship and the closest fidelity, a brake of thistles by the side of a field of ripe corn, with plantains, foxgloves, and innumerable wild flowers. Excellent for the artist as a disciplinary study, and as such admirable to us, we yet do not see in the slight want of harmony in the method of rendering the ivied trunk and tree beyond how Mr. Collinson would bring into keeping a more extensive view with such an exhaustively-painted foreground. There is a view of "Tintagel Castle" (240) and its rocky vicinity, by Mr. Naish, in which the desire for accuracy and power and full force of natural colour have pushed the artist to photographic hardness and exaggerated crudity. Nature never looks like this except, perhaps, in fevered vision. You may take a given portion of sea or rock, and match its local colour; but when you give a whole landscape in this way you produce something which laws both in and out of ourselves prevent us from realising from the artist's great prototype. Mr. Frank Dillon's two Egyptian subjects—"An Egyption Well," with a sultry glow excellently and appropriately given (136), and, more sombrously impressive, "A Pool near the Road to Old Cairo" (532)—bear internal evidence of their faithfulness; but, even if this were wanted, it would be inferentially supplied by the truthfulness of a home-scene by this painter, "A Sussex Farmyard" (35). Is it not to be regretted that Mr. G. O. Stanfield does not seek for some of the subtle looseness of handling of the elder Stanfield, or anything which would correct in his many pictures of the pictureful old town of Limburg, &c. (see No. 8), that enamelled or rather mosaic hardness of surface-effect so destructive of aerial charm and suggestiveness? Apart from this, good drawing, colour, and other qualities essential to landscape art, are found in this artist's works. Among other noticeable landscapes may be mentioned a triptych of "Morn, Noon, Night" (124), and (besides other small subjects) an effect of sunset on mountains (426), by Mr. A. Gilbert, rendered with great tenderness, and would be equally truthful but for a certain formal prettiness not found in Nature; a very admirable little snowpiece with, clear, late afternoon sky, by Mr. Mignot (a name new to us); and a large and bold picture of morning effect on "Carmel Sands" (72), by Mr. Oakes, the sun rising in mist and cloud, and reflected on the wet sands, confounding with its effulgence earth and sky; a well-conceived picture much injured by slightness (even slovenliness) and crudities of colour. Mr. G. Sant's "Study in an Autumn Copsewood" (474) looks very true to nature, especially in the foreground; Mr. T. Danby is more than usually happy in the sentiment and effect of "Milking-time in the Evening" (114). Two views in Venice, by Mr. Holland, show, as usual, a fine faculty for colour; not, however, sufficiently subordinated to the facts of nature. Mr. Hering's Italian views are very pretty, but incline to tameness, although not without forced passages; one of these is a view of Varignano (219), the place of Garibaldi's imprisonment. Mr. Hargitt, some of whose small works we have greatly admired, certainly fails in his very large picture "The Sea-bird's Revel" (518); the scale and composition are a mistake. Mr. G. Cole has a small landscape, "On the Swale, Yorkshire" (359), charmingly sunny and mellow in tone. Deserving notice, also, are "The Way to the Ford" (584), by Mr. J. Peel; "La Strada Ferrata at Venice" (327); the railroad across the Lagune by Mr. Pyne; a Welsh landscape, with an oft-repeated effect of cold midday sunlight (85), by Mr. Boddington; a view on the Roman Campagna, and an effect of evening mist after sundown on the Lake of Como (460), by Mr. Lee Bridell, the last looking exaggerated, though it would be hard to say that it really is so; "A Salmon-trap on the Dee" (459), a promising little landscape, by Mr. Huggins; and works by Messrs. E. Gill, Webb, E. Hayes, W. Crabb, H. Shirley, and L. J. Wood.

A careful review of the landscapes leaves the impression that, generally speaking, the painters of inanimate nature are comparatively free from the most glaring faults of many of the figure-painters. They pay more loyal suit and service to Nature; they trick her out less meretriciously; interpret her meaning in less conventional terms; and make fewer attempts to trust or intrude their own self-confidence.

The department of still-life is also well represented. Mr. Lance sends a large and even more than usually gorgeous composition of fruit, hangings, and gilt cup, with bosses and inlaid medallion enamels containing portraits (one of the artist himself), and other subjects. The picture, we should imagine, is designed for presentation. Mr. Duffield has three very admirable pictures of dead game, &c. (137, 171, and 552), extraordinary for their combination of exact truthfulness in colour, form, and texture with spirit of handling. Miss E. H. Stannard's "Fruit" (290) has considerable promise.

Among the few works in sculpture the following deserve especial notice:—"Pippa" (605), a study of a child's head in marble, by Mr. Munro, exquisitely delicate in feeling; the eyelids tremble between pensiveness and pleasure, while a sweet smile plays about the lips. A refined marble study of "Peace," by Mr. Durham; an ideal subject, but treated, perhaps, almost to over-idealisation; the carving, however, is very masterly. A reduced copy, by Mr. Hancock, of his colossal "Penserosa" just erected in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. A promising marble statuette of "Erin" (604), by Mr. O'Doherty, pulpy and fascinating, but not quite satisfactory anatomically. "Œnone" (603), by Mr. Millar, a little harsh in modelling. "Angel's Mission" (608), bronzed terra-cotta statuette group, a graceful fancy by Mr. Hancock; and two portrait mortuary models by Mr. Lough, which, were they finished works, we should say seem wanting in refinement.

The View of Auckland, the "metropolis of the antipodes," given, with a description, in another part of this Number, is taken from a series of six "Views in the Province of Auckland, New Zealand," drawn from nature by Frederick Stack, Esq. (late Major of Brigade, Auckland), and very carefully and artistically reproduced in chromolithography by Messrs. Day and Son. The lithographic groundwork is most delicate in execution, and bears internal evidence of accuracy, while the colour-printing is, generally speaking, pure and harmonious. The six plates comprise the most striking views of the city, the picturesque harbour, and surrounding country of Auckland. While giving the now quite English character of much of the scenery, but preserving the comparatively few native features, these chromolithographs forcibly illustrate the many advantages, commercial and otherwise, of situation, sea and inland communication of the prosperous capital, together with the abundance of the indigenous and acclimatised productions of our very important colony, of New Zealand.

Mr. Paolo Prioli, who it will be remembered was the successful competitor for the prize offered by the Art-Union of London for a set of outline designs illustrative of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," has lately produced a series of outlines—more numerous, but similar in character—illustrative of "The Parables of our Lord." This series is somewhat superior to the former. But as this severe style of design above all others demands invention, composition, and figure draughtsmanship in the highest degree, as it, in fact, challenges recognition of the highest knowledge and the purest taste, we must say they leave much to desire. The designs only occasionally indicate an inventiveness above that of a careful but ordinary reader of the text; and the "motives" of many of the figures are borrowed from old masters, particularly Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and the eclectic painters. The old art conventions constantly reappear. The style is not formed and consistent throughout; sometimes it reminds us of the early Italian engravers; more often of the harshness of the modern German school, and occasionally of the angularity of the earlier Flemish and Dutch. The anatomy is constantly at fault. Nevertheless, as an effort in a walk of art in which scarcely any British artists are qualified to enter, and only one—namely, Mr. Maclise—has achieved any great success, this series deserves mention and its designer encouragement. Messrs. Maclure and Co. are the publishers.

The prizes offered to subscribers by the Glasgow Art Union are to be allotted as formerly; but, instead of the usual engraving, every member is to receive a photograph of each of the pictures which form the chief prizes; and these are "Morte d'Arthur," a design in sepia, by Mr. Noel Paton; "The White Cockade," by Mr. Millais; and "The Better Land," by Mr. Sant.

Mr. Thornycroft is about to execute a statue of the late Prince Consort for Wolverhampton. A bust of his Royal Highness is also to be placed in the council-room of the Society of Arts; and an equestrian statue to his memory is to be erected in the market-place at Coburg. Mrs. Thorneycroft has received the Queen's command to execute a bust of Princess Alexandra.

A bronze statue to the late Provost Lumsden, modelled by Mr. Mossman, has been inaugurated at Glasgow.

A very remarkable method of rendering photography available by means of the pantograph for the production of sculptural facsimiles has been discovered by M. Willême. The method followed is this:—A number of simultaneous photographs of a person are taken, and the outlines thus obtained are enlarged or reduced at will by the pantograph. With these data M. Willême produces a statue the exact likeness of the original, in any size, and in so short a time as is hardly to be credited. After the photographs are taken a statuette in clay may be obtained in two days. Features and drapery are represented with the greatest exactness, and, as a natural consequence of the method, the price is extremely moderate. A cast of the figure being taken in plaster, it may, of course, be reproduced any number of times and cast in bronze, if required.

The favourable working of the Government competitive examination scheme has induced a desire among a large proportion of architects to establish something of the same kind in their profession. In other professions examinations are compulsory, such as the law, medicine, surgery, church, army, navy, and military engineers. Civil engineers have also for some time been under a system of voluntary examination. If certificates of competency were in all cases required of architects the public would no longer be duped by incompetent builders, surveyors, clerks of works, and such like, who very commonly style themselves architects. The Royal Institute of British Architects have so far adopted and acted upon the prevailing opinion in the profession as to appoint examiners of all candidates who present themselves. The certificates granted by this eminent body will be of two degrees—one of proficiency, and a higher specially styled "of distinction." The appointment of examiners was made partially, we believe, in compliance with a request from the Architectural Association of London (which comprises about 300 of the younger members of the profession) after consultation with the other architectural societies of England.

It is announced in the French paper *La France* that an exhibition will take place at Paris of—as far as practicable—a complete collection of the works of the late Horace Vernet. A similar exhibition of the works of Paul Delaroche was projected after the death of that distinguished painter.

Mr. Durham has received the commission for the monument to the late Dr. Dealtry, of Madras.

Mr. Munro is engaged upon a statue of Queen Mary II., to placed in the Royal Gallery of the New Palace of Westminster.

Mr. Gibson, R.A., is busy at Rome on a statue of Hebe, which promises, it is said, to be one of his best works. The eminent sculptor is treating the subject differently from the usual modern versions, but upon good classical authority.

Mr. E. Davis's statue of Wedgwood for Stoke (which we engraved on its exhibition in the International building) has been placed in its destined situation.

Mr. J. S. Westmacott has lent his statue of "The Peri at the Gate of Paradise" (which we engraved when in the International Exhibition) to the Royal Horticultural Society, together with his statues of "David with the head of Goliath" and "Ariel Released from the Pine;" the model of Mr. Durham's "Euclid" will also appear. The bronze "Juno" of the International Exhibition, given by the late Prince Consort to the society, has also been delivered. A sufficient amount could not be raised to purchase, as proposed, the large bronze fountains exhibited by the French in the society's gardens (engravings of which appeared in this Journal). The money in hand is to be expended in sculptures to be selected from works submitted in a competition to which only certain sculptors have been, we understand, invited to contribute.

The *Scotsman* states that Mr. Noel Paton has been commissioned by her Majesty to paint a picture memorial of the Prince Consort—the Royal family around their widowed mother.

As an instance of the liberal scale in which the late Marquis of Lansdowne patronised living artists, we may mention that hardly a fortnight before his death he purchased pictures to the value of between £900 and £1000 at the Winter Exhibition.

The important collection of ancient and modern pictures formed by the late J. L. Bickley, Esq., of Westbourne-terrace, has been disposed of by Christie, Manson, and Woods, and realised £2300.

The New Water-colour Society has lately chosen for associates Mr. Shalders, a landscape-painter, and Mr. H. G. Hine, who was formerly connected with *Punch*.

Mr. R. Herdman has been elected a Royal Scottish Academician.

Garibaldi has sent to the Italian journals a letter calling on Englishmen to proffer assistance to the Poles in their present fight for the independence of their country and for liberty.

Victor Hugo has addressed an exhortation to the Russian soldiers advising them, by every consideration of humanity, fraternity, and liberty, not to fight against the insurgent Poles.

Although submarine telegraphy is an indbstry which only dates from 1851, it appears that the length of cable submerged to the present date is calculated at 15,176¼ miles.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that of £23,304,219 worth of sovereigns and half-sovereigns tendered at the Bank of England by bankers or by the public in 1860, £759,784 were too light to be put into circulation again.

The expense of the diplomatic service last year, according to a return to Parliament, amounted to £436,431. There is a notice of motion before the House of Commons to increase the salaries of persons belonging to the diplomatic department.

A deputation of colonists from Western Australia and others connected with that colony, introduced by Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., have had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle and presented a memorial, numerously signed by old settlers and others, in favour of the continuance of transportation to Western Australia.

The Drogheda life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, rescued on Saturday last during a heavy surf the crew of five men of the schooner Mary Anne, laden with Indian corn, from Liverpool to Drogheda, which had struck on the North Bull Sands, near the latter place. ——By direction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, the sum of £50 has been given to the National Life-boat Institution from the funds of the Cholmondeley charities.

The steam-ship Gibraltar, better known as the Sumter, has again eluded the vigilance of the Federal officers. Some time ago, it is understood, the Sumter was sold to an English firm, and was rechristened the Gibraltar; but, notwithstanding this, she has for some months past been strictly blockaded at "the Rock" by a Northern cruiser, whose commander is alleged to have declared that it was his intention to seize her if possible, no matter what change of ownership might have taken place. By a clever ruse, however, the Gibraltar got safely away a short time ago, and is now lying quietly moored in the Mersey.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLDFIELDS.—I carefully digest some two columns of information, partly official partly miners' reports, contained in the New Zealand newspapers. Several new goldfields have been discovered. One is at the Cardrona River, a tributary of the Molyneux, distant from the Dunstan River camp some seventy miles. About 1000 men are there assembled. The valley at the Cardrona is twenty-six miles long, the whole of which is auriferous. From the Cardrona Mr. Hector (an officer of the Government) proceeded to the Arrow River, on the other side of a mountain dividing one gully from another, "Here were diggers, each making three ounces of gold a day;" "but this," adds Mr. Hector, "must fall far short of what some of the first arrivals obtained." One party of four took out 243 oz. in the first fortnight, nuggets of an ounce and of 15 dwt. and 17 dwt. being common. Prospecters found payable gold for upwards of twenty miles. From another part, called Conroy's Gully, more abundant yields have been obtained. "To give returns" (writes the special reporter of the *Daily Times*) "of all the rich finds is impossible. Pounds weight per day are freely spoken about, and cause no surprise; and people here will believe almost anything that is reported. The mention of ounces is treated quite cavalierly, such is the excitement prevailing.". . . "Very few are content to settle down upon anything that is not extraordinary. Williams and party cleared up some 400 ounces; they washed as high as a pound weight per dish. It was in this rush that the 50lb. was got by two men. It is useless to mention other instances of success, as the list would extend to large dimensions. The gold is coarse, heavy, and waterworn; and many pieces weighing over an ounce had been obtained. Corcoran and party informed the sergeant stationed here that they were making six pounds weight a day." And so the New Zealand scribes proceed about other gullies, "as extensive as convoys," about "the Fraser River turning out splendidly," most of which places by this time are being worked by men from our own mines.—*Melbourne Correspondent of the Times*

* An extraordinary number, four only being the average in this hemisphere.
† The red deer, swans, and Canadian geese were the gift of the late Prince Consort, and were transmitted to New Zealand by order of her Majesty.

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MUSIC.

Balfe's new opera, "The Armourer of Nantes," which (as we mentioned last week) was produced at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA on the 12th of this month, has obtained the success which has seldom or never failed to attend the works of this justly favourite composer. It has since been repeated on Saturday last, and twice this week, and there has been no diminution either in the fulness of the house or in the warmth of the audience; so that its success may now be regarded as real and durable. It has met with an obstacle, nevertheless, arising from the character of the drama, which, with many merits, labours under the disadvantage of being very complicated and a good deal too long—faults in any theatrical piece, and especially serious in a musical piece. Mr. Bridgeman, the author of the libretto, is well known as an able and successful writer for the stage; but his experience as an opera-writer has not been sufficient to make him aware that, of all the qualities of a musical drama, simplicity and clearness are the most essential. On the musical stage fine writing is a secondary consideration. An interesting story, plainly told and clothed with beautiful music, is almost sure to succeed; while experience has shown that all the genius of the greatest composer is generally thrown away upon an obscure plot and complicated incidents. That Balfe's opera has succeeded as it has done, in spite of an obscure plot and complicated incidents, is the strongest possible proof of its great musical excellence. To detail the plot of a play is at all times a thankless toil, and it is especially so when a laborious endeavour is made to tell a confused and intricate story. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle;* and we shall not attempt it. The subject is taken from Victor Hugo's play "Mary Tudor;" but what may seem clear enough when conveyed in spoken language may become utterly bewildering when wrapped up in recitative and song. Victor Hugo, as is usual with his countrymen, has made wild work with English history, and Mr. Bridgeman has therefore changed his heroine from our famous Queen to a petty Continental Sovereign of whose history little or nothing is known. Mary Tudor becomes Anne of Brittany, whose character is made to resemble that of our Queen Elizabeth, while the principal incidents remind us a good deal of Scott's "Kenilworth." The stern and proud heroine, like our English Queen, is infatuated with love for a worthless favourite, whom she resolves to marry, but, discovering that he is engaged in a clandestine amour, she, under the influence of jealous fury, consigns him to the block. The object of the favourite's base pursuit is a young orphan girl, who is the heroine of what may be called the underplot. She is betrothed to a plebeian lover, whose name is given to the piece, and the fortunes of this humble pair are mixed up with those of the Royal heroine and her favourite in a manner which we shall not attempt to explain. Let it suffice to say that, after an intricate maze of intrigues, plots, and collisions, the favourite (as we have said) loses his head on the scaffold, while the armourer and his betrothed are made happy. This subject is not entirely congenial to the style or spirit of Balfe, who is more at home, we think, in comic opera than in the *opera seria*. In genius he is more akin to Auber than to Meyerbeer. But versatility is one of his characteristics, and much of the music of "The Armourer of Nantes" is in the grand and imposing style of "Robert le Diable" and the "Huguenots." His last opera is perhaps even stronger in concerted music than any of its precursors. Those scenes in which large groups of persons are placed in striking situations and engaged in busy dramatic action are managed with consummate skill, full of rich and varied harmony and powerful effects. The airs and ballads, for the most part, are melodious, brilliant, and possessed of all those elements of popularity for which Balfe's operas are so pre-eminent; and there is no doubt that many of these delightful things will be welcomed in every private musical circle throughout the kingdom. Great praise is due to the Covent Garden management for the manner in which this opera is got up and performed. The two female characters are personated by Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Anna Hiles, the former being the humble heroine, Marie, and the latter the stern and imperious Duchess, a part which she sustains with more vigour than we could have expected from so young a performer. Mr. Harrison, as the Armourer, displayed his usual dramatic skill and great vocal attainments; and Mr. Santley, as the Favourite, exhibits remarkable power both as a singer and an actor. The excellent orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Mellon, does its duty admirably; and the scenic accessories are carefully attended to.

At the RUSSELL INSTITUTION, on Tuesday evening, Mr. H. J. Lincoln delivered the second of his two lectures "On the Genius of Bach and Handel." Of the first, on the subject of Bach, we gave some account last week. The second, on Handel, was even more interesting, for the simple reason that Handel was a more interesting theme, at all events to the general public. The lecture-hall was again filled by a numerous and most attentive audience, who listened with warm demonstrations of pleasure to Mr. Lincoln's sound and instructive observations on the character of this illustrious musician as displayed in the various classes of his works. His illustrative specimens, in the performance of which he was again assisted by Miss Fanny Howell, were judiciously selected and admirably played. They were numerous and varied; but the most remarkable, perhaps, was the famous piece known by the name of "The Harmonious Blacksmith," which the young lady executed so charmingly that she drew loud and prolonged applause from every part of the hall. Several of Handel's larger orchestral works, arranged as pianoforte duets, were performed with a fulness and vigour which gave a lively idea of their effect in their original forms. Of these, the second grand harpsichord concerto, the overture to the opera of "Rinaldo," the oratorio of "Samson," and the march from the opera of "Scipio," were the most remarkable.

FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS.—The programme for the oratorios of the forthcoming festival (which is to be held this year at Worcester) and the days of the meeting have now been decided. Her Majesty has graciously accorded her Royal patronage to the festival. The days fixed are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Sept. 8, 9, 10, and 11. The oratorios will be given as usual in the nave of Worcester Cathedral, which is about to be beautified and restored, and it is hoped the works will be completed by the time of the festival. The oratorios will be taken in the following order:—Tuesday, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and a selection from Handel's "Samson;" Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" Thursday, Mozart's "Requiem," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and a selection; Friday, Handel's "Messiah." There will be concerts in the College Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and a ball at the Guildhall on Friday night.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.—On Monday an event took place at this theatre which is of good augury for the future. A very fair example of poetic drama was produced, and favourably received by a numerous and fashionable audience. The author is Mr. Lewis Filmore, who has already distinguished himself by a translation of Goethe's "Faust," and who writes blank verse with facility and elegance. The new drama is entitled "A Winning Suit," and is indebted to Miss Amy Sedgwick for its introduction to the boards. This lady has judiciously decided to prefer new characters for her various appearances, and has already an extensive repertoire of her own. The heroine of this drama is of the ideal type, and is singularly interesting from the purity of her motives and the variety of her fortunes. She is a Princess, who insists on wedding whom she pleases, though her uncle, the King of Castile, has selected a fitting mate for her in the King of Aragon. The lady reasonably objects that she has never seen her suitor, and has no idea of being put up for sale to the highest bidder. These uncourtly notions exasperate the Monarch, and he is glad of any excuse to vent his wrath upon his offending niece. Finding a man behind the arras, who immediately escapes, he charges Orelia (for that is the name of the Princess) with having an amour, and denounces her at once as deserving of imprisonment, and even death. From this peril the Princess is saved by her cousin, Count Roderic, who plans a course of proceedings in such a manner that we are induced to believe that he is another Iago. And so he is, but from a benevolent motive. Having delivered the Princess, he persuades her to seek safety in the most inferior occupation. Accordingly, in the third act we find her the waiting-maid at an inn presided over by Mrs. H. Marston, who, as the landlady, gives one of those select examples of natural life which find in this actress their best representative in the present day. The influence of the pure-minded maiden is felt in the whole details of the establishment. The son of the hostess, who acts as waiter (Mr. Belmore), can no longer cheat the customer, and the mistress can so check whatever may happen in the course of business that she has perfect control over all its departments. But there is another side to the picture. The customers are also under control. They may not take the customary liberties with the pretty barmaid, for the disguised Princess resents all such attempts. At length a gallant compels a kiss; whereupon she breaks his head and a window with the bottle of wine he has ordered, and lets him and his party quit the premises without paying their score. This is too much for the hostelry dame, and the damsel is summarily dismissed as one above her place, to the great delight of the nefarious serving-man. At this point a stranger comes to her relief, who professes to be a goldsmith, and takes her under his protection. His speeches are so fair, noble, and interesting, that Orelia consents to travel with him, that she may find refuge in a convent. They are overtaken by the King's troops and the fugitive is arrested. But the strange jeweller suggests that by becoming his wife her captor will be so deceived as to her identity as to be deprived of the power of detaining her. Reluctantly she consents. Left together, her husband proposes to take her to his home, and urges her with such sweet reasonings, that at last she is persuaded to comply. In the last act we find her supremely happy as the goldsmith's wife, and in due course the mystery that hangs over the story is solved. The merchant and the Monarch of Aragon are the same person; and thus all ends like an old nursery-tale. All this is exquisite, unworldly, and beautiful; and the dialogue teems with topics which are charmingly illustrated. Mr. Vezin as the scheming cousin, Mr. H. Marston as the King of Aragon, and Miss Sedgwick as the wandering Princess, all acted very finely indeed. Miss Sedgwick was equally spirited and elaborate, and filled up all the minute points of the character with singular felicity. In conclusion, the author was called for, and acknowledged the honour by bowing from the box.

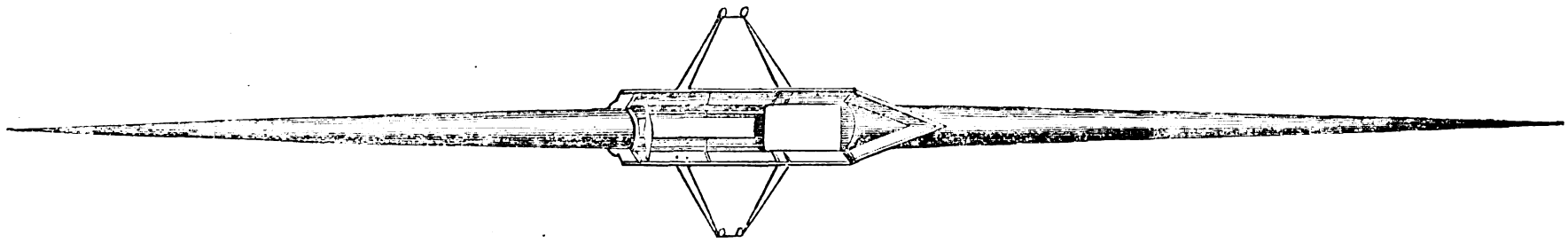
ADELPHI.—Two new pieces are now performing at this house. The first is by Mr. Benjamin Webster, jun., and is entitled "A Grey Mare." The term signifies a young lady who will have her own way, and make the man on whom she has fixed her choice love her. He is a railway surveyor, engaged in a dispute with her uncle (Mr. Toole), an irascible gentleman and author of a treatise on universal peace or brotherhood; but because the lines of the projected railway interfere with the ground of his own villa he loses all patience, and shows himself in a ridiculous light. Meanwhile, the self-willed lady secures her plant on the interesting surveyor, and succeeds in her purpose. The second is a lighter affair. It is named "A Valentine." Here Mr. Toole is a susceptible postmaster, who is greatly excited by the number of valentines that pour through the post-office box and load his counter. He becomes alarmed at the address of one of these interesting missives, which he believes is intended for his own sweetheart. His conscience and his interest are in conflict, and for awhile he is tempted to withdraw the letter, and then is terrified at the notion that he has committed felony. This is just the sort of thing to bring out the genius of Mr. Toole, who is really great in his delineation of such humorous distresses.

STRAND.—"A Faint Heart which Did Win a Fair Lady" is the title of a new drama by Mr. J. P. Wooler. The scene is laid in Holland, and all the characters are dressed in the Dutch costume, the effect of which is very picturesque. The story is simple and obvious enough, and depends on the acting of Mr. Parselle and Mr. Belford, who represent two youths—one a shy and the other a bold lad. The first contents himself with sending to the Burgomaster's daughter presents of tulips and making no further advances, while the other makes large professions, though carrying on at the same time a flirtation with the barmaid of the village inn. The youths are both students; and their teacher is appropriately and cleverly represented by Mr. J. Ray, whose peculiar talent lies in a line of parts in which a certain sort of grave eccentricity prevails. The piece was successful.

MARYLEBONE.—The pleasant farce of "A Day after the Wedding" was acted on Wednesday week at this house for the purpose of introducing two candidates to the boards who are likely to secure a position on it. Mr. Charles Wynn dashed through the part of Colonel Freelove with great animation and decided effect, and Miss Clarisse St. Pierre simulated the character of the turbulent wife with admirable stage tact. The house was crowded, and received the débutants with decided approbation.

MESSENGER'S NEW RACE-BOAT.

THIS novelty in the shape of outrigger racing-boats has lately been introduced by Mr. J. A. Messenger, the celebrated sculler and boat-builder, of Teddington. Its form is an elliptic tube; the same lines top and bottom, and conical at each end. It is built entirely of cedar, and, though 35 ft. long and 9 in. beam, weighs but 35 lb. The originality of its design is highly important, and calculated to make great advances and alterations in the construction of boats for speed and wager purposes.



NEW RACE-BOAT BY MESSENGER, OF TEDDINGTON.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A NEW CALCULATING-MACHINE, by M. Wiberg, was presented at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. It was affirmed to possess advantages over all the preceding ones. It not only calculates but prints the numbers, and may be applied in the construction of tables of compound interest, &c.

RUBIDIUM.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences M. Dumas read a note on the preparation and properties of this new alkaline metal, and showed a specimen sent by the discoverer, M. R. Bunsen, who detected its presence by means of the spectrum analysis. The first matter which led to these researches was extracted from the residua of lepidolithe from the manufacture of lithine, by Dr. Struve, of Leipsic. In order to separate the carbonate of cæsium from the corresponding salt of rubidium, use was made of the great difference of solubility which exists between the neutral tartrate (deliquescent) of cæsium and the bitartrate of rubidium (very slightly soluble). The reduction of the carbonate of rubidium by charcoal is more difficult than that of sodium, and more easy than that of potassium. The mixture treated by heat in a potassium furnace was as follows:—Bitartrate of rubidium, 89·55; neutral tartrate of lime, 8·46; soot of the essence of turpentine, 1·99—total, 100·10. The metal was collected in a receiver containing oil of naphtha; 75 grammes of the bitartrate gave 5 grammes of metal. The metal melts at 38·5 cent.; its density is equal at 1·516. Sodium melts at 95·6; potassium at 62·5; and lithium at 180 cent., according to the new determinations made at the laboratory of Heidelberg. Rubidium burns in water like potassium, and presents, by its other properties, great analogies with that metal. M. Bunsen has not yet reduced cæsium, having been able to acquire only a few grammes of the salts of that metal from 15,000 litres of the water of Murqvelle, at Baden.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND gave his fourth lecture on "Chemical Affinity" on Thursday, the 5th inst., when he resumed the consideration of the phenomena of decomposition by heat. He stated, among other facts, that, as the decomposition of a compound effected by heat is attended with the disappearance of the same amount of heat which was evolved in the formation of that compound, the various projects of obtaining heat from the combustion of water, steam, &c., were exceedingly futile. He next proceeded to show that the force evolved during chemical combination generally takes the form of heat, but sometimes imparts that of light, or electricity. The light so developed, usually accompanied by intense heat and the formation of a solid compound, is termed incandescence. In some cases light is evolved with little or no elevation of temperature, when it is termed phosphorescence. Among other examples, bisulphide of carbon was burnt, with luminosity, in the gas binoxide of nitrogen. Letters written on a sheet of paper with a solution of phosphorus, linseed-oil, and bisulphide of carbon shone in the dark, and the elevation of temperature produced by merely breathing on the paper was sufficient to cause combustion. Professor Frankland expressed his opinion that the luminosity exhibited by phosphorus, the glowworm, marine animalcules (in sea-water), dead animal matter, certain living plants, decayed wood, fluxide of calcium, apatite, &c., is due to chemical action, and may be termed chemical phosphorescence. In physical phosphorescence the luminosity is only manifested after exposure to a source of light, and soon becomes extinguished: it is termed fluorescence when it lasts but an extremely short time. He considers that in chemical phosphorescence there is at the moment of combination a transference of motion from the combining atoms to the surrounding luminiferous ether, while in physically phosphorescent and fluorescent bodies the atoms take up the undulations of the luminiferous ether when exposed to light, and afterwards restore to the ether the motion thus received. Many very interesting illustrations of physical phosphorescence were exhibited, for which the lecturer was indebted to the kindness of Professor Faraday and Mr. J. P. Gassiot. In relation to chemical decomposition by heat, Professor Frankland showed the incombustible property of various specimens of muslin which had been prepared with starch containing either tungstate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or sulphate of soda.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND'S Friday evening discourse on the 13th inst. comprised a resumé of the progress made in the theory and practice of "Artificial Illumination." 1. The construction and principle of the now well-known electric lamp, and its various improvements by Duboscq and others, were pointed out and illustrated—the light being produced by apparatus constructed for the successive making and breaking of an electric current, the terminal carbon points being thereby made incandescent. The magneto-electric light based on Faraday's discovery in 1831, and produced by steam power causing the rotation of sets of magnets, was also described, and stated to be the most brilliant and continuous artificial light yet known. It has been successfully employed in certain lighthouses since 1858. Way's electric light, in which mercury is employed, was also shown. Its peculiar flickering character renders it objectionable. 2. Coal gas and its advantages were next pointed out. In spite of the progress of research, it still contains the disagreeable sulphur compounds. The Rev. Mr. Bowditch has, however, suggested the heating the slaked lime through which the gas is passed for purification to 400 deg. Fahr., whereby it is said all the sulphur in 100ft. of gas may be removed except two or three grains. Professor Frankland burnt a jet of the new luminiferous hydro-carbon Acetylene, discovered by Berthelot, and obtained by heating coal-gas and other methods, and states that possibly its presence has occasioned some of the explosions in gaspipes. Acetylene is likely to revolutionise our ideas of gasmaking. 3. Oils. After a sketch of the history of the production of paraffin, Professor Frankland referred to the recent wonderful discovery of rock oil in Canada and the United States, the annual production from the Canadian wells alone being 20,000,000 gals., equal to 180,000,000lb. of sperm candles. The danger of using these oils, unless properly purified from naphtha, was shown in their explosibility at temperatures as low as from 100 deg. to 120 deg. Fahr. Young's paraffin oil has not this dangerous quality. 4. Candles. Of these various specimens were laid on the table; amongst them Japanese candles, with hollow wicks. Professor Frankland also exhibited a double-cylinder gasburner, constructed on a principle devised by himself, which he had used for some time. In this burner the waste heat of the gas flame is made to heat both the air and gas nearly to redness previous to combustion. Thus, like a hot-blast furnace, the temperature of the flame is greatly increased—a result which is always attended with a corresponding augmentation of light. He stated that, as compared with the common argand burner, this double-cylinder burner gives 62 per cent more light, with the same consumption of gas. He gave on a diagram the comparative cost of the light of twenty sperm candles, each burning ten hours, at the rate of 120 grains an hour. From wax, 7s. 2½d.; spermaceti, 6s. 8d.; tallow, 2s. 8d.; sperm oil, 1s. 10d.; coal gas, 4½d.; cannel gas, 3d.; paraffin, 3s. 10d.; paraffin oil, 6d.; rock oil, 7½d. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the chemical and physical principles involved in the subject, for which we regret that we have no space. We give, however, the "conditions for good and pleasant artificial light." 1. It should contain all colours. This was shown to be the case with electric gas, oil, and candle light. In this, solar light is less perfect than artificial light. All the colours seen by sodium flame are invisible by sunlight. 2. The light should be associated with as little heat as possible. Heated rays do not reach the retina, but are absorbed by the humours of the eye. Hence the superiority of daylight to any artificial illumination. W. R. Grove, Esq., F.R.S., Q.C., vice-president, was in the chair.

Mr. W. S. SAVORY gave his concluding lecture on Saturday last, his subject being the phenomena connected with Death, which he distinguished into general death and special or molecular death. The latter occurs some time after the last breath has been drawn, since several functions of the body, such as digestion, muscular contraction, and the circulation of the body, may go on for some time after the change we term death has taken place. In this aspect the more important functions of animal life are suspended much sooner than those relating to our organic life. So also cold-blooded animals, and those with a very simple organisation, such as polypes and worms, retain vitality of various degrees under circumstances fatal to such complex organisms as ours. In commenting on the various modes of dying and the causes, whether arising from the suspension of the action of either of the three great organs termed the "tripods of life"—the heart, the lungs, and the brain—Mr. Savory expressed his own conviction that death was primarily occasioned by either the sudden or gradual stoppage of the supply of blood to the nervous centres. He also expressed his concurrence with the statement of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie that, in almost all cases, the point of death is free from physical suffering. He duly described and analysed the signs of death—viz., loss of heat, the muscular contraction termed "rigor mortis," the coagulation of the blood, and, finally, decomposition. The last, he said, is always going on in life, but is then accompanied by renewal; this ceases after death. The body then becomes subject to the chemical and physical forces, and is resolved into its component elements to be taken up again for the constitution of new organisms. Death, then, is a condition of life. Our limited space alone prevents us from introducing some of the interesting details with which Mr. Savory elucidated his subject.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL, in his fifth lecture, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., concluded his description of the Mechanism employed in the Circulation of the Blood, noticing especially the heart's rhythmical movements, due to the alternate contraction and expansion of the auricles and ventricles, its slight rotatory movement, its two peculiar sounds—one, long and soft, due to the closure of large valves; the other, sharp and abrupt, due to the closing of the small semi-lunar valves. The pulse was attributed to the pulsations on waves of the mass of blood caused by the elongation and distention of the elastic walls of the arteries, and said to be simultaneous with but distinct from the onward flow of the blood. By means of ingeniously-contrived apparatus, these pulsations have been measured in a number of animals. They are found to increase as the size of the animal diminishes—e.g., the average pulse of a horse is 55 beats in a second; of a man, 72; of a dog, 96; of a rabbit, 220; of a squirrel, 300. Yet it is found that, whatever be the size of an animal, the number of beats required to complete the circulation through the whole body averages 27, and the proportion of the weight of the blood to that of the whole averages one-twelfth. While in health we are perfectly unconscious of the existence of the complicated mechanism employed in the circulation of our blood. This is due to the position of the heart and its relation to the nervous system. The lecture was concluded with an illustrated description of the apparatus of respiration, the windpipe, the bronchial tubes, and the lungs, and the muscular apparatus employed in the expansion of the chest.

On Friday, Feb. 27, John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S., will lecture on the "Ancient Lake Habitations of Switzerland."

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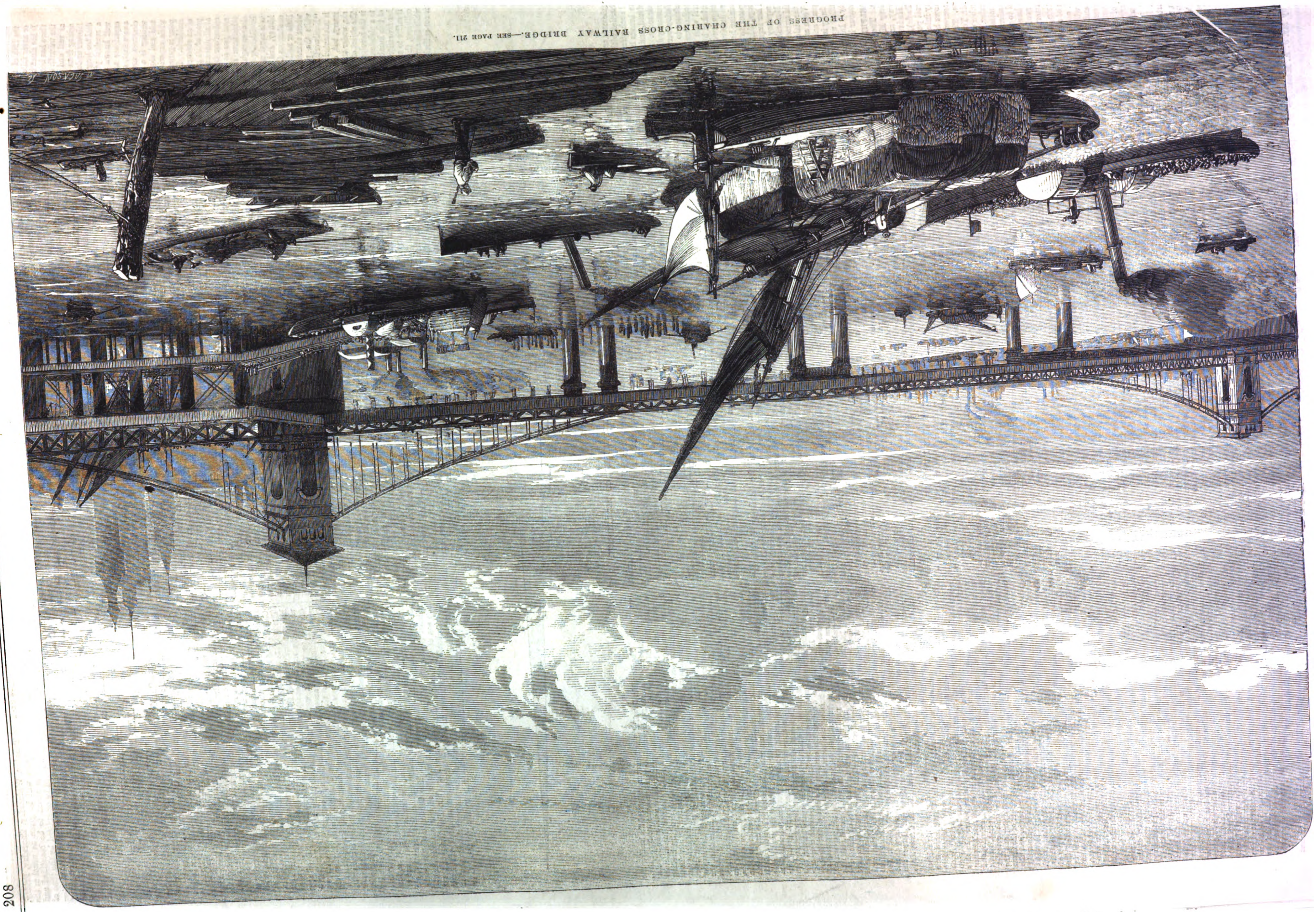
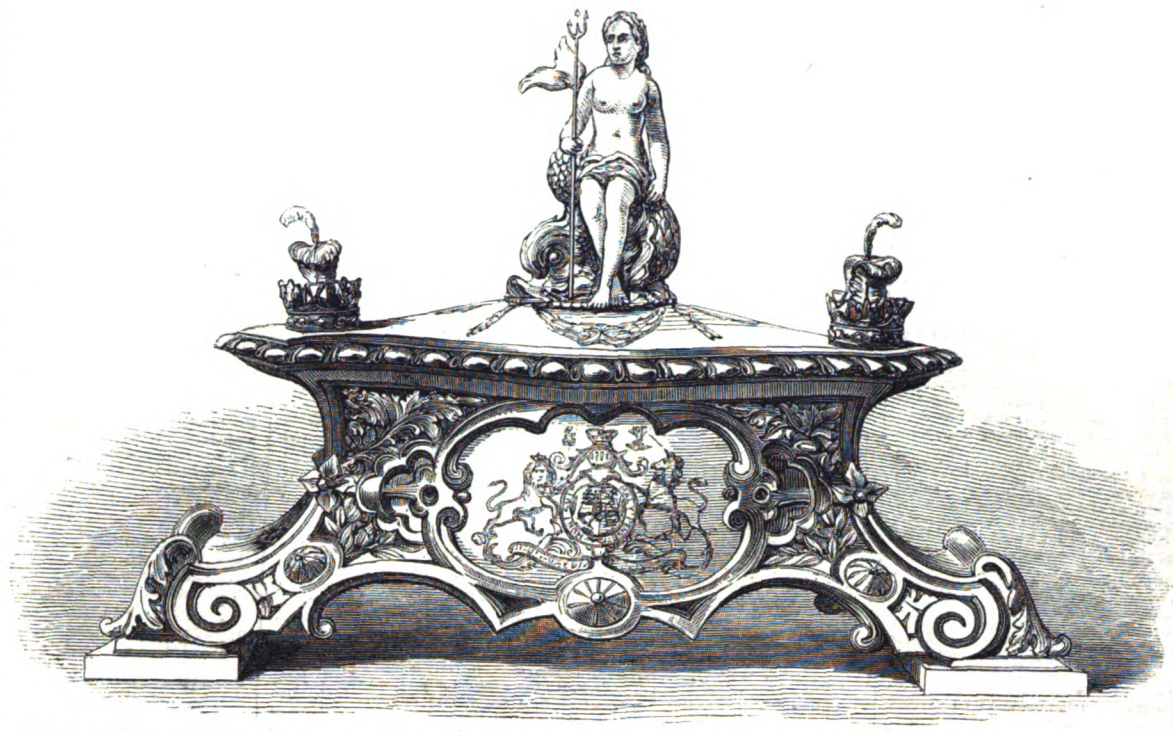
PROGRESS OF THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 211.



the thirteen which annually pass through it towards the group of stations beyond London Bridge. There is also to be a distinct entrance for the traffic which comes along the line that is more purely metropolitan from Cannon-street. This is a branch line from the Charing-cross extension, crossing the river near Southwark and ending near the Mansion House; it will run on a single line of rails, and the transit of each train from point to point, without stopping, will occupy only five minutes, one train being shifted on to the line on the arrival of the other. At the terminus of the Charing-cross extension at the Strand a large hotel is to be built. At present the railway-bridge does not show signs of immediate completion; for, though the columns and girders are almost all in their places, the roadway has not yet been commenced. The approaches on the south side are going on rapidly, but many of the arches are not yet finished. Amongst other recommendations to the company to which it belongs, this bridge has that of economy in its construction. The suspension-bridge was purchased as a structure for £40,000, and a composition for the tolls was accepted at £120,000. The tolls and steam-boat dues still remain as a source of revenue to the company; while the chains, &c., of the suspension-bridge have been sold, for the purpose of constructing a similar one at Clifton, for £5000; and nearly £8000 has been saved by adapting the brick piers to the use of the new structure. Something like £20,000 out of the £40,000 paid will be reimbursed to the company; while a good annual rental will be obtained from letting the arches beneath the station. The total cost of the new bridge will be only £160,000.



GOLD CASKET CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.
SEE PAGE 197.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE GRISWOLD AT LIVERPOOL.

IN our last Number was announced the arrival at Liverpool, on the 9th inst., of the George Griswold, freighted with provisions from New York for the distressed Lancashire operatives—the freewill offerings of a people suffering the hardships and horrors of a civil war, the like of which for magnitude the world has never seen. It is now our pleasant duty to give a representation of the arrival in the Mersey of the George Griswold from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Everton, Liverpool.

The cargo of this ship consists of 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, 500 bushels of corn, 500 barrels and boxes of bread, a quantity of rice, and 13,236 barrels of flour. The contributions on board from the New York Produce Exchange are 1500 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of corn, and 50 barrels of pork. Before the vessel left New York a meeting was held on board, when the treasurers of the executive committee reported the amount contributed to be over 108,000 dols.; there were, however, two other organisations not reported. The sum in hand amounted to 30,000 dols. in cash, a sum sufficient to inaugurate another similar movement; and it was stated that the sums received by the Corn Exchange committee had amounted to 20,000 dols.

The George Griswold, which is under the command of Captain G. Lunt, left New York on the 13th of January, and after an average run across the Atlantic was on the morning of Monday week telegraphed off Port Lynas, sailing for Liverpool with a fair wind. The circumstances under which this liberal contribution to the relief fund which she carried had been made invested her arrival with some interest, and, as soon as the telegraph was published and became generally known, many persons went down to the river to make inquiries as to the probable time of her arrival. Shortly after receiving the telegraphic announcement, the New Steam Tug Company dispatched their powerful boat Resolute gratuitously to assist the ship into port. The Resolute fell in with the ship about three o'clock, near the bar, and immediately took her in tow; but they did not reach the anchorage in the river until nearly three hours after high tide. The George Griswold had the American and English flags flying, and the steam-tug was also gaily decorated for the occasion. On reaching the Rock Fort she was welcomed with the customary salute by lowering a flag, which was duly acknowledged, and shortly after entering the river a salute of eighteen guns was fired from the North Battery. She reached the anchorage off Seacombe about 5.30 p.m. Her coming was cordially greeted by a great concourse of people.

The benevolent work on which the George Griswold has been employed on her first voyage having invested the ship with some interest, the following particulars may be gratifying to our readers:—She is a smart, handsome clipper-ship, and has such buoyancy that though by carpenters' measurement she does not exceed 1280 tons she will probably carry 1500 tons. She was built at Quincey, Massachusetts, by Deacon Thomas, who has a high reputation as a shipbuilder. The entire frame of the vessel is of oak, with top timbers and stanchions of locust-wood, and she is copper-bolted throughout. Her length is 200ft., breadth of beam 25ft, depth of hold 24ft., and she has two decks; she is provided with double topsail-yards, all handsomely proportioned, and is said to be a good sailer. In consequence of the scarcity and high price of cotton, the heavy duck made of that material into sails has been substituted by Scotch hemp, which is said to be much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well as the old material. Amidships an enormous tank, capable of containing 5000 gallons of water, is constructed, reaching from keelson to upper-deck. With this exception the ship has a clear hold, and between decks from stem to stern. The ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper-deck. The George Griswold is a smart specimen of naval architecture, and will be found very capacious as a merchantman.

Every duty or charge has been remitted in connection with this vessel on both sides of the Atlantic; and the captain and all the officers gave their services gratuitously.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday presented an address to the officers of the George Griswold. The presentation took place at St. George's Hall, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience. The Central Relief Committee purpose to offer a similar compliment to Captain Lunt and his officers.

THE GARRISON CHAPEL, WOOLWICH.

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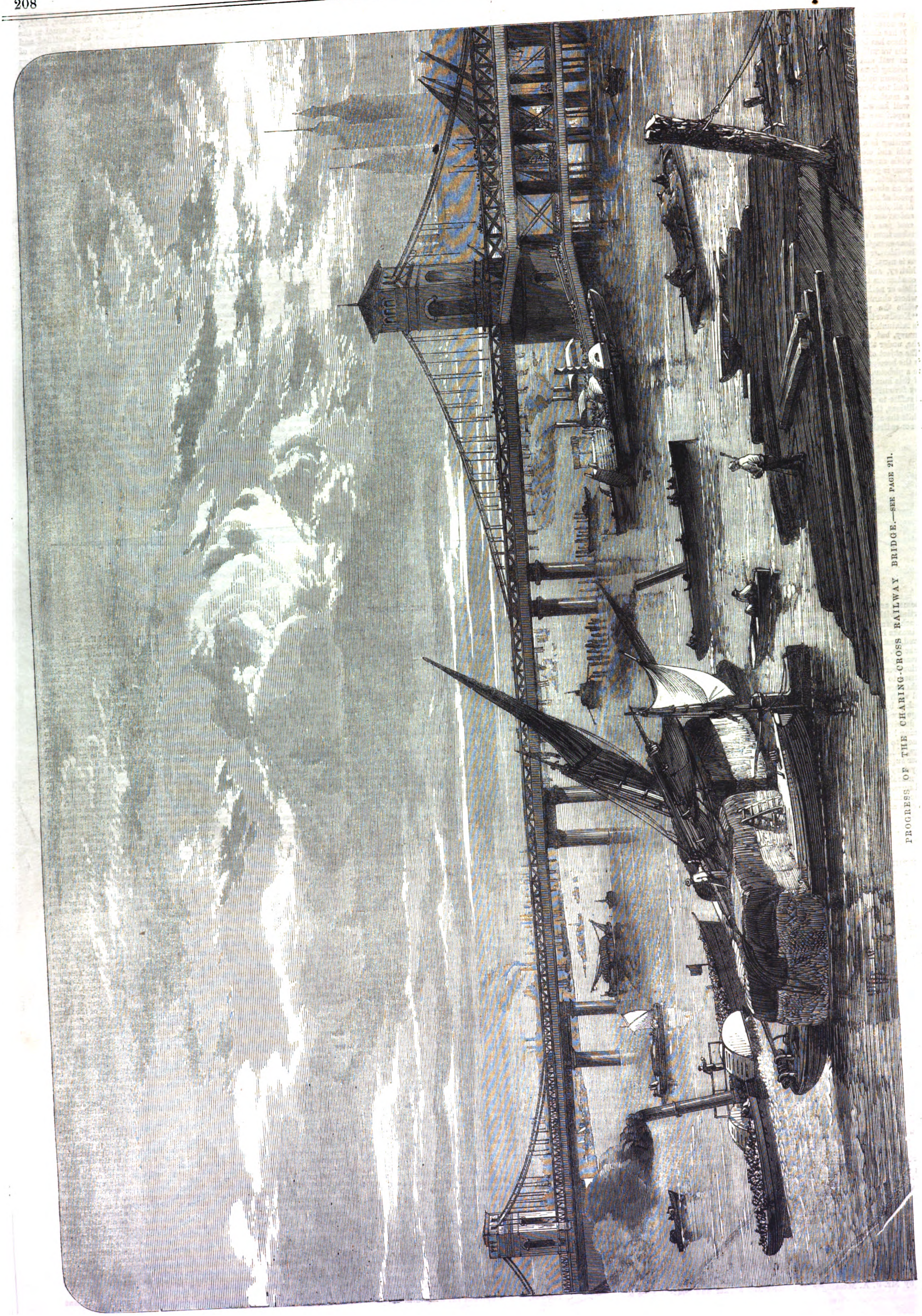

PROGRESS OF THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 211.

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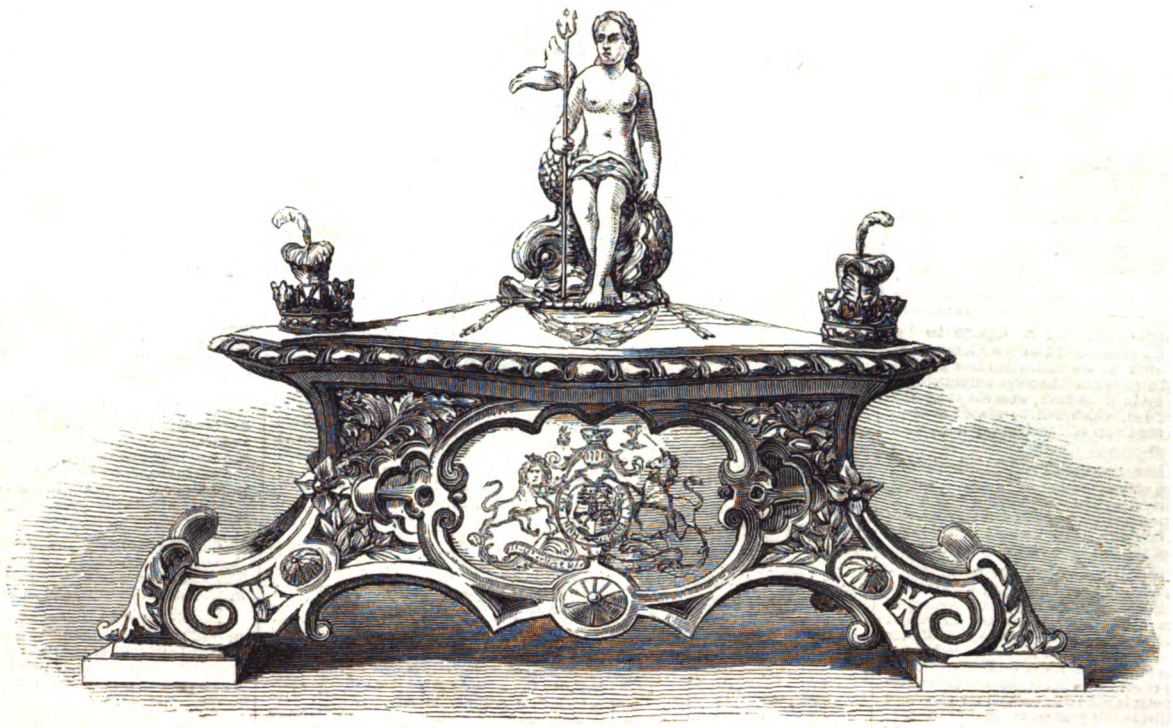
the thirteen which annually pass through it towards the group of stations beyond London Bridge. There is also to be a distinct entrance for the traffic which comes along the line that is more purely metropolitan from Cannon-street. This is a branch line from the Charing-cross extension, crossing the river near Southwark and ending near the Mansion House; it will run on a single line of rails, and the transit of each train from point to point, without stopping, will occupy only five minutes, one train being shifted on to the line on the arrival of the other. At the terminus of the Charing-cross extension at the Strand a large hotel is to be built. At present the railway-bridge does not show signs of immediate completion; for, though the columns and girders are almost all in their places, the roadway has not yet been commenced. The approaches on the south side are going on rapidly, but many of the arches are not yet finished. Amongst other recommendations to the company to which it belongs, this bridge has that of economy in its construction. The suspension-bridge was purchased as a structure for £40,000, and a composition for the tolls was accepted at £120,000. The tolls and steam-boat dues still remain as a source of revenue to the company; while the chains, &c., of the suspension-bridge have been sold, for the purpose of constructing a similar one at Clifton, for £5000; and nearly £8000 has been saved by adapting the brick piers to the use of the new structure. Something like £20,000 out of the £40,000 paid will be reimbursed to the company; while a good annual rental will be obtained from letting the arches beneath the station. The total cost of the new bridge will be only £160,000.



GOLD CASKET CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY PRESENTED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.
SEE PAGE 197.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE GRISWOLD AT LIVERPOOL.

IN our last Number was announced the arrival at Liverpool, on the 9th inst., of the George Griswold, freighted with provisions from New York for the distressed Lancashire operatives—the freewill offerings of a people suffering the hardships and horrors of a civil war, the like of which for magnitude the world has never seen. It is now our pleasant duty to give a representation of the arrival in the Mersey of the George Griswold from a sketch by Mr. William Woods, of Everton, Liverpool.

The cargo of this ship consists of 200 boxes of bacon, 50 barrels of pork, 500 bushels of corn, 500 barrels and boxes of bread, a quantity of rice, and 13,236 barrels of flour. The contributions on board from the New York Produce Exchange are 1500 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of corn, and 50 barrels of pork. Before the vessel left New York a meeting was held on board, when the treasurers of the executive committee reported the amount contributed to be over 108,000 dols.; there were, however, two other organisations not reported. The sum in hand amounted to 30,000 dols. in cash, a sum sufficient to inaugurate another similar movement; and it was stated that the sums received by the Corn Exchange committee had amounted to 20,000 dols.

The George Griswold, which is under the command of Captain G. Lunt, left New York on the 13th of January, and after an average run across the Atlantic was on the morning of Monday week telegraphed off Port Lynas, sailing for Liverpool with a fair wind. The circumstances under which this liberal contribution to the relief fund which she carried had been made invested her arrival with some interest, and, as soon as the telegraph was published and became generally known, many persons went down to the river to make inquiries as to the probable time of her arrival. Shortly after receiving the telegraphic announcement, the New Steam Tug Company dispatched their powerful boat Resolute gratuitously to assist the ship into port. The Resolute fell in with the ship about three o'clock, near the bar, and immediately took her in tow; but they did not reach the anchorage in the river until nearly three hours after high tide. The George Griswold had the American and English flags flying, and the steam-tug was also gaily decorated for the occasion. On reaching the Rock Fort she was welcomed with the customary salute by lowering a flag, which was duly acknowledged, and shortly after entering the river a salute of eighteen guns was fired from the North Battery. She reached the anchorage off Seacombe about 5.30 p.m. Her coming was cordially greeted by a great concourse of people.

The benevolent work on which the George Griswold has been employed on her first voyage having invested the ship with some interest, the following particulars may be gratifying to our readers:—She is a smart, handsome clipper-ship, and has such buoyancy that though by carpenters' measurement she does not exceed 1280 tons she will probably carry 1500 tons. She was built at Quincey, Massachusetts, by Deacon Thomas, who has a high reputation as a shipbuilder. The entire frame of the vessel is of oak, with top timbers and stanchions of locust-wood, and she is copper-bolted throughout. Her length is 200ft., breadth of beam 25ft, depth of hold 24ft., and she has two decks; she is provided with double topsail-yards, all handsomely proportioned, and is said to be a good sailer. In consequence of the scarcity and high price of cotton, the heavy duck made of that material into sails has been substituted by Scotch hemp, which is said to be much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well as the old material. Amidships an enormous tank, capable of containing 5000 gallons of water, is constructed, reaching from keelson to upper-deck. With this exception the ship has a clear hold, and between decks from stem to stern. The ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper-deck. The George Griswold is a smart specimen of naval architecture, and will be found very capacious as a merchantman.

Every duty or charge has been remitted in connection with this vessel on both sides of the Atlantic; and the captain and all the officers gave their services gratuitously.

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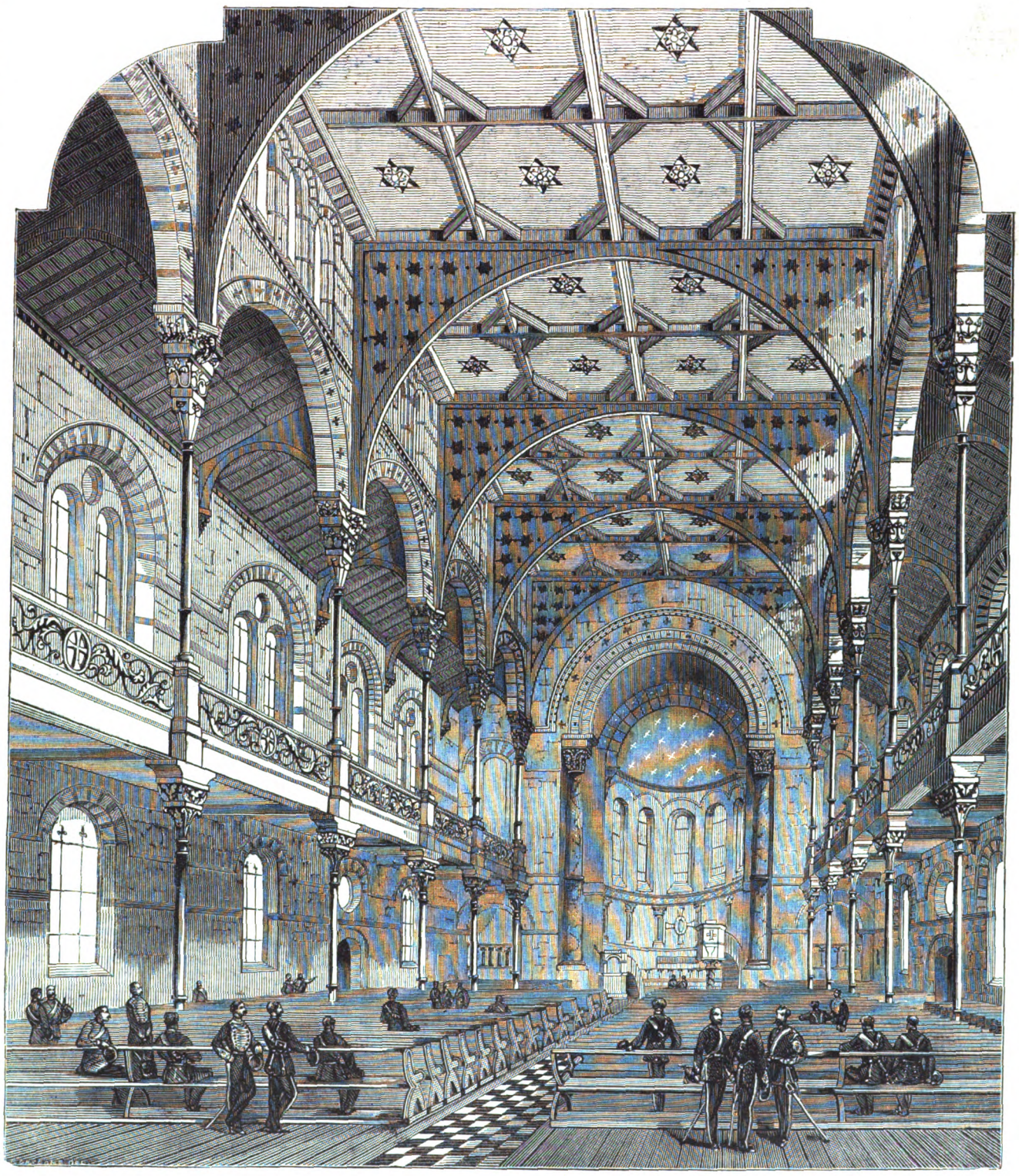

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PROGRESS OF THE CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 211.

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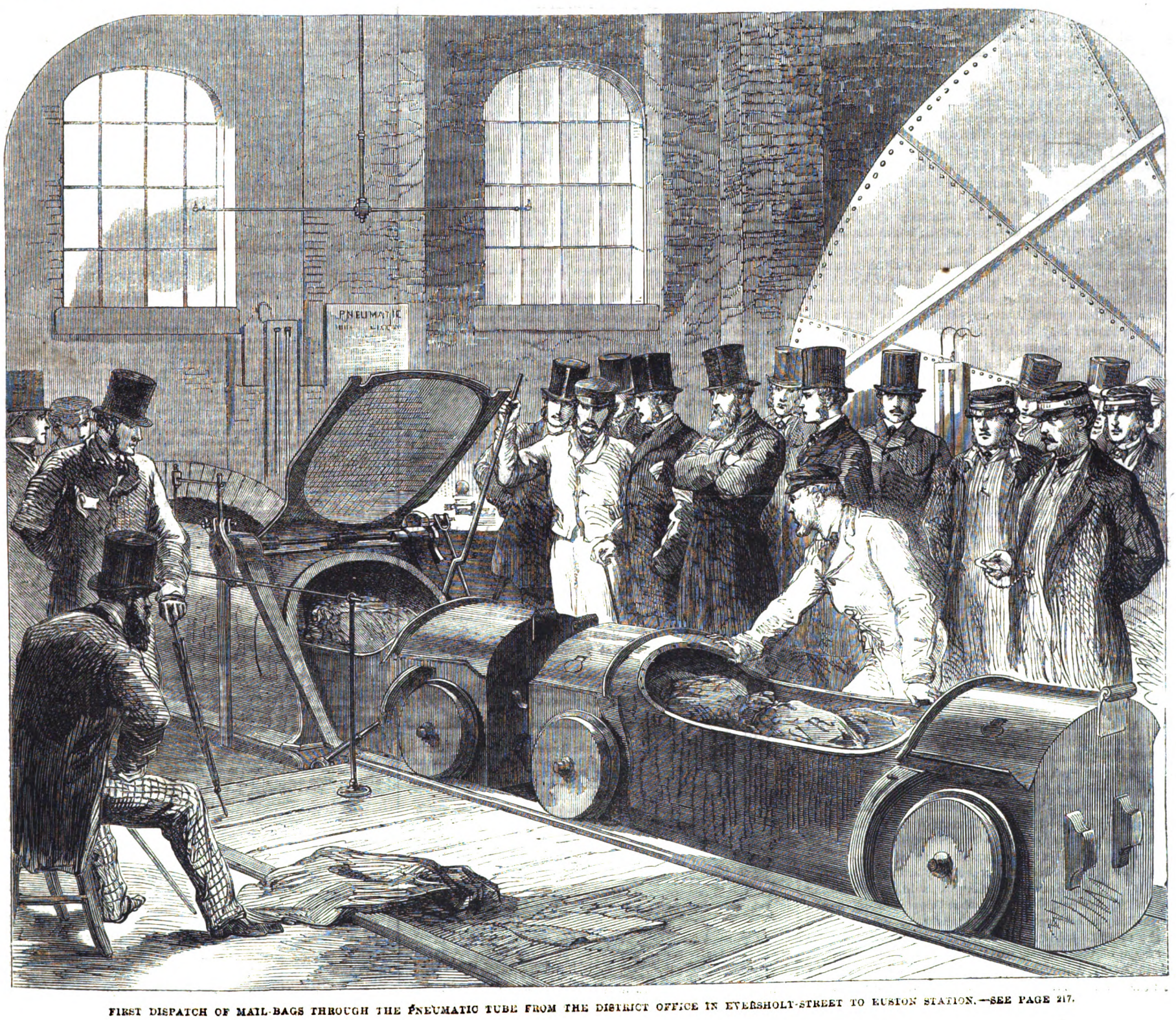
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Nos. 1190, 1191.—VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND TWO COLOURED ENGRAVINGS } TENPENCE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In proposing to the House of Commons a dotation for the Heir Apparent of the Crown of these realms, the Prime Minister took occasion to draw a contrast between the condition of this country under a constitutional monarchy and that of the rest of the world. If the terms in which the comparison was couched were somewhat sweeping, there can be no doubt about the basis of facts on which it was founded. By a curious want of coincidence, the people of England are preparing to make special holiday to celebrate an event which is significant of the perpetuation of a line of Monarchs whom we accept on trust for the future to reign over us; while in at least four of the other communities of the earth there is revolt against constituted authorities, whether they bear the title of Emperor, King, or President. When, a short while ago, a complete though bloodless revolution in Greece changed a dynasty and reintegrated the waning liberties of her people, we ventured to suggest that, if but comparatively a small affair, it might yet prove the beginning of great ends. Some justification of that prediction was shortly found in the attitude which the Sovereign and people of Prussia assumed towards each other; and next came the outbreak against Russian domination in Poland, which has risen from a local insurrection into a national rebellion. Beyond this, the revolt in the Russo-Polish provinces has leaped into a question of European importance, and threatens to produce international complications, while already we hear muttered that ominous phrase which implies a rearrangement of the map of the Continent.

It is quite clear that neither France nor England is at this moment indifferent to the cause of Poland; and something more than rumour has assigned to Austria an intention of showing sympathy with the Poles, which with her is a convertible term for seizing an opportunity of a fling at Prussia. It now begins to be discovered that for some fourteen years everything has been tending towards an outbreak in Poland.



FIRST DISPATCH OF MAIL-BAGS THROUGH THE PNEUMATIC TUBE FROM THE DISTRICT OFFICE IN EVERSHOLT-STREET TO EUSTON STATION.—SEE PAGE 217.

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From the time of the revolution which swept through Europe in 1848 the hopes of the Poles for the restoration of their nationality have never wavered, and there have been signs and symptoms, in the last twelve months especially, of the fact that the Polish question had entered a new phase, that matters were once more coming to a crisis, and that the issue between St. Petersburg and Warsaw would demand a solution. It may be starting an heretical, or rather a cynical, opinion to say that the very policy of the Emperor of Russia towards his Polish provinces, which professed to be conciliatory, was founded on ideas of the assertion of Polish nationality. In his dominions proper Alexander is deemed to be more of a weak Czar than a reforming and liberty-giving Monarch; and it is believed that his concessions to popular rights are the result more of a desire to consult his own ease than of high and abstract principles of social and political justice. While all the world accepts his act of emancipation of the serfs in Russia, there are not wanting those, both within and without his dominions, who doubt whether he is exactly the man to have inaugurated such a radical change, and whether he is capable of guiding the new system to its legitimate completion. It has been so obviously to the interest of Russia that at a time when there was a vast social revolution going on within her special territory she should not have disaffection and hostility on her European frontier provinces that the concessions granted and the promises made by the Emperor to the Poles were naturally deemed to have been rather wrung from weakness than dictated by kind and just feelings; and when, therefore, the Czar offered constitutional government as an end the Poles sought it only as a means—the Emperor promised a change in the form of government, and the people sought for actual independence. Assuming, however, the sincerity of the Emperor, and his belief in the abstract rectitude of his policy towards Poland, the judicial blindness, to use the mildest term, of the instruments he selected to carry out his intentions has been undeniable. Without an adequate supply of the ordinary means of sustaining despotic power, the vicegerents of the Czar in Poland have acted with a severity, a cruelty, and a folly which rendered an outbreak inevitable. Having begun by despising the strength of those whom they were doing their best, or their worst, to erect into active enemies, they have stirred up and aroused an armed insurrection against which the discipline and numbers of the Russian troops have hitherto proved of little avail.

It was just possible that the revolt might have been confined within what may be called local limits—that is, Russia might have been suffered to deal with the insurgents in the usual manner without external interference; but the conduct of the King of Prussia has at once made the question European. Prompted, doubtless, by that mental alienation which is said to belong to those over whom destruction hovers, the Prussian Monarch has adopted a policy which has the negative merit of eliciting the unanimous disapprobation of the Powers of Europe who are spectators at present of events in which it is quite possible they may be called on to participate.

By entering into a convention with Russia, which is nothing less than an alliance defensive and offensive, against the Poles, Prussia—we use the word without reference to the people—supposes that she has established a solidarity against insurgents, actual or eventual; whereas the fact is she has created a solidarity between the other three great Powers against Russia and herself. France has spoken out, and the sympathy of the Emperor with the Poles is, it is said, about to be evinced by diplomatic action; in England the voice of Parliament has been heard in loud condemnation of this unholy alliance; and Austria, whatever may be her motive, is believed to be in accord with the sentiments of England and France. The moment is favourable for diplomatic pressure in reference to the fortunes of Poland. It is hardly to be conceived that Russia is in a position to wage war even for the retention of her Polish provinces; and as to Prussia, the severance of the King and the people is just now so complete that if the former should attempt belligerent proceedings it is not difficult to foresee the consequences to himself personally. If this misguided man should so act as to tempt the march of a French army on the Rhine, we would not guarantee his crown to him for an hour; and it would, we believe, be taken from him by the hands of his own people, who would thus choose between such a loss as he would be to them and the dangers of foreign aggression which his conduct will have brought upon them. In short, it seems that there must be either a European war or the immediate restoration of the kingdom of Poland. For ourselves, we hold that the object will be gained without a resort to arms, and this for reasons which might easily be shown to be nearly conclusive, but into which it is not necessary to our argument now to enter.

In taking a glance at foreign affairs one cannot, of course, fail to let it fall on the struggle which is going on in America. There is much that betokens the approach of a crisis in the affairs of the contending parties. It is stated on good authority that the popular voice, so long stifled in the Northern States, is about to be again heard, and that it will cry aloud for at least an armistice. That would be, indeed, a great gain; and we believe that, if once there was an actual cessation of warfare, it would be perpetual. One thing seems to be approaching, at least, to the likeness of a certainty—that, unless steps are taken to preserve by some means or the other the Union, there will in a brief period be not only two Republics, North and South, but three, and it may be four. The States of the West have indicated something like a desire for creating a nationality for themselves; and, when this second split comes, who shall say of how many more it may not be the precursor? At any rate, the political prophets are almost unanimous in their assertion that ere long we shall see the beginning of the end of the Civil War in America.

At all this turmoil abroad England looks on from a calm and self-sustained eminence ready to give her moral influence, and, if necessary, her material aid, to the cause of liberty and progress all over the world, while her internal condition is such that with one voice her people may rejoice to be able to say, "It is good, very good, for us to be here!"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In Paris the Polish question has, since Prussian intervention, assumed a graver aspect, and the notion that a European war may arise from it is gaining ground. The *Constitutionnel* says, "the voice raised by Europe against the conduct of Prussia is as yet only a warning—the Prussian Government can hardly desire that it should become a menace." In an article subsequently written the semi-official journal seeks to allay the excitement caused by the thought of a European war. "The junction of England, France, and Austria," it states, "is the surest guarantee of peace." The Government has expressed to the Court of Berlin strong disapproval of its intervention in the matter. It has communicated on the subject with Austria. A petition, bearing more than 2000 signatures in favour of Poland, was presented to the Senate on Tuesday by M. St. Marc Girardin. Almost all the Paris journals contain articles advocating more or less strongly the Polish cause, and subscriptions for the benefit of wounded Poles have been publicly opened in Paris.

The reception of M. de Broglie at the French Academy took place on Thursday. M. St. Marc Girardin pronounced the speech in answer to that of the *récipiendaire*.

M. Jules Simon, author of "Liberty of Conscience" and other works, has just been elected a member of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences at the Institute.

On Monday the English Choral Society of Paris gave a concert, under the patronage of Lord Cowley, composed entirely of English compositions, glees, madrigals, &c., at Erard's Rooms, on behalf of the Lancashire operatives.

PRUSSIA.

There is a rumour in Berlin that Count Bismarck has resigned.

The Ministry continue to treat the House of Representatives with contempt. At the meeting, yesterday week, of the Committee of the Chamber on Polish affairs none of the Ministers nor any Royal Commissioners were present—a circumstance which the committee resolved should be entered on the minutes of the meeting. The proposition of the Liberal members, disclaiming any intervention on behalf of Russia, was agreed to almost unanimously—three members only voting against it. On the essential points of the proposition perfect unanimity prevailed.

The police of Berlin have seized 300 hand-grenades found in the possession of Poles. The latter will be prosecuted.

The German inhabitants of Posen have published a declaration protesting against Prussian intervention in favour of Russia as prejudicial to the province of Posen.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent speaks of the disgust occasioned by the convention with Russia. He says it was thrust upon the Czar, and that King William kept it at first from his Ministers.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th a bill declaring the Ministers civilly responsible for the expenses which they have unconstitutionally incurred was adopted by 274 votes to 45.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The insurrection in Poland gains ground, and the organisation of the Poles is daily becoming more complete. Though, according to Russian and Prussian telegrams, the guerrilla bands are oft defeated and dispersed, they reappear where least expected and inflict great injury, sometimes defeat, upon the regular troops. The Russian Government is baffled and bewildered by tactics which wear out their troops and prevent them from gaining any tangible victories. The Poles enjoy great advantages over the Russian forces in their superior knowledge of the country and in the nature of the country, which consists almost exclusively of woods and morasses. Besides, the Russians fight in dense columns, on which every shot tells, whilst the Poles, scattered *en tirailleur*, are very hard to hit, and artillery is of no use against them in the open, except at very short distances. Lastly, the Cossacks, admirable horsemen as they are, can hardly be brought to face the scythemen, who, with one thrust of their murderous weapon, disable both horse and horseman.

The latest intelligence received states that an engagement between the Poles and the Russians, lasting upwards of eight hours, has taken place near Kutno. The Russians were put to flight, and took refuge upon Prussian territory.

DENMARK.

According to arrangement, Princess Alexandra left Copenhagen, on her way to England, on Thursday afternoon. Particulars of her Royal Highness's route are given in our Court column.

The King arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday from Fredericksburg, where his Majesty is at present residing, in order to present Princess Alexandra with the wedding present which his Majesty had ordered to be prepared. The present consists of a diamond necklace, to which is attached a facsimile of the celebrated Dagmar cross. During the whole of the forenoon the Princess received deputations bringing wedding gifts to her Royal Highness. Princess Alexandra has allotted a sum of 3000 thalers to be apportioned as dowry among six brides belonging to the poorer classes.

GREECE.

The Provisional Government of Greece has been overturned by a kind of bloodless revolution; and henceforth the country will, it seems, be ruled by a Ministry directly appointed by the National Assembly until a King shall have assumed the crown. The Assembly elected the Ministry on Tuesday. Valbi is President; Smolenak, Minister of War; and Dimitri Mavrocordato, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TURKEY.

Ismail Pacha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived at Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan. The firman confirming his accession to the throne has been read at the Porte.

An Imperial hatt has been published announcing that the Sultan will in future surrender 20 per cent of the revenues allotted for the civil list, ordering the reduction of official salaries and the dismissal of all superfluous employés.

Safvet Effendi has been appointed President of the Council.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Hansa at Southampton we have New York papers to the 14th inst.

WAR NEWS.

From the army of the Potomac we hear that General Burnside is to detach an army of 35,000 men and proceed to Suffolk by way of Fortress Monroe.

General Foster's expedition was disembarking at Helena Island, off the coast of South Carolina.

Rumours are rife of disputes between Generals Foster and Hunter, the General in command of the department. General Foster had returned to Washington for further instructions.

The official reports of the Confederate commanders, Ingraham and Tucker, make no mention of the raising of the blockade.

The British Consul at Charleston, Mr. Bunce, left that city for Havannah on board her Majesty's ship Cadmus.

General Hunter had informed the Confederate authorities of Georgia that he should hold all prisoners in close confinement and answerable with their lives for the safety of the Federal officers captured by the Confederates until President Davis's retaliation proclamation was withdrawn.

The Federal ram Queen of the West ran the gauntlet of the Confederate batteries on the Mississippi. She met and sank three steamers with provisions for the garrison at Vicksburg, and took 56 prisoners.

The Federals have cut the levees on the eastern side of the Mississippi, twelve miles above Helena, at Yazoo Pass, and at two other places. Their object is to lay the surrounding region under water, so as to allow their gunboats to get to the rear of Vicksburg.

An Illinois regiment, attached to General Grant's army, had been placed under arrest for refusing to fight under the emancipation proclamation.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward has replied to M. Drouyn de Lhuys' note suggesting a conference between the Federals and Confederates. The reply is firm and peremptory in declining the proposal. Its spirit may be gathered from the following paragraph:—

> On the other hand, as I have already intimated, this Government has not the least thought of relinquishing the trust which has been confided to it by the nation under the most solemn of all political sanctions; and if it had any such thought, it would have still abundant reason to know that peace, proposed at the cost of dissolution, would be immediately, universally, and indignantly rejected by the American people. It is a great mistake that European statesmen make if they suppose this people are demoralised. Whatever, in case of an insurrection, the people of France, or Great Britain, or Switzerland, or of the Netherlands, would do to save their national existence, no matter how the strife might be regarded by or affect foreign nations, just so much, and certainly no less, the people of the United States will do, if necessary, to save for the common benefit the region which is bounded by the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and by the shores of the Gulfs of St. Lawrence and Mexico, together with the free and common navigation of the Rio Grande, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, and other national highways by which this land, which to them is at once a land of inheritance and a land of promise, is opened and watered.

A despatch of M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, in which he informed M. Thouvenel that his visit to Richmond was fully acquiesced in, and even encouraged, by Mr. Seward, having been published in the French *Livre Jaune*, the United States' Senate passed a resolution requesting the President to inform them as to what had passed between M. Mercier and Mr. Seward. This resolution has drawn forth a categorical reply from Mr. Seward, which denies that he at all encouraged M. Mercier to visit Richmond.

The Senate had adopted resolutions asking the President for any information of which he may be in possession relative to the employment of negroes by the French in Mexico. The Senate has also passed the bill for compensating Missouri for her slaves in the event of her emancipating them, and a bill taxing the bank circulation 1 per cent for two years and 2 per cent thereafter.

A deputation of the leading publishers and journalists was at Washington, endeavouring to procure a total repeal of the duties on paper, which now amounts to 35 per cent on the value, which, during the present high rate of exchange on Europe, is a prohibitory tax.

A bill to enlarge the Illinois and New York canals has been defeated in the House of Representatives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The movements in indirect opposition to the war continue. The Illinois Legislature, by a vote of 52 against 28, have passed peace and conference resolutions. The Republican Governor of Pennsylvania has sent a message to the State Legislature condemning arbitrary arrests. Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, an emancipationist journal, declares in favour of entertaining proposals for peace if, at the end of another three months, the "rebellion" remains in full vigour.

The Illinois Legislature, exasperated by the defeat of the Canal Enlargement Bill in Congress, have resolved to direct the Governor to appoint commissioners to the Canadian Parliament to concert measures for the improvement of the means of transportation to the Atlantic, by way of the St. Lawrence route.

General Fremont has applied to be employed upon active service.

Nicholas Longworth, the celebrated Ohio manufacturer of native wines—particularly Catawba—died at Cincinnati on the 9th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age.

New York has been much excited by the marriage, at a fashionable church in Broadway, of "General Tom Thumb," twenty-five years of age, 31 in. high, and weighing 29 lb., to Lavinia Warren, a native of Massachusetts, twenty-one years of age and 32 in. high. The bridegroom was a still more diminutive specimen of humanity, 29 in. high, weighing 25 lb., and nicknamed "Commodore Nutt." The bridemaid was a sister of the bride, weighing only 19 lb. and measuring 25 in., though aged sixteen years. The little couple are about to make the "grand tour" through Europe.

Mr. Webb, the great New York shipbuilder, has published a letter in which he denies having continued the construction of the ship General Admiral for the Russian Government during the pendency of the Russian War. He adverts to the fact that this vessel was not launched until 1858.

CALIFORNIA.

So dear are cotton goods in California at the present time that merchants have begun to import articles of Chinese manufacture. A ship had arrived at San Francisco from Shanghai, bringing 700 bales of drills and sheetings.

A Democrat has been elected to the United States' Senate from this State after many days spent in fruitless ballotings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Victoria, Vancouver Island, Dec. 21, 1862.

I see in many English newspapers extracts from private letters giving most doleful accounts of these colonies. I confidently assert that in most cases the writers have only themselves to blame for their sufferings. It was well known last spring, when most of the miners started for Cariboo, that there was not enough food in the country to supply a quarter of the number; and our public authorities and newspapers strove most earnestly to dissuade people from attempting to reach Cariboo till towards June or July; meanwhile there was plenty of work to be had on the roads. If these misguided people had been content to work on the roads from March till June they would then have gone to Cariboo with some chance of success; but they preferred to rush up in thousands, only to find flour and other provisions at from 4s. to 8s. per pound. This soon exhausted their limited funds, and there was nothing for them to do but return: indeed, they could not stay, even if claim-owners would find them employment. There was nothing to eat. They came down again, and of course glutted the labour-market of Victoria and brought down the rate of wages.

Victoria is now very full, and house-rent is extremely high. Great numbers of miners are wintering here preparatory to a return to the upper country in the spring. Many of them have been very successful; but gold-digging is always a lottery, and there are others who have not been so fortunate. Nevertheless, you hear quite a different tale now from what you heard three months ago. All agree that British Columbia has a healthy climate, more like that of England than the climate of any other colony of the British Crown; that our resources are almost unbounded, and require only time, labour, and capital—particularly the latter—to develop them; but every one who thinks of coming here must prepare for great hardships. No one should come without some capital; and, above all, there is one point which few Englishmen coming here bear in mind—no one should come expecting to find a *situation*. Every one, or nearly every one, should be prepared to work directly for himself. He should be prepared to mine, or to take a piece of land and convert it into a farm, or to go into business; or, in short, to do something that will not involve his being employed by other people. New comers may find employment; and sometimes there is a great scarcity of labour; but no one should depend on that being the case just when he happens to arrive. The great want of a new country is capital. We are all poor.

As regards the field here open for the investment of capital, I think it is scarcely possible to exaggerate it. Money on loan brings from 1½ to 3 per cent per month, according to the security; 4 or 5 per cent is sometimes given; but no investments are looked upon with favour which do not pay 15 to 20 per cent per annum. Nor can I think these rates likely to come down for a long time. The openings for investment in buildings, roads, railways, steam-boats, mining operations, trade, &c., are so unlimited.

It is inevitable that a great many people will come here and be bitterly disappointed; a great many more will come and found homes for a new British race. The former are entitled to our sympathy, and should be guarded from taking so serious a step as emigration hastily; but the interests of the latter class must not be overlooked, and I think those who have resided here during the last four years, and know what the character and resources of the country are, owe it to their struggling countrymen at home to let them know that here is room for thousands with stout frames and stout hearts, where they can live in a healthy climate and look forward to a future of certain prosperity.

A. F.

The sum remaining to be discharged of the Sardinian loan of £2,000,000, in the years 1855 and 1856, is £1,851,473 11s. 8d.

The anniversary banquet in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington was celebrated on Monday evening, at St. James's Hall. General Vandenbergh was in the chair. His Excellency the American Minister, the Hon. C. F. Adams, in responding to the toast of "The Union," said that the South had entered upon a career, whether for glory or for shame posterity would determine. But, whatever their objects might be, they could not claim George Washington in support of their principles. A strong anti-slavery speech was made by Judge Winter, of Georgia. Among the English guests were the members for Brighton, Professor Newman, and others. The banquet was graced by the presence at the tables of a considerable number of ladies.

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THE COURT.

The Queen received Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and the Earl of St. Germans on Saturday at Windsor Castle. Lord and Lady Palmerston remained on a visit with her Majesty until Monday.

The Court attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

The Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at the Castle on Monday on a visit to the Queen. The Lord Chamberlain had an audience of her Majesty, and presented the address of the House of Lords in answer to the Queen's message relative to a provision for the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales returned to the Castle on Tuesday from Althorp, the seat of Earl Spencer, in Northamptonshire.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Victoria Wortley have succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

THE LEVEE.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace at noon on Wednesday from Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness, by command of the Queen, held a Levée in the afternoon at St. James's Palace. The Court was very numerously attended. The whole of the Diplomatic Corps (with the exception of the Belgian Minister, prevented by indisposition), with the secretaries and attachés of their respective legations, were present. One thousand gentlemen had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, the presentations, by her Majesty's pleasure, being considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. The Levée was also attended by about 1700 of the nobility and gentry. On no previous occasion since the accession of her Majesty have the presentations amounted to anything like the number who paid their respects to Royalty on Wednesday. The Prince in his progress through the park was received with immense enthusiasm by an immense crowd of spectators.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Althorp on the evening of the 20th inst., on a visit to Earl and Countess Spencer. His Royal Highness was out with the Pytchley hounds on Saturday, and again on Monday, upon which latter day there was an enormous field to meet the Prince. His Royal Highness returned to Windsor Castle on Tuesday evening.

The Marquis of Ailesbury's seat, Savernake Lodge, where the Prince passed a few days last week, is in Marlborough Forest, and not in the New Forest, as stated in error last week; and it was the meet of the Tedworth hounds at Lye Hill that his Royal Highness joined on Monday se'nnight.

His Royal Highness has appointed Dr. H. W. Acland to be honorary Physician, and Claudius F. Du Pasquier, Esq., to be Surgeon Apothecary to his household.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Princess Alexandra left Copenhagen at half-past four o'clock on Thursday on her journey to England. Her Royal Highness is accompanied by her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, attended by Adjutant Rittmeister Castenschjold; and her mother, Princess Louise, attended by Countess Reventlow; her brothers, Prince Frederick, attended by Adjutant of the Artillery Captain Lund, Prince Wilhelm, attended by Marine Lieutenant Funck, and Prince Waldemar; her sisters, Princesses Maria and Thyra. Her Royal Highness's suite also includes General and Mdme. Oxholm, together with Prince Frederick of Hesse, brother of Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Chamberlains Roepstorff and Oertzen. General the Hon. Charles Grey, accredited by the Queen to be in waiting on the Princess, and Colonel Paget, British Minister at Copenhagen, will also be in the suite of the Princess.

The illustrious travellers on leaving Copenhagen will travel by rail to Korsör, on the Great Belt, where their Royal Highnesses will embark in a Danish Government steamer and proceed direct to Kiel, in Holstein. At Kiel the Royal party will again take the railway and travel thence through the duchy across Germany, either to Antwerp or Ostend, at one of which ports a squadron of Danish warships will have previously assembled to accompany the Princess across the Channel.

The Queen's yacht Victoria and Albert will be in attendance to convey the Princess and her illustrious relatives to England. The Royal squadron will leave Belgium at such an hour on the 6th proximo, as will enable the ships to anchor for the night at the Nore.

On the morning of Saturday, the 7th of March, the Victoria and Albert will steam up to Gravesend, with the ships of war in her wake, so as to arrive off the Terrace Pier punctually at one o'clock.

The debarkation and journey to London will occupy about one hour, so that the Princess may be expected to enter the city of London about three o'clock in the afternoon.

The household of Princess Alexandra will consist of the following ladies in waiting:—The Countess of Macclesfield, the Countess of Morton, Countess De Grey, and the Countess of Carnarvon; the women of the bedchamber being the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, and the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor. It may be interesting to some readers to know that the Countess of Macclesfield is a daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, and married the present Earl of Macclesfield in 1842; the Countess of Morton is a daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and married the Earl of Morton in 1853; Countess De Grey is a daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, and married Earl De Grey in 1851; and the Countess of Carnarvon is a daughter of the Earl of Chesterfield, and married the Earl of Carnarvon in 1861. Of the women of the bedchamber, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor is the youngest daughter of the late Sir R. Peel.

Lord Harris, who has been appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Princess, has been successively Governor of Trinidad and Madras, and was appointed a Lord in Waiting on the Queen in 1860.

A subscription has been made among the Danish residents in London in order to present an appropriate souvenir to the Princess. It is to consist of a splendid silver vase of the value of 1000 guineas, designed by M. Buthelson, a Danish artist, resident in London.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, who left Berlin on Friday morning, en route for Windsor Castle, passed the night at Cologne, and arrived at Brussels on Saturday. Her Royal Highness remained in that city a few hours, on a visit to her illustrious relative the King of the Belgians, and embarking in the Osborne Admiralty steam-yacht at Antwerp, on Saturday evening, arrived off Gravesend early on Monday morning, proceeding thence by railway direct to Windsor Castle.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, whose health has occasioned a national anxiety during the past week is, by the latest accounts, said to be going on very favourably.

Their Royal Highnesses Princesses Helena and Louisa honoured the performances at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence on Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were also present at the morning performance of the pantomime at Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, with his Archduchess (née Princess Charlotte of Belgium), is expected to arrive in this country on or about the 4th proximo, in order to be present at the marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra.

The infant son of Count Gleichen (Prince Victor of Hohenlohe) and Countess Gleichen was christened on Thursday se'nnight in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sponsors were the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Leiningen (represented by Miss Gore), and Captain Seymour. The child was named by the Prince of Wales—Albert Edward Wilfred.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his second Parliamentary full-dress dinner last Saturday, and the third on Wednesday, at his official residence in the New Palace, Westminster.

The Countess of Derby will hold assemblies on the 11th and 18th proximo in St. James's-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston returned to Cambridge House on Monday from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Lady Palmerston has a reception this evening (Saturday), and a dancing-party on Wednesday next.

The Swedish Diet has declared itself in favour of a common system of coins, weights, and measures for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Bishop Colenso's name has been "passed over" in the list of vice-presidents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The enthronement of the Most Rev. Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York, took place in York Minster on Wednesday morning. Nearly 300 of the clergy of the diocese were present.

The Westminster Abbey Special Services for the present year were commenced on Sunday, in the nave, every part of which was well filled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the Sub-dean. The sermon next Sunday (to-morrow) will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Twells, recently consecrated for the diocese of the Orange River Territory.

Last Saturday morning the church of St. Alban, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, built and endowed by J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P. for Buckingham, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. The sittings are all free, accommodating upwards of 600 persons. We intend giving a view of the interior of this church.

The following are the special preachers at St. Paul's for the ensuing month:—March 1, Rev. A. S. Farrar, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; March 8, Rev. W. Cadman, Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone; March 15, Rev. Dr. Magee, Rector of Enniskillen, Ireland; March 22, Rev. Dr. Moberley, Head Master of Winchester College; March 29, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Montreal.

A beautiful candelabrum has been presented to the Ven. Archdeacon Grant on his retirement from the vicarage of Romford. The inscription engraved on the candelabrum states that the gift emanated "from the parishioners as a token of respect and affection, and in recognition of the benefits conferred upon the parish during a ministry of twenty-four years." Testimonials have also been presented to the Rev. George Hervey, by the parishioners of West Hackney, as a mark of their appreciation of his labours as Curate during eleven years, in the church, in the schools, and among the poor; and to the Rev. P. B. Collings, on quitting the curacy of Adisham.

Letters just received from Bishop Stanley, at Honolulu, state that the 28th of November was kept as a public holiday in that city, commemorative of the declaration of the independence of the islands. The day was chosen for the confirmation of the King and Queen of Hawaii. One-third of the church was reserved for members of the Court, house of nobles, and consular body; another third for the regular congregation; and the rest for the native population. The Bishop received the King and Queen at the west door. As soon as their Majesties entered they knelt down and requested the Bishop to give them his blessing, upon which he pronounced the episcopal benediction. The service commenced with the Litany, chanted in Hawaiian, the choir responding in harmony. Their Majesties then left their seats and knelt at the altar, where, having answered the usual questions, they were confirmed by the imposition of hands. The King wore his uniform, which is similar to that of an English Field Marshal; the Queen was dressed in white, with a long veil. Three of the King's officers were also confirmed—namely, the Hon. R. C. Wyllie, the Prime Minister; the Hon. G. N. Robertson, Vice-Chancellor; and Mr. C. C. Harris, the Attorney-General.

Seven memorial windows, by Ward and Hughes, have been placed in Lincoln Cathedral; two in memory of Mr. John May and Sarah Bromehead, by Mr. E. A. Bromehead, solicitor, late of Lincoln. They are placed in the south-west clerestory of the great transept. The other windows are placed in the north aisle of the nave. The first, which adjoins the Chaplin memorial window, is in memory of the Rev. Francis Swan, formerly a prebendary of the cathedral, erected by his son, the Rev. F. Swan, of Saxilby, also a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. Two are presented by Mr. George Tomline, of Riby Grove. The remaining two windows are, by subscription, in memory of the late "Dean Ward," and are placed in the chapel, at the south-east corner of the great transept, immediately over his grave.——Two memorial windows have been erected in the Abbey Church, Bath—one to Mr. Empson, and the other, very recently, to Mr. G. Norman, a well-known surgeon of that city. A third window, to Bishop Carr's memory, is in contemplation.——A window, to the memory of the Prince Consort, has been dedicated in Christ Church, Banbury. The idea originated with the wife of Mr. J. Fortescue, of that town, who collected £140 for that purpose. The work, which is in five lights, is by Mr. Drury, and consists of figures of our Lord and the Evangelists. Other additional improvements have been effected in the chancel, and more are contemplated. Much of the existing ornamentation is due to the liberality of Mr. C. Cottam, who not only gave his time and ability, but also provided gratuitously the greater part of the materials required.——The chancel of the parish church at Dartford, Kent, has recently been restored by Mr. Blomfield, and the large east window filled with stained glass by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. It has five lights, and the Crucifixion occupies the three centre ones. Round this are the Beatitudes. A fifteenth-century window, by the same firm, is in the south aisle. The subjects are the Six Acts of Mercy, under canopies of that period.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. W. Phelps to be Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle. *Rectories:* The Rev. G. J. Boudier to Ewhurst, Sussex; Rev. R. Cox to Hardingstone, Northampton; Rev. E. H. Gibbon to Cholmondiston, Suffolk; Rev. H. Melvill to Barnes, Surrey; Rev. M. Parry to Llanvihangel-y-pennant, Carnarvon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Copleston to Edmonton; Rev. C. E. Gray to Skipwith, York; Rev. C. Hocker to Treneglos, Cornwall; Rev. F. L. Margetts to Aldborough, with the perpetual curacy of Little Cowden; Rev. E. J. Treffry to Fowey, Cornwall. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Bellamy to Fyfield, Berkshire; Rev. J. W. Cobb to Kidmore End, Oxfordshire; Rev. R. S. Rowan to St. James, Rochdale, Lancashire; Rev. C. S. Ruddle to Durrington, Wilts. Rev. T. Horsfall to be H.M. Assistant Chaplain, Bombay.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Brougham has been unanimously elected president of the Social Science Association for the next annual meeting, which will be held in Edinburgh in October.

A statue was inaugurated at Stoke-on-Trent, on Tuesday, to Josiah Wedgwood, who was born at Burslem in 1730. The occasion was made a general holiday by the inhabitants of the district of the Potteries.

A boiler explosion took place on Monday at the Shelton Bar Iron Company's works, Hanley, Staffordshire. Six men were killed and several injured.

The Great Eastern was successfully laid on a gridiron, or platform, on the Cheshire side of the River Mersey, yesterday week, for the purpose of undergoing repairs.

Another relief-ship, the American barque Achilles, Captain Gallagher, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday evening, having on board 5000 barrels of flour from the Philadelphia committee for the relief of the distressed in Lancashire.

The captain and officers of the George Griswold were entertained at dinner last Saturday by Captain Inglefield, of H.M.S. Majestic, stationed at Liverpool. Some of the leading gentlemen of the town were at the dinner. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic character.

On Monday the schooner Ionian Belle arrived at Liverpool from Nassau with 300 bales of Sea Island cotton on board. The cargo is consigned to Messrs. Frazer, Trenholen, and Co., of Liverpool, and was originally carried to Nassau by the blockade runners.

The screw-pile lighthouse on Clerk's Wharf, in Morecambe Bay, having been destroyed in the gale on the 20th ult., a light-ship has been substituted, and is now moored in mid channel leading up to Morecambe, in four fathoms low water of ordinary spring tides.

The Albert scholarship instituted at Liverpool, the subject of keen competition among the students born or educated within seven miles thereof, has just been awarded, by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, to Augustus M. Watson, educated by the Rev. R. Wall at Brewood Grammar School, near Stafford.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has just sent a new life-boat, 30 ft. long, and a transporting-carriage, to Porthleven, near the Lizard, on the Cornish coast. The cost of the life-boat was presented to the institution by T. J. Agar Robartes, M.P., who had previously, in conjunction with the late Hon. Mrs. Agar, given to the society the cost of the Lizard life-boat. The institution has now nine life-boats on the Cornish coast.

The monument subscribed for by the tenants and servants of the Royal estates in memory of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort has just been erected. The work (we learn from the *Dundee Advertiser*) is in the form of an obelisk, having three steps at the base; and the front side of the square block immediately above this has been polished, on which an inscription is to be written. It is placed on a small eminence on the south side of the Queen's carriage-road, about midway between the two bridges of Crathie.

A colliery accident has occurred in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, Staffordshire. On Thursday week three men and a boy were working in the Steers Meadow Pit when the edge of a brook close to the pit-shaft gave way, and a flood of water poured into the mine. The three men perished, but the boy managed to reach a point in the workings which his hapless companions sought unsuccessfully to gain. He was ultimately rescued after a dismal imprisonment of about thirty hours.

The eighth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, just issued, states that the estimated population in 126 town districts for 1862 was 1,619,952; the number of births, 60,808; the deaths, 41,626; and the marriages, 12,557. In 881 country districts the estimated population was 1,459,697; the births, 46,330; the deaths, 25,533; and the marriages, 7987—thus showing the total estimated population of Scotland to be 3,079,650; the births, 107,138; the deaths, 67,159; and the marriages, 20,544.

MUSIC.

The celebrated bass singer, Mr. Henry Phillips, gave a "farewell concert" at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The musical public are well acquainted with Mr. Phillips's antecedents. Almost forty years ago he rose, a very young man, to the highest rank of his profession, on the stage, in the oratorio, and in the concert-room. When at the height of his fame he exchanged his laborious professional duties for a quiet life in a provincial town, where he confined himself to the occupation of an instructor. He has now returned to London, not to resume his career as a singer, but to continue his avocations as a teacher of his art. His farewell concert naturally excited much interest, and attracted a numerous concourse of visitors. He was warmly received by the audience, among whom there were many of his old admirers; and he displayed, not only the beautiful voice, but the fire and spirit of his former days. He introduced some of his ancient favourites—Dibdin's celebrated sea-song, "'Twas past meridian;" Braham's duet, "All's well!" (which he sang, with Mr. Sims Reeves, with immense effect), and other famous ditties of the olden time, which are now almost forgotten. Two young ladies, his daughters, made their début on this occasion. They have voices of extraordinary power and beauty, and promise, with study and experience, to become excellent artists.

We have had occasion to examine a new description of pianoforte, manufactured by Messrs. Boosey and Sons, which combines quality and cheapness in a degree which has not previously been even attempted. It is called the "Miniature Pianoforte;" and may well be so named, for it is only four feet long, nineteen inches deep, and three feet four inches high; and its price is seventeen guineas. It looks almost like an elegant toy; but when heard it creates such surprise as would be caused by a child "discoursing most eloquent music" with the voice of a full-grown man. It has the compass of seven octaves, with a rich, brilliant tone, quite strong enough to "fill" the largest drawing-room; and the whole mechanism of the instrument seems to be firm and durable. We can thus describe it without making any invidious comparison with the handiwork of other manufacturers; for no piano, at so small a price, has ever before been presented to the public.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Falconer's new spectacular drama, entitled "Bonnie Dundee; or, The Gathering of the Clans," which has been so long announced, was produced on Monday to a crowded house. The author states that it was "historically and lyrically suggested," and refers us to the popular ballad and the national chronicles. Many Scotch airs are, in fact, introduced into the piece, such as "John Anderson, my jo," and "Up wi' the Bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee," which were well received. These were sung by Miss Wentworth and Mr. Henry Haigh. The Jacobite conspiracy furnishes the subject. The early scenes represent the perils undergone by John Graham, of Claverhouse, alias Viscount of Dundee (Mr. Edmund Phelps), while travelling from Edinburgh to Lochaber. He is waylaid in a roadside pass near the cottage of Alec Campbell, in Perthshire, a scene beautifully painted and set by Mr. T. Grieve. A party of Covenanters are in pursuit of him, and wish to induce Alec and his wife Janet (Mr. J. Graham and Mrs. E. Falconer), to assist them in "destroying the son of Belial," as they fanatically call their victim; but the honest couple decidedly object to participate in any such service. This scene was exceedingly well acted, and gave promise of a good drama. Nor was the conclusion of the act ineffective. Helen Lochiel (Mrs. D. P. Bowers), who has left her father to escape an uncongenial marriage, is resident with these conscientious Highlanders, and conducts herself with so much discretion that the pursuers of Claverhouse, though first of all suspicious of her, at length confide in her thoroughly, and leave their powder-bags in her custody. On their return they find Claverhouse with her, who has to defend himself against their unequal numbers. Helen then fires a brand, and threatens to apply it to the powder-bags unless they suffer him to escape. In the second act we find Dundee well received by the Highland chiefs, who espouse his cause. The carousing of the Camerons, and an episode concerning Alastor M'Donald and Helen Lochiel, are illustrative of the rude manners of the age, and are well supported by Mr. T. Grieve and Oscar Byrne—the first by means of a grand set scene representing heath and mountain scenery, and the second by a well-contrived ballet, in which the national games and dances are introduced. Then comes the gathering of the clans, the multitude of variously-accoutred men, women, and children all pouring down from the heights to listen to Dundee's address. Songs are sung with a Highland chorus, the Royal standard is unfurled, and a feudal demonstration takes place which brings down the curtain with tumultuous applause. This, perhaps, is one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed. The third act of the drama relates to an entirely different subject—the massacre of Glencoe. Helen and Alastor M'Donald are married and have a child, when the glen is invaded by Glenlyon and his soldiers. Helen has notice of the intended slaughter, and lures her husband away to the Glen of Weeping, where so many found refuge on that dreadful occasion. A set snow scene by moonlight, painted by Mr. W. Telbin and his son, is one of the most beautiful pictures ever placed on the stage. But in the acting of it there were some defective arrangements which imperilled its success with the audience. These were probably altered on the second night, and the new spectacle may nevertheless secure a place in public favour. The drama is certainly of too fragmentary a character; but Mr. Falconer has evidently designed it for a vehicle only to the scenes and groupings, which are alike magnificent and beautiful, and transcend all former exhibitions on the English stage. We may add that the actors exerted themselves to sustain the interest of the story, and that Mr. Loraine (an actor new to London) delivered a prologue to the piece with great elocutionary force.

A man named Martin, aged one hundred and twelve years, was recently received into the hospital at Bayonne. It was thought that his illness would bring the old man's already long career to a close, but in a few days he was again on foot and on his way home.

Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., has been appointed County Court Judge of Whitechapel, vice Mr. Serjeant Manning, resigned; Mr. W. Spooner, to the County Court of Staffordshire, in the room of Sir Walter Riddell; and Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Q.C., to the County Court of Bristol, vice W. N. Willes.

The new army estimates for the current year have been printed. The sum required to be voted is £15,060,237 against £16,060,350 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of £1,000,113. The total force for the year is 148,242, and last year it was 152,403.

The *Movimento* of Genoa states that Garibaldi's health continues to improve. He walks about in his island with the aid of crutches, and is able to go as far as the seashore. His thoughts are directed towards Poland. He has just written to General Corte, a member of the committee for assisting the Poles, to express his approval of the formation of the committee.

The Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, M.P., and Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart, M.P., have been placed on the commission to inquire into the condition of all mines in Great Britain to which the provisions of the Act 23 and 24 Vic., cap. 151, do not apply, with reference to the health and safety of persons employed in such mines, in place of the Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton, M.P., and Mr. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P., who have resigned.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that in the year 1862 the establishment of all the militia regiments in the United Kingdom amounted to 4677 officers, 5974 non-commissioned officers, and 123,749 privates. The numbers present were 2575 officers, 5255 non-commissioned officers, and 87,394 privates. The numbers absent were 466 officers with leave, 77 officers without leave, 42 non-commissioned officers with leave, 51 non-commissioned officers without leave, 1144 privates with leave, 12,312 privates without leave. The numbers wanting to complete were 1566 officers, 696 non-commissioned officers, and 23,127 privates.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The first annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, March 4—Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., president of the association, in the chair.——The annual competitive trial of small-bore rifles, under the direction of the council of the National Rifle Association, commenced, on Monday, on Plaistow Marshes.—— Lord Palmerston has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Cinque Ports Rifles.——The parade of the volunteers in Hyde Park on the occasion of the Royal procession is not to be confined to the metropolitan corps. Instructions have been issued to the effect that regiments in the country who may wish to take part in the display may do so on application to the Secretary for War, through the Lords Lieutenant of their respective counties.

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THE INSTALLATION OF THE EARL OF ROSSE AS CHANCELLOR OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

ON Tuesday week the Earl of Rosse was installed Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, by the Right Hon. Judge Keating, pro-Vice-Chancellor, in the presence of the Provost, Fellows, members of the University, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen which filled every part of the examination-hall.

The ceremony of installation was performed for the second time in the history of the University, the first and last Chancellor who was thus publicly inducted to his office being the Duke of Bedford, who was Lord Lieutenant about a hundred years ago. This, moreover, is the first time that the office of Chancellor has been given to one who is both an Irishman and an alumnus of the University. These circumstances, added to the fact of the high position which Lord Rosse occupies among scientific men, sufficiently account for the eagerness exhibited by the public to witness the ceremony. As the space contained in the examination-hall is, however, somewhat limited, it was necessary that the arrangements should be very well planned and effectively carried out.

At about two o'clock the procession entered the hall, Lord Rosse and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant walking together. While the Senate were taking their seats the organ played.

The Vice-Chancellor conferred the degree of LL.D. upon the Earl of Rosse, who took his seat, and was installed with due ceremony.

The Provost then said: My Lord, I confess that I feel myself much affected when I now stand in your presence and that of the august body, the Senate, which has elected you. I hold it to be a happy omen of the further progress of our University that we have elected to the highest position amongst us an individual whose fame has reached every part of the civilised world—who has brought all the required endowments of science to assist the boldest mechanical knowledge, and has thereby sought to gratify the natural cravings of man for philosophical knowledge. My Lord, we cannot assert for ourselves the honour of discovering the extent of your Lordship's claims. All the most distinguished societies in Europe have courted the honour of your membership. The Royal Society have acquired fresh distinction by naming you as their President, and I now feel proud of the privilege which has been given me of conveying to your Lordship the opinion entertained of your talents and acquirements by the members of this University.

The Chancellor replied in a brief and eloquent address, in which he expressed his hope that, from his knowledge of the University, in which he had once pursued his studies, he hoped to be able to discharge efficiently the duties of the high office which devolved upon him. He paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Chancellor, Primate Beresford, who, he said, possessed every gift of mind, person, and fortune which could qualify him for the position. He did not hope to equal the late Primate; but he did trust that it would be in his power to do some service for the University which had given him so high a distinction.

The Installation Ode, by Dr. Waller, the music composed by Dr. Stewart, was given with fine effect.

The Chancellor then conferred the degrees. Amongst those who received the honorary degree of LL.D. were Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness; the Lord Mayor; Mr. Whitworth, the inventor of the cannon which bears his name; and Mr. Edward Cooper, the eminent astronomer, of Markree Castle, in the county of Sligo.

The Installation March, composed by Dr. Stewart, having been performed, the comitia dissolved.

Our Engraving of the Installation Ceremony is from a Sketch taken by W. Tomsohn, of Dublin.

"BRINGING HOME THE MAY."

IN our notice of the exhibition for the present year of the Photographic Society upon its opening in Suffolk-street we freely criticised the large photographic composition which occupies the place of honour in this exhibition, and which we now engrave; but we were careful to intimate that our criticism was intended to be almost entirely relative. We only oppose such composite photographs as the present if they claim, as some think they may, to be in any true sense "pictures." This we do in the interest of photographers, not that of

"BRINGING HOME THE MAY," BY H. P. ROBINSON, IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

artists, for we believe the latter cannot be affected; and our views are shared by all persons acquainted with the distinctive characteristics of fine art as well as those of photographic art. It must not for a moment be understood that we would insinuate that the photographer does not need and has no scope for artistic taste in the selection, lighting, and picturesque grouping of his models and accessories, for regulating his point of view, and even his "exposure," his developing and printing processes. The photograph engraved would for ever disprove such an assertion. It is, indeed, the possession of more or less of the artistic faculty which, now that manipulatory skill is widely spread among amateurs as well as professionals, makes the difference between one photographer and another. Judged by this standard, the present photograph, and others by the same gentleman in perhaps a still higher degree, justify the high position occupied by Mr. Robinson, and render it due to him, as well as a pleasure to ourselves, to engrave his works. But, while doing so, we feel a principle is involved which must never be forgotten. The photographer, were he a Raphael, is compelled to leave to mechanical, chemical, and unthinking agencies his preparatory labours, precisely, too, at that point where artistic representation diverges from all forms of mere reproduction. As we before remarked, the points of unsuitability in the models, the constraint of posing before the camera, and the simulation in the expression, all of which the artist can suppress or evade, become most prominent in the photograph; and there are other equally vital distinctions. The inevitable failure (always, be it understood, relatively to art) of photography in these compositions is then no disparagement to the skill of the manipulator, but the result of a misapplication of his art. As, moreover, such elaborate figure compositions must necessarily be made up of several studies taken separately, this can scarcely be considered a legitimate application of photography even judged *per se*. However careful the joins (and they are scarcely perceptible in the photograph before us), there must necessarily be a want of harmony in the tone and a falsification of the natural relations of light and shade. When, therefore, in addition, we take into consideration the enormous difficulty of selecting and posing the various models, arranging and uniting the separate studies, and turning into anything approaching harmony such a work as this, is it not a question strictly in the interest of photographers whether so much taste, skill, and patience as we find lavished here might not be directed in some of the thousand channels in which photography can render most valuable services to science and humanity than in steping out of its own sphere in the vain hope of entering the charmed circle of art? We trust that, while indicating what on broad grounds must be urged against large composed photographs of figure subjects, we have adequately acknowledged the great skill of the photographer. It only remains to add that there are some charming single figure studies of children, also with hawthorn branches, by Mr. Robinson, and that to accompany the large composition the following lines from Spenser are quoted: —

When all is ycladde
With pleasaunce, the ground with grass, the woods
With green leaves, the bushes with bloosming buds.
Young thes folke now flocken in every where,
To gather may buskets and smelling briere;
A home they hasten the postes to dight,
And all the kirk pillours eare daylight,
With hawthorn buds.

OPENING OF THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH MAIL SERVICE.

A COMPANY was registered in 1859 for the establishment in the metropolis of lines of pneumatic tube for the more speedy and convenient circulation of despatches and parcels, and an Act of Parliament received the Royal assent in the same year empowering the company to open streets and lay down tubes for the purpose. The directors, having satisfied themselves and the shareholders of the complete mechanical success of the company's system of transmission, by experiments upon a short line of tube at Battersea, and of its economy and peculiar applicability to the purposes in view, determined on laying down a permanent tube of thirty inches gauge between the Euston station and the North-western District Post-office, Eversholt-street. This tube, with the stations, machinery, and appliances, is completed, and is found to work most efficiently. The length of tube open is not considerable, reaching a distance of only a third of a mile. The transmission of the first batch of mail-bags through it took place yesterday week. Several of the principal officials from the Post Office were present during a part of the operations. The whole of the works were in the most admirable order, and, on the arrival of the first mail-train at 9.45 a.m., the mail-bags, thirty-five in number, were placed in the cars by 9.47. The long chamber was then exhausted, and the train containing the first mails ever dispatched by the agency of the atmosphere were blown through the tube to the station at Eversholt-street, reaching their destination at 9.48. The success of the experiment has been so decided that the company will commence the Holborn extension at once, and intend proceeding as rapidly as possible with the main work and all its ramifications.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7.

SUNDAY, March 1.—Second Sunday in Lent. Dr. Thomas Garnett delivered the first lecture at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, 1801.

MONDAY, 2.—St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, died 672. King Louis Philippe (as Mr. William Smith) landed in England, 1848.

TUESDAY, 3.—Decease of the poet George Herbert, 1633; and of the eminent philosopher Robert Hooke, 1703.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Sir John Narbrough bombarded Tripoli, and compelled the Dey to promise to give up piracy, 1676.

THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa: Sir Thomas Graham defeated the French under Marshal Victor, 1811. Full moon, 2h. 46m.

FRIDAY, 6.—Peace between England and France signed at Rastadt, 1714. The *Gentleman's Magazine* first published, 1731.

SATURDAY, 7.—Saints Perpetua and Felicitas, martyrs at Carthage, about 203. Two thousand five hundred Volunteer officers presented to the Queen, 1860.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 12	11 50	—	0 24	0 50	1 11	1 32	1 54	2 8	2 25	2 41	2 57	3 13	3 29

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday will be repeated Balfe's most Brilliantly Successful Opera, THE ARMOURER OF NANTES. After which the Burlesque Opening of the Grand Pantomime, terminating with the Transformation Scene. On Wednesday and Friday, LA SONNAMBULA, to be followed by the entire Pantomime of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, including the Harlequinade. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, Remodelled, Decorated, and embellished in a truly magnificent and costly style, is NOW OPEN for the Dramatic Season, under the sole management of Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—Glorious and unparalleled success of the Spectacular and Pictorial Effects in BONNIE DUNDEE.—On MONDAY, MARCH 2, and during the Week, will be performed the new and original historical and lyrically suggested pictorial and spectacular Drama, written by Mr. Edmund Falconer, in Three Acts, entitled BONNIE DUNDEE; or, The Gathering of the Clans. With new and beautiful Scenery, illustrative of the Western Highlands of Scotland, in the First and Second Acts, by Mr. T. Grieve, assisted by Mr. W. Grieve. A set Snow Scene by Moonlight, in the Third Act, by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by Mr. H. Telbin. Mr. Henry Haigh, expressly engaged, will, in the course of the second act, introduce the celebrated ballad of "Bonnie Dundee." Prologue to be spoken by Mr. H. Loraine. Principal characters by Messrs. H. Loraine, E. Phelps, H. Sinclair, Charles Selby, T. Graham, &c; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Hudson, and Mrs. Edmund Falconer. To conclude with the Grand Comic Pantomime LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES; or Harlequin and Cock Robin. Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Helen Howard; Messrs. J. Robins, G. Weston, and Tom Matthews; Harlequins, Messrs. Cormack and St. Maine; Columbines, Mdme. Boleno and the Misses Gunniss; Clowns, Messrs. Henry Boleno and Charles Lauri. Prices as usual. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; to commence at Seven. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Positively the last week but three of Mr. Sothern's engagement and Lord Dundreary. Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard, and Miss Louise Keeley as Rasselas. MONDAY, MARCH 2, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, with OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, for the 399th time. After which, RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA. Concluding with MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. — On MONDAY and during the Week, A GREY MARE—Miss Marie Wilton; ONE TOUCH OF NATURE—Mr. B. Webster; A VALENTINE—Messrs. J. L. Toole and P. Bedford; and GEORGE DE BARNWELL, terminating with the Transformation Scene. The celebrated Arthur and Bertrand.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM, OPEN.—MONDAY, and Every Evening during the Week, A SUDDEN ATTACK—Messrs. Shore, Garden, Widdicomb; Miss Henrade, and Mrs. Lee. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Romantic Drama, in Three Acts, and Prologue, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by Paul Feval and John Brougham. The principal character will be sustained by Mr. Fechter, supported by Messrs. G. Vining, J. Brougham, H. Widdicomb, G. Jordan, F. Charles, Gardner, Raymond, H. Butler, Dawson; Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Kate Terry, E. Lavenue, and Elsworthy. Doors open at Half-past Six, perfor mance to commence at Seven. Mr. Phelps and Mr. Walter Montgomery are engaged, and will shortly appear.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—NEXT WEEK, THE SMITHS AT NORWOOD—Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mr. A. Stirling. After which, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—Messrs. Simpson, Stirling, G. Murray, Frank Matthews; Misses Cottrell, Dyas, and Herbert. Scenery by William Beverley. To conclude with A GAME OF ROMPS.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. SIMS REEVES in "ELIJAH," by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Band and Chorus, nearly 700. Tickets, 1s; 2s; 3s.; 5s.; 10s. 6d. Offices, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall. Immediate application for Tickets necessary.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. KENNEDY, the eminent Scottish Vocalist, assisted by Mr. LAND at the Pianoforte, will repeat his highly popular ENTERTAINMENT on the SONGS OF SCOTLAND, and recite Selections from ALLAN RAMSAY'S "GENTLE SHEPHERD," EVERY EVENING during the Week at Eight.—NOTICE. The Entertainment on Saturday next (being the day of the arrival of H.R.H. Princess Alexandra) will take place in the Evening at Eight, instead of the Afternoon, as heretofore. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY, MARCH 5. Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S GRAND CONCERT.—Sims Reeves, Arabella Goddard, Edith Wynne (Ros Cymru Pencerdds), John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), J. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist to the Queen), T. H. Wright. Full Band of Scots Fusilier Guards and splendid Choir. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.; to be had at Addison's, 210, Regent-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; the Hanover-square Rooms, and all Musicsellers'.

THE TENTH OF MARCH.—NATIONAL MELODIES.—Grand Commemoration of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra in the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL. Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Emma Heywood, Signor Nappi, Mr. Fred. Penna, and Mr. Henry Haigh. Band of Twenty Harps, and National Melodies. Choir of 400 Voices. On this special occasion the Doors will open at Six o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 3s.; Sofa Stalls, 5s.; at Austin's Office, 28, Piccadilly; and Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 2, when he will SING, Recit. and Air, "Deeper and Deeper Still," "Waft her Angels," and two songs by Molique. Pianoforte, Mdme. Arabella Goddard; Violin, M. Sainton; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s., 50, New Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES, Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Mdlle. Parepa, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby will appear at Mr. RANSFORD'S GRAND CONCERT, St. James's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s., at the Hall; and of Ransford and Son, 2, Princes-street, Oxford-circus.

EWER and CO.'S MUSICAL LIBRARY.—The Proprietor begs to announce that, during the forthcoming Season, he will give TWO MORNING CONCERTS, in order to introduce to his Subscribers the most important compositions of CHAMBER MUSIC lately added to the Library. Subscribers will receive invitations. Tickets to non-subscribers, Half-a-guinea each. Particulars will be shortly announced. Ewer and Co., her Majesty's Musicsellers, 87, Regent-street London.

MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS to EVENING PARTIES and the SEASIDE will be issued at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Mr. HAROLD POWER will be one of the party. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box Office is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Morning at Three o'Clock, in THE FAMILY LEGEND; after which Mr. John Parry will introduce a new Domestic Scene, entitled MRS. ROSELEAF'S LITTLE PARTY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—(Last Week.)—Every Night at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in ST. JAMES'S HALL. The Programme will include the popular songs, "Como where my love lies dreaming," "Willie, we have missed you," "Annie Lisle," &c. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Farewell Morning Performance on Tuesday, March 10, at Three o'Clock.

BALL ORCHESTRAS.—MONS. JULLIEN'S.—Mons. Louis Jullien has the honour to announce to the nobility and gentry, and to his late father's patrons, that he has succeeded in reuniting under his bâton most of the members of the late M. Jullien's celebrated orchestra, and that he is now prepared to accept engagements for balls, soirées, &c., in town or the provinces.

Mons. Jullien has the Fifty best dance-music performers in London annually engaged, and they execute dance-music every evening all the year round. Their répertoire includes all the last works of Strauss, Labitzky, Gungl', Lumbye, Lanner, Musard, Jullien, &c.

For terms, address Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD, 201, Regent-street.

POLYTECHNIC.—"Burning to Death, and Saving from Death." New Lecture by Professor PEPPER, commencing MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 2nd of MARCH, at quarter-past 7, which will be followed with the Ghost Scenes from the "Strange Lecture."—N.B. The "Spectre Drama" every Morning and Evening this Week, except Tuesday and Wednesday, at half-past 1 and quarter-past 7. Ye Faery Romaunte of Cinderella—Know ye well that a certain jongleur (or mansestre!) hight Lionel Brough, by much prynge into ye legends, hath come ryghte clerkly to knowe ye hystorie of Ye Fayre Mayde Cinderella, and that he will relate ye same untes all comers, at ye Polytechnic, each day, at 4 by ye dial after noontide, and ye hour of 9 after curfew.

POLYTECHNIC.—PROFESSOR PEPPER is prepared to make arrangements with large institutions in the Country for the delivery of his "Ghost Lecture."

A STORY OF TRAVEL OVER THE ARABIAN DESERT, from Cairo to the Jordan, by Mount Sinai, Illustrated by Original Pictures of the Principal Places named in the Journey of the Israelites from Egypt to the Holy Land, will be told by G. T. LOWTH, Esq., Author of "The Wanderer in Arabia," on MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1863, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. Tickets, Front Places, 3s.; Family Tickets, Five for 10s.; Back Places, 1s.: Family Tickets, Five for 3s. To be had at Hatchard's, 187, Piccadilly; and at Nisbet's, Berners-street, Oxford-street. To commence at Three O'Clock precisely. The proceeds to be given to the following London Charities:—London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, Ragged School Society, Church of England Scripture Readers' Association.

DANCING.—Miss LEONORA GEARY has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that her JUVENILE ACADEMY for Dancing, Deportment, and her celebrated Indian Sceptre Exercises has RECOMMENCED. Families and Schools attended. Adult Pupils received daily for lessons in the new Valse and every other fashionable dance. Terms: Three Lessons, One Guinea. Court Presentation Lessons. A Select Evening Class. 14 Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN DAILY. Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Children under twelve, Half-price.
Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances, commencing at One o'Clock.
Saturday—CONCERT. Half-a-crown; Children, One Shilling.
Proprietors admitted free on Sundays by Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDDING FETES.—Preparations are being made to CELEBRATE this NATIONAL EVENT in a manner worthy of the occasion. The details will be duly announced.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A GREAT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION will be one of the features of the WEDDING FETES.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.—BUST of H.R.H. the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA in Ceramic Statuary, twelve inches high. Subscription One Guinea, entitling Subscribers to a Bust, and also a chance of a Prize in the Drawing next July.
A Photograph of this interesting Bust forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope to undersigned. Subscribers whose names are at once entered will be supplied with Copies early in March. L. WILKINSON, Secretary.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription, One Guinea.—Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every subscriber has a chance of a valuable prize, and in addition receives an Impression of a Line Engraving by H. C. Shenton and C. H. Jeens, from the original picture by T. F. Dicksee. "A Labour of Love," together with a set of sixteen designs in outline, by P. Priolo, illustrating Tennyson's poem, "Idylls of the Kings," now ready for delivery. GEORGE GODWIN. } Hon. Secs.
444, West Strand, February. LEWIS POCOCK. }

ART-EXHIBITION for the RELIEF of the LANCASHIRE DISTRESS, 6, Suffolk-street, will close this day. Open from Ten a.m. till dusk.
Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. F. W. DICEY, } Hon Secs.
A. L. CHETWODE, }

THE RAILWAY STATION PICTURE, by W. P. FRITH, Esq., R.A., WILL CLOSE IN A FORTNIGHT. Brilliantly Illuminated by the patent sunlight from Ten to Five o'Clock. Admission, 1s.—HAYWARD and LEGGATT, 79 CORNHILL.

M. GOMPERTZ'S NEW PANORAMA of the WAR in AMERICA, Printed principally from his own Sketches, will shortly be submitted to the public.

BY PERMISSION.—H.R.H. the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. A Pair of Beautifully-painted MINIATURE PORTRAITS of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, mounted to fit any Carte de Visite Album, free through the post for Half-a-Crown the Pair, payable by P.O.O. or stamps. These are the most exquisite and refreshing novelties ever issued; they should be in every loyal album." Early prepaid orders will ensure the receipt of the portraits on the morning of the Royal Wedding.—DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.

BY AUTHORITY.—New and Authentic PORTRAITS of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES and H.R.H. the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK. It is respectfully announced that a Portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and a companion Portrait of her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, engraved in the finest style by Mr. WM. HOLL, and dedicated, by gracious permission, to her Majesty, will be shortly published by Mr. MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Price to subscribers, 10s. 6d. each. Impressions will be delivered in the order subscribed for.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—BENJAMIN EDGINGTON has a stock of appropriate FLAGS for the occasion, of all sizes and of all nations, with devices and mottoes if required. Royal Standards and all the National Flags in great variety, at reasonable prices, either on sale or hire. Early application to Benjamin Edgington, marquee, tent, and rick cloth manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, London-Bridge, S.E., will secure immediate attention. No other establishment.

ROYAL PROCESSION.—Ludgate-hill.—A commanding Corner House of Four Floors, space for 100 persons, entrance in side street, TO BE LET, together or separately. Also a few seats. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 15.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.—The most commanding View of the whole route.—Seats, 12s. 6d. each.—ASSER and SHERWIN, 81, Strand. Early applications will secure the best seats. Private rooms.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Private Rooms for Families and Parties to view the Royal Procession on the arrival of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in London may be obtained at SAMS' HOTEL, 302, Strand (the narrowest part), at the following charges:—First-floor Rooms, £10; Second floor, £7; Third and Fourth floors, £5.
Sams' Hotel, 302, Strand.

ILLUMINATED DEVICES of every description at D. HULETT'S Gaselier Works, 55 and 56, High Holborn, W.C. Transparencies to order.

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A. ROBINSON and CO., 32, Canning Dock, Liverpool.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—ARRIVAL of the PRINCESS OF DENMARK.—KEYZOR and BENDON'S TWO-GUINEA BINOCULAR OPERA or FIELD GLASS will be found a most useful companion to persons wishing to have a distinct view of the Grand Procession. The enormous power and brilliant definition of the instrument render it better suited for the purpose than any other glass. It will show objects at ten miles distinctly, and is equally suitable for nearer observation. Illustrated description free on application to Keyzor and Bendon, Wholesale Opticians, 59, High Holborn, London, or their Agents.

MAGIC LANTERNS of the highest character are now manufactured by SOLOMONS' Improved Steam Machinery, which can be supplied at nearly half the catalogue prices of other houses, and may be had on hire, with the option to purchase. Slides by first-rate artists.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

OPERA, RACE, FIELD, and general outdoor Day and Night Waistcoat-pocket RECONNOITRING and RIFLE GLASSES, each containing 12 lenses, will show a person at 2½ and country scenery at 10 miles. They have been tested at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and a testimonial received stating that it is the only glass suitable for rifle-practice at long ranges.—SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

SPECTACLES.—The patent TINTED SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision. The adaptation of spectacles to imperfect vision by experienced persons is, indeed, of vital importance. One of the firm who has had great experience and practice attends to this branch only.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Opposite the York Hotel.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptible; removes singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

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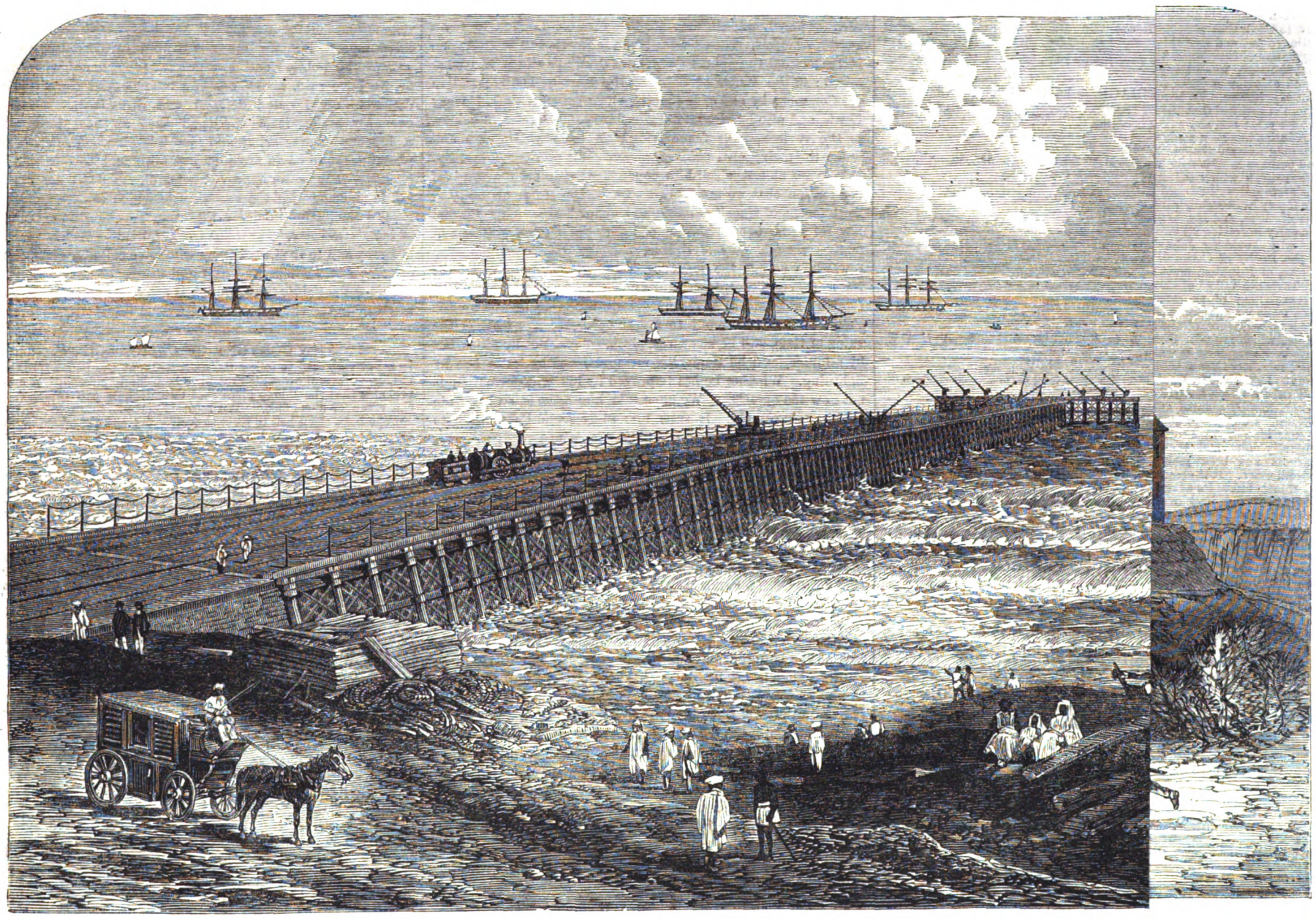
THE ENTRANCE TO CHARLESTON HARBOUR, W

posal, in consequence of twenty thousand Russian troops in black uniforms suddenly making their appearance outside the walls!

Czenstochow has played nearly the same part in Polish history that the Troitza has played in the history of Russia. The Russians are now to the Poles much what the Tartars were to the Russians from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; and it was in the Troitza Monastery that the most important of the many unavailing battles of the Russians against the Tartars was planned, as it was at Czenstochow that the Confederates, who maintained a contest against the Russians from 1768 to 1772, finally established their head-quarters. Again the Poles were to the Russians, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, much what the Swedes were to the Poles towards the end; and in the Troitza Mona a Polish siege with success, as the Poles r success in the Convent of Czenstochow." Troitza are both considered sure of miracul unjustly attacked—we say unjustly, beca will be from the Poles, to whom the conv unable to efface) cannot ught, on the contrary, to wever that may be, persons ne it is the besiegers alone vine protection or human



MADRAS PIER, ON SCREW-PILES, THE INVENTION OF MR. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, C.E.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 230.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the early Session of 1857, when the first Ministry of Lord Palmerston was nodding to its fall, the noble Lord assumed a tone in his speeches which has probably been recalled to the minds of those who have witnessed his demeanour in the present Session. In the former case there was something akin to that dementia which is proverbially said to precede men's ruin. Is there now a like foreshadowing of a like event? At any rate, the Premier has taken to lecturing, if not to hectoring, in an unusual manner. On the occasion of proposing the vote for the establishment of the Prince of Wales, when it might have been supposed that he would have been suave and conciliatory, he began with sarcastic sneers at all forms of Government but our own, which were not so much to be noted for the language in which they were couched as for the severity and almost bitterness of their tone. Then, too, on Tuesday evening, when Sir John Hay brought forward the alleged grievances of the Navy, he got what in naval parlance is known as a wigging from the Premier, and was told, in terms hardly circumlocutory, that he was a mutineer. To be sure, it was well understood that but for Lord Palmerston's meeting the motion in person, and avoiding it by an amendment, which was old enough in device but still effectual in result, the Government would have been put into a minority on a very important question. In fact, Sir John Hay, if a mutineer at all, was in mutiny against the ruler of the House of Commons, who accordingly set about to bring him and the rest of the crew into discipline again. By a very obvious coincidence, all day and during the evening there was much talk about a dissolution of Parliament, originating no one exactly knew, but could easily guess, where. The manœuvre was successful; the enemy outflanked; and a surrender at discretion followed, not without a roar of rage and disappointment from a member for a dockyard borough, who, if not in the Royal Navy, is a sailor, and who saw his proximate secretaryship of the Admiralty under a Conservative Government fade like a dissolving view from before his longing eyes. In our belief, this hon. gentleman is indulging in a delusion as to his official prospects; but the poignancy of his feelings at the failure of what to him was the main object of the motion was probably none the less because of the unreality of his hopes. On this occasion Mr. Ferrand reappeared. This time he is the heavyweight champion of the dockyard artificers. His style has changed but little, if at all. It is still blatant, aggressive, and vengeance-threatening to all from whom he differs by a hair's-breadth. It is likely that he meant to spring an awful mine of strong epithets; but, as the interest of the occasion had passed away, when he rose there were not a dozen and a half members in the House, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to get up an explosion. He therefore rather rumbled than roared; but there were indications that he still has a good stock of noisy demonstrativeness on hand.

When naval matters are on the carpet, of course Lord Clarence Paget is prominent; and if ever there was a justification of the tact which suddenly transformed a nascent naval reformer into an official, it is to be found in his case. Nowadays there is not much force in the phrase jesuitical, and it hardly represents the idea which one wishes to convey of this noble Lord's plausible capabilities. Perhaps the phrase sea-lawyer will convey to sailors something like a notion of his sayings and doings; but to shoregoing folks it can only be said that if they wish to see candour personified and manly virtue in full blow let them look on and listen to the Secretary to the Admiralty when he is making a statement or defending himself from insinuations. Why, the other night, when Lord Robert Montagu—whose excitability this Session seems akin to the first effects of opium—ventured to attack Lord Clarence, in a bungling way, mixing up the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, a captaincy of volunteers, a High Constable of Chatham, a good dinner, and a special railway train, for all of which the Secretary to the Admiralty was responsible from a corrupt-practices-at-elections point of view, he was made to appear as if he had committed an outrage on the meekest, purest of mankind, who only restrained indignant tears that he might be able to speak intelligibly. As for painting a picture of the Navy, Lord Clarence possesses an unlimited supply of rose-colour; and as one hears him describe the state of things in respect to ships, men, and everything else naval, ideas of Paradise steal insensibly upon the senses, and one cannot but desire that a good place may always be kept in such a region of bliss for him who tells the tale of its existence. To say the truth, however successful Lord Clarence has been since he has been in office in making things pleasant, there does seem a tendency now to think that plausibility as an official virtue may be carried a little too far, and that things may be made too smooth. It is a rather suggestive circumstance, that whereas on Monday the House was told that the Navy was a thing of joy, on Tuesday there should be produced an array of facts and figures to show that it was a species of gulf of perdition. To be sure, the latter is the saying of malcontents, who, not satisfied that the Secretary to the Admiralty is virtuous, cry out for cakes and ale.

Allusion has been made above to the stern lecture of the Premier in bringing forward the question of an allowance to the Prince of Wales; and perhaps in this may be found some justification of the carping observations which fell from several members when the extremely moderate and well-advised scheme was stated. It would be beyond Sir Henry Willoughby's nature to avoid a denunciation of financial secretiveness, and Mr. Williams is always forgiven for expressing his difficulty in totting up two and two so as to make three and a half; but why should Sir John Trelawny be snappish about the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall? One cannot but fancy that even Mr. White, of Brighton, must have smiled ironically when the member for Tavistock talked of standing up for the rights of the people on the accumulations of an essentially private estate. If a demand had been made for a dotation irrespective of the revenues of the duchy, the lead in defence of the taxpayers could hardly have fallen into his hands, which are more than filled by the church-rate question. There have been symptoms of watchfulness over the estimates this year; at least, members have stayed to discuss them who used to go hopeless away. Notably, Mr. Cobden has been patient and active, too, in the only debate which has yet occurred on Estimates; but somehow his speech, though pointed and energetic, was unsatisfactory, perhaps because, while he was profuse in the use of the word logical, he was himself at times curiously illogical, as platform orators generally are, and therefore are successful. For the rest, the business has been mainly Irish, and therefore nice, in a non-natural sense. It is observable that, when an Irish measure is coming on, shortly before its advent all the Irish members disappear from the House, and come back in a plump when their own matter is called on. It is suggested that they adjourn to some place of meeting where they interchange sentiments and imbibe each others' ideas, and other things, which accounts for the factitious vigour with which they keep up the debates to all sorts of small hours. It so happens, however, that most of their work has been done early this Session, and there has been only one prolongation of the sittings by their means till two o'clock. In that instance there was a fight over the body of Colonel Dunne—as he could neither speak nor vote on the occasion with propriety, he may be said to have been defunct in a Parliamentary sense—in which Mr. Pope Hennessy bounced about like a bantam Achilles, and Mr. Gladstone might be compared to a solemn and safe, but strong fighting Hector. If contemptuous tones, gestures, and looks could really wither and scorch, there would have been nothing left of Mr. Hennessy but a very small deposit of ashes. But self-belief serves him as a coat of asbestos against the fire of scorn, be it ever so hot.

If we were called on to say offhand whom we considered to be, on the whole, the best speaker in Parliament, we should say at once Lord Ellenborough. In all essential qualities he is more of an orator than anyone in either House. It must not be understood that he is, therefore, declamatory, which he is not; but for construction, felicitous adaptation of language, readiness of illustration, power of argumentation, fulness of language, fluency of speech, and sustainment of voice, he is as nearly perfect as possible; nor does a slight bitterness of tone, which is characteristic of him, do more than give flavour to his speeches. He has delivered more elaborate addresses; but he never displayed his qualities as a Parliamentary speaker to greater advantage than in his speech a few nights ago on Poland.

The Prince of Wales has intimated, through General Knollys, his great pleasure in becoming the vice-patron of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and in contributing a donation of £30 for the purposes of the institution.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the doings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, the 20th inst., appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked whether the Government would lay on the table any despatch from the Consul-General of Warsaw so far as it related to the immediate origin of the present insurrection in Poland; also whether any communication had been made by the Russian Government with respect to the origin of the insurrection, or by the Prussian Government with respect to any engagement it may have entered into with a view of aiding Russia in its suppression. He thought it would be an insult to suppose that any Englishman did not view with disgust the conduct attributed to the Russian Government. A short time ago it was supposed that the Russian Government would adopt a milder policy towards the Poles, and that all difficulties were on the point of subsiding, when the affair so suddenly broke out. It appeared that the police had marked the political opinions of every person capable of bearing arms, and the attempt to force the conscription upon those who were obnoxious for their opinions had driven the Poles to desperation. He recollected that when the French revolution broke out in 1848 an English Minister had the candour to declare that it was provoked, and he hoped the same candour would be shown now. The French people and army must recollect the gallant manner in which the Poles had fought in their ranks, and he trusted that they would now be mindful of that noble brotherhood in arms. The conduct of Austria had been most praiseworthy, and no Government would impute the slightest reproach to her. But what could be said of the conduct of Prussia? The Prussian people had just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their glorious uprising in 1813, and could they look with indifference on their army being moved to the frontiers to assist in rivetting the chains of Poland? He believed that nothing could more widen the breach between the King and the people of Prussia. He had such confidence in the merciful disposition of Providence that he still believed that the miseries of this cruel war were but the beginning of a better time.—Earl RUSSELL said it would be his duty to abstain from remarks upon the events that were passing. He would say that this event was not so surprising to those who had been receiving information from Poland during the last two years. There were the demonstrations by the patriots singing in parties in the churches indicative of the deep spirit of discontent existing. These demonstrations ceased; and the landowners determined, without a revolt, to lay their grievances at the foot of the throne, claiming a Constitutional Government. That also seemed to be the object of the Russian Government, which was to favour the national development of Poland. The noble Earl then went on to say that it would be inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests concerned to make public the correspondence with the Consuls. But when it could be done with safety it should be done. He might say that the good intention of the Emperor of Russia had been counteracted by the injudicious proceedings of those who advised the conscription of the Poles. He believed there was some arrangement between Russia and Prussia, but he could not state its exact extent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA IN REFERENCE TO POLAND.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. W. Ewart, stated that there was some agreement between the Governments of Russia and Prussia, with reference to the present state of Poland, by which the troops of one Power should be permitted to pursue the insurgents in the territories of the other. Her Majesty's Ministers had not, however, received a copy of that agreement; and all they knew was the general report.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Mr. LEWIS called attention to the great number of railway schemes affecting the metropolis (about thirty), and asked if any protection to public interests was contemplated.—Sir G. GREY said the protection of the public interests devolved on the Select Committees, not on the Government. The most advisable course would be for the Board of Works to appoint an officer whose duty it should be to furnish the committee with information as to the manner in which the various contemplated railways in existence affected the public interests.—The motion was ultimately agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the presentation of a petition by Lord Redesdale against the erection of a station of the Great Eastern Railway in Finsbury-circus, a discussion arose on the system of metropolitan railways, in the course of which the Earl of Derby (who also presented petitions to the same effect) and other noble Lords condemned the sacrificing of open spaces like this in London to railway purposes.

The only other business was that of private bills, amongst which the Improvement of Gardens in Towns Bill, a measure similar to one introduced last year, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. J. A. Smith took the oaths and his seat for Chichester.

On the second reading of the Tobacco Duties Bill Mr. Ayrton moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of altering the revenue on tobacco. A debate followed, which was eventually adjourned.

The Prince and Princess of Wales' Annuity Bill came up for a second reading, and gave rise to some discussion. In the course of it Lord Palmerston stated that the accumulations from the Duchy of Cornwall amounted to £540,000. Of this £220,000 had been spent on the Sandringham estate; £100,000 would be required for the Prince's outfit; £60,000 for the enlargement of the house at Sandringham; and from £100,000 to £120,000 for improvements on farms in the Duchy of Cornwall. Eventually the bill was read a second time.

A lively personal altercation took place between Lord Clarence Paget and Lord Robert Montagu, with reference to a statement made by the latter on a previous day. Lord Robert had said that the Secretary of the Admiralty went down to a dinner at Chatham and made large promises for a political purpose. Lord Clarence Paget says he went to the dinner because he was invited, and that he made no promises to the electors. Lord Robert Montagu replied to him at great length, expressing his opinion that Lord Clarence had acted unconstitutionally and illegally; and there the matter remains.

Questions on several subjects were asked and answered. One of them, put by Mr. Buxton, as to the sale of a negro regiment by the Pacha of Egypt to the French Emperor for service in Mexico, brought up Lord Palmerston. His Lordship spoke of the affair as a very irregular and unfortunate one. He severely censured the transaction, and said it was in some respects even worse than the conduct of Russia towards Poland. The Government had, he said, expressed to the French Government their opinion that the arrangement was irregular and a violation of the rights of the Sultan.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In Committee of Supply, Lord C. PAGET brought forward the Navy Estimates. He said he could not congratulate the House on a diminution of the charge unless he could show that it was effected without loss of efficiency. The total charge was £10,736,032, which, as compared with £11,794,305 last year, showed a decrease of £1,058,273. The deduction ranged over all the items. The chief increase was in the vote for the transport service, which was £270,150 as compared with £188,650, being an increase of £81,000, owing to the increase of the movements of troops. The wages to seamen and marines showed an apparent decrease of £156,170; but it did not affect the pay of the men, but arose from a matter of account, certain charges being transferred to the next vote. On the two votes together there was a decrease, owing to provisions being cheaper. The vote for artificers was reduced by £34,800, covered by the reduction in the manufacture of sails. The greatest decrease was in the vote for stores, amounting to £410,133 for timber alone, there being a sufficient supply of that article on hand, the entire decrease being £1,006,345. As regarded new works, as large a vote was devoted to Chatham as could be expended on it, and a sum for a new dock at Malta. The total decrease on the effective service was £1,233,697. Turning to the construction of ships, he stated that we had at sea and in progress twenty-one iron-plated ships. The Warrior, Defence, Black Prince, and Resistance had been well tried at sea, and proved to be excellent seaboats. There would be completed the Royal Oak in May, the Prince Consort in June, the Hector in July, and the Caledonia in September. The Enterprise, Research, and the Favourite were to be constructed on a peculiar plan, and the Enterprise would be ready in October. The Royal Sovereign, cupola-ship, would be ready in November. There would be nine large armour-plated ships and one small one added to our fleet at the end of the year, and by April of next year several others, including the Achilles, would be ready, making eighteen in all that would be then afloat. Several other iron-plated vessels would be laid down this year. A few wooden ships would also be constructed, for purposes to which iron vessels were not applicable. It was not possible yet to state what the armaments of the ships were, as that was a point not yet decided. With regard to seamen, the vote for them, marines and boys, was the same as last year—namely, 76,000 men who were distributed in 150 vessels, mounting 2257 guns, with 30,337 men, in the Channel, the Mediterranean, North American, West Indian, East Indian, and China squadrons. The remainder were in reserve, marines on shore, and in the coast guard. The continuous service constituted three-fourths of the seamen of the Navy. It was intended to commence a naval barracks at Portsmouth for these men this year, and to press on that at Devonport. The system of training boys was developing itself most successfully. Efforts were being made to improve the ventilation of ships, and to improve the cooking on board. The naval reserve had increased to nearly 17,000 men from 10,000 in last year. The coast volunteers were to be reorganised, and the system expanded. Having urged that nothing should be done rashly to diminish the magnificent mass of men constituting the seamen of the Navy, and mentioned one or two minor alterations and improvements in the details of the service, he moved the first vote of 76,000 men.

A full and animated discussion ensued, and in the result the first three votes, the number of men, and the sum for their wages and victualling, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bishop of Bangor's bill, authorising the licensing of chapels for the performance of Divine service in the English tongue in those parishes in Wales where the Welsh language is commonly used, was read a second time.

In reply to a question from Lord Strathedeu, Lord De Grey said the Govern-

ment wlt to borrow a foreign idea, the press must assist indereport nt members of the Legislature in trying to force the clos veniences into something like concert and common sense. mandin commis shall have to fight them a little, for their notions of the le they ought to have are excessively liberal. One of the Mr. M nies wishes to take Finsbury-circus and turn it into a in resp us. There may be a good reason for making a terminus others motion but the reason which is given is that the circus, being a Mr. ung of London, one of the very few places in the east ation in the Gov the people who are compelled to live in the City can get laid on air, it can be bought more cheaply than if it were covered and the sible, fo houses. The plea is ingenious; and, as it will equally Mr. A security to Hyde Park, we recommend legislators who live in the to exte ourhood of the latter to be prepared for the consequences Leave jurors i hitting such a plea. If Finsbury-circus is to be destroyed writs fo by Sir G e a railway company can buy it more cheaply than it payable y the abominable block of dwellings a little further, we Princes The I see how a logical Senate can, in the days that are In a g, refuse the Round Pond to another company that will conditio Alexan to join Kensington and Kennington. The Earl of The L THE 's damaging attack upon the scheme was perfectly fair, which h obably we shall not at present hear much more of such Navy. paid, a on as that for ruining a handsome neighbourhood, when PALMEI inquire ject in view—or, at least, the alleged object—the con- to pledg ce of the public, can be so easily carried out without the doing so also, an ction of a pleasant district and a beautiful and useful which e The H g.

this is one item only in the account. The schemes must ked at as a whole, and the interests, not only of those who The N o rush through London but of those who take a pride in question ty must also be considered. Do not let us sacrifice everynot auth on the t to a mere money question, important as that is. If our questio dated th se, that of lightening traffic and facilitating transit, can Chigi, t ained without destroying archæological or architectural English initiativ ent, why not seek to achieve it in that way? And that this despatch e done is certain, if Parliament will only insist upon Earl R wished t the whole case before it and sitting in rational council regard Cardina he various schemes, instead of letting them take their chance that he Antonel ess or failure and permitting an imitation in the metropolis of the a continue random process by which railways have been laid down his disa least advantage throughout the country. "Where shall that Mr d the line?" was the old question; and the answer was, solidatio Naples; rever we can get leave to drive it." The result is he held not mad shaw," and the temporary insanity of a person who has within t ng in the way of cross country to do. Surely, the vidual, The H y map of England is excuse enough even for a Whig affirmed incorrec er's interference with the random projects with which the Earl H polis is menaced. Even Mr. Cowper thought so. He subject, d Finsbury to petition, and did not think that a Committee The s PRINC whole question would be a needless innovation. this bill first tim want much new communication, and must have it. But The G The E make a united struggle, and then we shall get this effected best manner, and without any unnecessary destruction. e opposed to any undue interference with freedom of NEW mercial speculation, which has done, in its clumsy but the room nsatisfactory way, very much for our comfort and Sir F. tage. But we are not bound to consider anybody House. the appo t the public; and the public, though not very eager, whether the appe have said, about erecting temples and towers, has no receivin to see London defaced and disfigured. We would to say w liament, nly make it a condition that no new terminus of hoped th be subje eous character should be tolerated. Each of these duty, for ought to be an architectural ornament to our city, and that of t was a br lared so by an approved tribunal. This is not much to Mr. P exchange for the vast powers which we are inclined to Lord C most imp companies in order that they may make dividends out that Hou restlessness. The thanks of Londoners are due to the Earl an assur apology by and to the Commoners who have called attention to the friend to a satisfa ; and we hope that new and similar demonstrations will Mr. R ce the public that London is not to be spoiled. A public ought to The q g on the subject would be a good thing. carried n on Frida

THE CONVENT OF CZENSTOCHOW.

Mr. BA t very easy to follow the movements of the Polish insurgents; opinion a om several accounts that have been lately published, it appears Princes Majesty' e that the "holy place" of Czenstochow will before long be having v ne of a conflict. The most important convents in Eastern cases, an have often had to serve as fortresses; and Czenstochow, in the native P m of Poland, and Calvarya, in Galicia, like the monastery of were me Mr. S itza, or Trinity, near Moscow, have stood regular sieges, and, treaties e very remarkable, have invariably stood them with success. not been pular belief as to the impregnability of these holy places, Sir C. to the special protection accorded to them by the saint in said that honour they have been founded, received fresh confirmation as the Quee as the last war against Russia, when a convent on the White hoped the the Carms bombarded for some time without effect, or, rather, with dis- Upon a effect, upon the attacking forces. According to the Russian against 2 (if a story only some seven or eight years old can be so The Pr all the cannon-balls fired at the Solovietzki Monastery either passed. ort or went over the building, with the exception of NAVY y, which struck an image, or *eikon*, of the Virgin. The of the ni s believe that the Virgin herself attracted the one well-aimed her breast as represented in the sacred picture, and that the n spirits which perpetually hover over the holy edifice d to her worship kept off the others. With the exception of RE sed *eikon* which drew the cannon-ball to itself, nothing, they —"not even a bird"—was touched. Indeed, some authorities La hat the birds flew about the place during the action without the least symptom of alarm, chirping, singing, and evidently g the whole thing amazingly.

DAY.	
18	h the Troitza Monastery was besieged by the Poles in 1612,
19	he accession of the Romanoffs, the Russian religious historians
20	s that St. Sergius, the patron saint of the establishment (a
21	-monk who had really rendered important assistance to his
22	men against the Tartars when he was alive), appeared in the
23	d, by his attitude and general bearing, so encouraged the
24	s that the Poles soon found it useless to continue the siege,

February

their tents, and departed. St. Sergius again made his nce in 1812, this time not in the air, but standing firmly on n ground, in front of the monastery or laura, at the head of well-armed monks. The Poles, in 1672, did not see Sergius bout in the air (no Polish authors, as far as we are aware, speak pparition), but the French *did* see him guarding the road to the ry in 1812. So, at least, the Russians assert; and any Russian quainted with the religious traditions of his native land will how Murat was ordered to attack the Troitza by Napoleon (it own to contain a very valuable treasury), and how at the last d it impossible to do so with the small force placed at his dis-

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

"ADAM was the first man," says the song, and Adams was the winner of the first flat race in the 1863 season, on Manrico, one of William Day's favourite Tadmor blood. Twenty two-year-olds were saddled for the Brocklesby Stakes, and gave Mr. Elliot, the starter, an hour's trouble. Starbeam was eventually left at the post, and only five were really in the race from the commencement. The winner (Baron Rothschild's) is an own sister to Tomyris, and one of those King Tom fillies which have generally proved so fast in their first season and gone to nothing after. The horses were, as might have been expected, very forward in their preparation. The Nottingham race-meeting occupies Tuesday and Wednesday, and Derby has a mixed one on Thursday. The Great Northern Handicap weights are out, and Carbineer (8 st. 12 lb.) has experienced rather more lenient treatment than he did in the south.

Lord Strafford has lost his celebrated mare Teetotum, a month before foaling an own brother to Asteroid, which was sold, "if born alive," for 500 gs. She died very suddenly at a London railway-station, and the foal was found to be dead as well. Thormanby's subscription is almost full, and Phryne and Clotilde, both barren to Voltigeur, have reached Oulston's paddocks at Hasketon. By this cross for Phryne Mr. Merry has taken one of the most direct ways of getting another Thormanby. The Derby chestnut was the son of Melbourne *or* Windhound from Alice Hawthorne, and if there is a foal in this instance, it will be by a son of Melbourne and Alice Hawthorne from the dam of Windhound. The interchange of blood *is* curious, and the result will be keenly looked for. "A slice of old Alice" is gradually becoming of high value in breeders' eyes.

Sir Watkin Wynne's had their run of the season on Thursday week from *Macefen* Gorse, 1 h. 20 m., with a kill in the open, over the forest part of the Cheshire country. For a few weeks past their scent has been breast high. The Bedale have had as good, if not better, sport than any pack in the north of England. The scent has been very catching with the Hurworth, whose great day was on Feb. 7, from the famed Fighting Cocks Whin, with a fox which gave them 3 h. 35 m. before nightfall, when they had to whip off.

Owing to a variety of causes, the Waterloo Meeting was not quite so satisfactory as usual. Sea Pink and Kingwater were beat in the third ties, and Streamer and Sea Foam in the fourth; so that Mr. Spinks's four strings to his bow all failed. Silkworm, Rebe, Chloe, and Reliance—the three first from England and the latter from Ireland—were left in on Friday night; and Chloe, after a very favourable course with Reliance, beat Rebe, who made a mistake at the first ditch in a course hardly good enough for a Waterloo Cup finale. Chloe, the property of Mr. Lister, of Beamsley Hall, near Skipton, is a daughter of Judge, and the third of them which has won this cup. Like King Lear, she had good luck in all her courses; but, even after she had won two, she was the worst favourite of the sixteen, and few cared to back her at 33 to 1. After winning four she was still at the bottom of the quotations at 7 to 1. She won the Altcar Club Cup over the same ground in November, so that there was not, perhaps, so much "fluke" about it after all. The David blood was credited with Lord De Grey's Glendower, as winner of the Purse, for which Sea Girl ran up, and with Mr. Price's Patent in the Plate, where Scotland got second honours with Dunoon. Only nine of the dogs engaged ran in the Cup last year, and among them were Reliance and Silkworm. On the day before the meeting Patent was bought in at 200 gs., and Patience at 80 gs. Ashdown Park meeting occupies Tuesday, &c., and, under its new Waterloo regulations, it will perhaps prove the most attractive tournay of the year.

Deerfoot completed 11¼ miles at Brompton, *on* Monday, in 16 sec. under the hour. He is matched to run ten miles against Lang, at Hackney-wick, on Monday.

The cricket list is very full already. The two Elevens meet at Lords on May 25, and at the Oval on Aug. 24 (Sewell's benefit). George Parr's Intercolonial Eleven will consist of himself, Mr. E. M. Grace, Jackson, Tinley, Carpenter, Hayward, Tarrant, Cæsar, Caffyn, Lockyer, Anderson, and another to be chosen by the majority of the Eleven. Some curious letters have been published respecting Mr. Jackson's single-wicket challenge, which was originally forwarded to us, after some correspondence, through a mutual North Riding friend.

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—*MONDAY.*

Erdington Plate.—Xanthus, 1. Annie Laurie, 2. Mutineer, 3.
Hunt Cup.—Joe Maley, 1. Ireley, 2. Mytton, 3.
Sutton Handicap Steeplechase.—Deceiver, 1. Wilful, 2. Chastisement, 3.
Hunters' Stakes.—Jerry, 1. It's All Over, 2. Killarney, 3.

TUESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Jerry, 1. Orkousta, 2.
Birmingham Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Emblem, 1. Joe Maley, 2. Maritana, 3.
Licensed Victuallers' Plate.—Deceiver, 1. Light of Other Days, 2. Mytton, 3.
Hunters' Welter Cup.—Forlorn Hope, 1. The Lady of La Garaye, 2. Windsor, 3.

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Manrico, 1. Souveraine, 2. Prologue, 3.
City Handicap.—Fontenoy, 1. Conundrum, 2. Real Jam, 3.
Brocklesby Stakes.—Sister to Tomyris, 1. Lady Nichol, 2. Faith, 3.
All-Aged Selling Stakes.—Lord Arthur, 1. Court Martial, 2. Satanella, 3.
Grand Steeplechase.—Pincapple, 1. Maritana, 2.

THURSDAY.

Selling Stakes.—Estrella, 1. Sanita, 2. Hazard, 3.
Lincolnshire Handicap.—Manrico, 1. Flash-in-the-Pan. 2. *Peignoir*, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Mrs. Somerville, 1. Confession, 2. Prologue, 3.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Lincoln, 1. Sinking Fund, 2. Hetman, 3.
Hunt Steeplechase.—Victress, 1. Rook the Gardener, 2. Tarquin, 3.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, Chief Commissioner of the City Police, died on Tuesday morning.

At the adjourned meeting of the governors of Bethlehem Hospital, held yesterday week, it was resolved, after a very warm discussion, "That the proposition for purchasing Bethlehem Hospital by St. Thomas's Hospital should be entertained."

The anniversary festival of the Asylum for Fatherless Children (one of the noble charities founded by the late Dr. Reed) was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern—Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, M.P., presiding. A large number of ladies was present. In the course of the evening subscriptions to the amount of about £1000 were announced.

Last week the births of 1908 children—1012 boys and 896 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 2039.——The deaths last week were 1377. The average number of deaths in the third week of February in ten years 1853-62, with a correction for increase of population, is 1464.

Owing to the very large and increasing number of out-patients attending the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, it has become necessary to enlarge the present building. It is proposed to erect a wing; and for that purpose, and to provide for the current expenses, £6000 is required. There is to be a dinner in aid of the fund, at the London Tavern, on the 18th of March.

The Court of Common Council had a meeting on Tuesday, at which, among other matters, the proposed new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House was under consideration, and strong opposition was expressed to the idea of the Board of Works entering the City at all, as well as to the proposed plan of the new street. The matter was referred to the improvements committee.

The preparations for the accommodation of the public to view the entry of Princess Alexandra along the route from the Bricklayers' Arms station to Paddington are very general, and will, no doubt, be completed in good time for the procession on Saturday next, March 7; while, from the efforts which are being made in the City, Westminster, and Southwark, the general illumination is expected to be extremely effective.

A great number of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have formed themselves into an association, which now meets annually in London. The association met on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Lloyd, the president of the association, in the chair. There were representatives of the Chambers of Commerce from the principal manufacturing towns in the kingdom. The subjects brought under discussion were—the law of partnership, the patent laws, the new law of bankruptcy, private bill legislation, and the metrical system of weights and measures—the last of which was unanimously recommended; in all the others amendments were suggested. On Wednesday discussions took place, and resolutions were carried, respecting commercial treaties, the charges imposed by the Customs Act of 1860, the Scheldt dues on British shipping, belligerent rights at sea, the duty on fire insurances, the charges for bonding goods at inland warehouses, and the transmission of samples and patterns through the post.

The council of University College, at their session on Saturday last, filled up the vacant offices of physician and of professor of clinical medicine at the hospital by the appointment of Dr. Hare; and they appointed Mr. Sydney Ringer to the vacant professorship of materia medica. By the recommendation of the senate of the college, the council invited Dr. Walshe, lately professor of the principles and practice of medicine, to assume the title of Emeritus Professor.

The Royal Horticultural Society held its first flower show of the year, in their gardens at South Kensington, on Wednesday. Although the Prince of Wales's Levée had the effect of diminishing the number of visitors, the attendance nevertheless, especially of ladies, was large and fashionable. The show consisted principally of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, lilies of the valley, ericas, rhododendrons, and forced plants and flowers, all of which were in the finest perfection, and excited general admiration.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued downward movement in the French Funds, arising from the increased complications of the Polish question, has had a depressing influence upon the market for National Securities. Prices have given way to some extent, and the purchases of stock on account of the public have been trifling. No change of importance has taken place in the value of Indian Stocks, &c., but the demand for them has been much restricted.

The Money Market is somewhat heavily supplied with capital, and the demand for accommodation is very inactive, in a comparative sense. In Lombard-street the best commercial paper is now done as follows:—

Thirty days' bills, ...	3½ per cent.	Four months'	3¾ to 4 per cent
Sixty days'	3¾ "	Six months'	4¼ to 5 "
Three months'	3¾ "		

In the Stock Exchenge money rules at 2½ per cent, at which, however, very little is doing. The joint-stock banks and discount houses are still giving 3 per cent for money at call, and 3½ per cent if with seven days' notice of withdrawal.

On the Continent money is less active. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	5 ..	4½	Amsterdam	3½ ..	3½
Vienna ..	5 ..	5½	Turin ..	6 ..	6
Berlin ..	4 ..	3½	Brussels ..	3 ..	3
Frankfort ..	3 ..	2½	Hamburg ..	— ..	2½
			St. Petersburg	5½ ..	6

The export inquiry for gold has continued limited, but the amount sold to the Bank has not increased, although over £550,000 has arrived from various quarters. Included in that amount is £90,000 received from the Confederate States, viâ Nassau.

The returns of the Board of Trade showing the value of our shipments in the past year are regarded in a favourable light. The total exports of home goods and manufactures were valued at £124,137,812, against £125,102,814 in 1861, and £135,891,227 in 1860.

The Confederate Government have, we understand, succeeding in raising a loan of £3,000,000 in Paris and Frankfort, on the security of cotton to be delivered after the close of the war at 5d. per pound.

Most of the Continental exchanges are somewhat favourable. At New York the premium on gold has touched 54, and the exchange for bankers' bills, 170.

The Funds were very flat on Monday, on rather easier terms:—Consols, for Money, closed at 92½ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜ ½; Long Annuities, 15½; India Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 94⅛; the Five per Cent, 105½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112; India Five per Cents, 108¼; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. prem. On Tuesday, prices ruled about stationary:—Consols, for Money, left off at 92½ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅜ ½; India Five per Cents, 108 ½; Rupee Paper, 105⅛ and 112½; Long Annuities, 15¼; Red Sea Annuities, 21⅞; India Debentures, 100⅛; Ditto Bonds, 16s. prem.; Bank Stock, for Account, 239; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem. The quotations showed signs of weakness on Wednesday:—Bank Stock was done at 237; India Five-and-a-Half per Cent Enfaced Paper, 112; Consols, for Transfer, marked 92½ ⅜ ½; Ditto, for Time, 92½ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ⅜ ½; Long Annuities, 15½; India Five per Cents, 108½ to 108; India Debentures, 100⅛; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem. On Thursday the market was steady:—Consols, for Money, realised 92⅝ to ½; for Account, 92⅝ to ½; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Bank Stock, 239; India Five per Cent Stock, 108½.

Greek Bonds have ruled heavy, and a fall of nearly 2 per cent has taken place in prices. Mexican Stock is rather less firm, and Italian continues dull. Spanish, Turkish, and Venezuela Securities are flat. Brazilian Five per Cents, 103; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93⅜; Equador, 16¾; Egyptian, 100; Ditto, second issue, 99⅝; Greek, 19½; Ditto, Coupons, 8½; Mexican Three per Cents, 32½; Moorish, 93½ ex div.; New Grenada, 14⅝; Ditto, Two per Cents, 3½; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1853, 87⅝; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47; Russian Five per Cents, 96⅜; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Ditto, 1862, 93⅜; Russian Three per Cents, 60; Spanish Three per Cents, 53½; Ditto, Deferred, 46½; Ditto, Passive, 25⅞; Ditto, Certificates, 9⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 89½; Ditto, 1858, 72; Ditto, 1862, 69; Ditto, Small, 75½; Turkish Four per Cents, 102 ex div.; Venezuela Three per Cents, 23⅝; Ditto Six per Cents, 60; and Italian Five per Cents, 63½.

Less activity has been observed in the market for Joint-stock Bank Shares, and, in some instances—chiefly as regards new undertakings—the quotations have slightly declined. Agra and United Service have realised 97; Alliance, 24⅝; Anglo-Portuguese, 3⅞; Australasia, 81½; Bank of Egypt, 26½; Bank of London, 113; Chartered of British Columbia, 9½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21⅞; City, 94; English and Irish, 4½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 20½ ex div.; Imperial, 15; London and Colonial, 3; London and County, 41½ ex div.; London Joint-Stock, 35½; London and South African, 25½; National Provincial of England, New, 21½; Oriental, 57½; Ottoman, 42; Ditto, New, 10⅝; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 3; Union of Australia, 51¾; Union of England and France, 5; and Union of London, 34.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have not been numerous; yet prices, almost generally, have ruled firm. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 106⅝; Ditto, Five per Cents, 97½; Ditto, Five per Cent Inscribed Stock, 93; Natal Six per Cents, 110¾; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 106½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 100½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111½.

Miscellaneous Securities have changed hands to a moderate extent. The leading quotations are as follow:—East India Irrigation and Canal, 2; Electric Telegraph, 100 ex div.; English and Australian Copper, 1⅝; Great Ship Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, ⅝; Italian Irrigation and Canal, 4½; London General Omnibus, 1⅝; National Discount, 8½; North British Australasian, 72½; Oriental Inland Steam, 7½; Royal Mail Steam, 56⅞; South Australian Land, 31; Telegraph to India, ½; and Van Diemen's Land, 13⅜.

In the Railway Share Market the transactions have been very moderate; nevertheless, prices almost generally have been fairly supported. The traffic returns still continue favourable. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—London and South-Western, 100½; Metropolitan, 14½; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101½; North Staffordshire, 16½; Stockton and Darlington, 38⅜.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 137; North-Eastern, Four per Cent, 95.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Chatham, 94½; London and Greenwich, 63.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Grand Trunk of Canada, First Preference, Deferred, 52; Ditto, Second Preference, 57; Ditto, Fourth Preference, 22½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 100½; Madras, Five per Cent, 103; Ditto, Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent, 97½; Punjaub, 15⅝; Delhi, 15⅛.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½; Great Luxembourg, 15⅛; Recife and San Francisco, 18½; San Paulo, 23½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 25 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£200,668	An increase of bullion of	£24,874
An increase of public deposits of ..	488,363	A increase of rest of	42,743
A decrease of other deposits of ..	407,123	An increase of reserve of	218,539
A decrease of securities of	181,424		

The total circulation is £19,715,828. Public deposits amount to £7,901,658, and private deposits to £13,367,153. Securities are £29,709,079; and the stock of bullion is £14,614,096.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Feb. 23).—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was rather on the increase, and the demand for all kinds ruled very inactive, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and at which a clearance was not effected. Fine foreign wheats commanded full prices; but low and damp qualities were very inactive. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, and the turn cheaper. Malting and seed barley was quite as dear as last week; but grinding and distilling sorts sold heavily. Malt commanded full currencies, with a moderate inquiry. Oats, beans, and peas, moved off freely, at extreme quotations; but the transactions in flour were by no means numerous. In prices, however, no change took place.

Feb. 25.—Wheat met a slow sale, at Monday's currency. Flour sold heavily; but the value of all other articles was well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 55s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s. to 52s.; rye, 34s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 24s.; tick beans, 29s. to 34s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 37s. to 39s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s. to 47s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lb. American, 22s. to 29s. per barrel. French, 40s. to 44s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 590; barley, 240; malt, 200; oats, 130; flour, 480. Irish, oats, 300. Foreign: wheat, 7310; barley, 3870; oats, 9320; flour, 551 sacks 500 barrels.

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds are in steady request, at full prices. Linseed and rapeseed command extreme rates, and cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; hempseed, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 15s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 9s. to 12s.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; tares, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 70s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 54s. per quarter; red clover, 50s. to 66s.; white ditto, 60s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 6d.; barley, 36s. 5d.; oats 21s. 8d.; rye, 31s. 6d. beans, 33s. 3d.; peas, 37s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 10d.; oats, 20s. 11d.; rye, 33s. 11d.; beans, 36s. 4d.; peas, 37s. 4d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 78,878; barley, 68,433; oats, 19,493; rye, 57; beans, 5912; peas, 1401 quarters.

Teas.—No quotable change has taken place in prices; but the demand for all kinds is very inactive, owing chiefly to the large supply on offer.

Sugar.—Selected qualities of raw sugar have sold at late currencies; but inferior kinds have moved off heavily, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Barbadoes has realised 26s. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are inactive, at 46s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces support previous rates. The stock is now 56,420 tons, against 59,659 tons last year.

Coffee.—Most descriptions have realised full quotations; but the trade generally is less active than last week. Stock 7387 tons, against 6581 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the transactions have continued on a very moderate scale, at late rates. The stock amounts to 61,385 tons, against 28,641 tons last year.

Provisions.—Fine foreign butter continues very firm in price. All other descriptions are a slow inquiry. Bacon moves off slowly, at 53s. to 54s. per cwt. for Waterford sides. Hams, lard, and most other provisions are a dull sale.

Tallow.—The market is very inactive. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. to 44s. 3d.; and for the last three months 47s. per cwt. The stock is seasonably large. Rough fat, 2s. 4d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is quiet, at £43 15s. per ton on the spot. Rape sells at £52 to £55; olive, £51 10s. to £60; cocoanut, £51 to £54 10s.; and fine palm, £38 to £38 10s. Turpentine is advancing in price, 98s. per cwt. having been paid for French, to *arrive*.

Spirits.—Rum is in moderate request, and the quotations are well supported. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; proof East India, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is quoted at from 3s. to 11s. 4d. Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 9d. to 3s.; ditto, rice, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s. to £4 5s.; clover, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw £1 10s. to £1 18s. per load. A slow trade.

Coals.—Best house coals, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.; Hartleys', 12s. 6d. to 14s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 3d. to 14s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine samples sell slowly, but at full prices. Inferior kinds are heavy, and rather cheaper:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 70s. to 180s.; Weald of Kents, 60s. to 160s.; Sussex, 80s. to 140s.; and foreign, 84s. to 120s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales have commenced slowly, and low wools must be considered the turn cheaper.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very large, and the demand is inactive, at from 40s. to 130s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 26).—The supply of beasts here to-day was moderately good, both as to number and quality. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations compared with Monday of 2d. per 8lb. The general top price was 4s. 8d. per 8lb. Sheep—the show of which was limited, commanded full prices, with a fair inquiry. The best Downs, in the wool, realised 6s. per 8lb. We have to report a slow sale for lambs, at from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. per 8lb. There was a fair demand for calves at fully previous rates—viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8lb. In the value of pigs and milch cows very little change took place. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; sucking calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 30s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1022; cows, 140; sheep, 2800; calves, 140; pigs, 220. Foreign: Beasts, 180; sheep, 1100; calves, 80.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. JENNINGS, Charles-street, Hackney-road, boot manufacturer.—J. WILSON, Sunderland, bootmaker.—R. PACE, Keynsham, Somersetshire, solicitor.

BANKRUPTS.

W. FROSTICK, jun., Ifield-terrace, Stockwell, Surrey, builder.—F. COSTELLO, De Beauvoir-grove, Kingsland, commission agent.—C. D. NICHOLS, Heath-street, Hampstead, general agent.—H. ROSENTHAL, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, merchant.—A. J. H. B. MICHAU, Brighton, professor of dancing.—S. HAMBROOK, Park-road, Barnsbury, carpenter and builder.—J. AILEY, Shere, Surrey, builder.—A. BARRE, Lower Thames-street, importer of general merchandise.—R. THOMPSON, Ironmonger-lane, City, commission agent.—T. BURNS, jun., Triangle-place, Clark-road, Clapham-common, plumber.—T. ALLT, Deptford, seedcrusher and oil manufacturer.—R. OLLEY, Gracechurch-street, City, stationer.—G. WAGHORN, Tunbridge-wells, marine-store dealer.—W. ARCHER, Crutched-friars, wine merchant.—W. FORD, Pangbourne, Berks, licensed victualler.—R. DIXON, Loudoun-place, Brixton, fopdealer.—J. FREEMAN and F. SNELLING, St. George's-mews, Hugh-street, Eccleston-square, Middlesex, livery-stable keepers.—W. COLSON, Sydenham, brick, coal, and coke merchant.—MARIA and T. C. URRY, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, stampers on muslin and dealers in perfumery.—T. SABINE, South Norwood, bookseller and stationer.—N. N. BURNARD, Hugh-street, Pimlico, sculptor.—R. A. FOLEY, Gospel-terrace, Kentish-town-road, sculptor.—J. POLEY, Stroud, Swansea, licensed victualler.—A. SIMPSON and W. H. BLUNDELL, Birmingham, farinaceous food manufacturers.—T. PARKIN, Newport, Monmouthshire, butcher.—A. WALTERS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, general merchant.—C. H. HEWITT, Bitton, Gloucestershire, miller.—W. IGEL, Wolverhampton, importer of eggs.—A. C. KELLY, Great Western-terrace, Westbourne-park, clerk in the War Office.—A. GARCIA, Cannon street West, auctioneer.—W. HARDWICK, Hook, Surrey, grocer and baker.—J. GLASSON, Fore-street, Limehouse, boilermaker.—S. WILKES, Cardiff, hotel-keeper.—C. PAYNE, Old Kent-road, general dealer.—J. SUTTON, Birmingham, grocer.—T. MESSENGER, Colesbill, Warwickshire, miller.—B. DRURY, Warwickshire, innkeeper.—S. T. HAYNES, Southam, Warwickshire, miller.—F. GOWING, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, joiner.—A. SCHOLFIELD, Halifax, builder.—HARRIETT LOBLEY, Pudsey, Yorkshire, tallow chandler.—D. NEWTON, Leeds, manufacturer.—C. SMITH and W. PEACE, Selby, Yorkshire, seedcrushers.—C. K. CLARKE, Goole, Yorkshire, ironmonger.—J. BARTON, Bakewell, Derbyshire, butcher.—J. JONES, Salford, Lancashire, provision dealer.—W. COCKBAIN, Liverpool, tailor.—FANNY BLAKE, Manchester, lodging-house keeper.—J. JOYNES, jun., Nottingham, bookseller.—J. MILNER, Walls, Derbyshire, farmer.—W. O. BECKITT, Stockbridge, Yorkshire, draper.—J. TREVASKISS and P. KERSHAW, Liverpool, provision dealers.—E. HARTMANN, Liverpool, provision merchant.—R. and J. ATKINSON, Liverpool, timber dealers.—W. FORT, Liverpool, coal merchant.—J. SHAW, Hindley, Lancashire, brickmaker.—J. SMITH, Failsworth, Lancashire, joiner.—T. LAKE, Manchester, warehouseman.—J. COOK, Wigan, dealer in hardware.—W. BELL, Carlisle, chemist.—E. BARNES, Birmingham, pearl button maker.—W. POTTS, Lowther, Westmoreland, farmer.—J. FOSTER, York, fishmonger.—W. F. GOODGER, Rotherham, Yorkshire, hairdresser.—G. TUNSTALL, Bolton, shopkeeper.—H. J. HUNT, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, shoedealer.—J. GLAVANANT, Halstead, Essex, innkeeper.—R. BOTHROYD, Bodale, Yorkshire, watchmaker.—T. H. WARDLE, Blaydon, Durham, shoemaker.—C. JONES, Knighton, Radnorshire.—E. L. JONES, Kingston-on-Hull, hatter.—J. A. STIRLING, Kingston-on-Hull, basketmaker.—T. REYNOLDS, Aylsham, Norfolk, timber dealer.—R. SLOCOMBE, Swansea, Glamorganshire, farmer.—J. HAWKER, West Dean, Gloucestershire, haulier and beer retailer.—F. L. BROOKE, Ross, Herefordshire.—J. MYATT, Weston Jones, Staffordshire, farmer.—R. S. BIGNELL, Landport, Portsea, grocer.—W. HOOKER, Portsmouth, licensed victualler.—J. WILLIAMS, East Dean, Gloucestershire, blacksmith.—J. GODDARD, Bristol, licensed victualler.—C. COOK, Middleborough, Yorkshire, gardener and dealer in poultry.—C. RIX, Gelstead, Essex, baker.—J. KIDDLE, Exeter, miller.—G. NOAKES, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, blacksmith.—P. JESSOP, Birstol, Yorkshire, coal-leader.—W. OLLIVER, St. Cleer, Cornwall, carpenter.—G. SYMONS, Liskeard, Cornwall, plumber.—J. ROWLEY, Denby, Derbyshire, tanner.—T. S. BAILEY, Lutley, Worcestershire, miller.—MARGARET MULLIGAN, Banbury, Oxfordshire, corsemaker.—J. WINSTANLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton-waste dealer.—J. HIGHAM, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cabinetmaker.—W. W. PUGH, Stowmarket, Suffolk, ironmonger.—T. ANDREW, Stockton, Durham, water-filter manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. DIXON, Coldingham, Berwickshire, woollen manufacturer.—R. WARDROP, Grangemouth, slater.—W. CLARKE and G. GRANT, Arbroath, manufacturers.—J. DUNCAN, Falkirk, bookseller.—H. W. S. HUTTON and W. J. CARSWELL, Glasgow, calico printers.—H. WILKIE, Glasgow, baker.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R. SYDENHAM, Poole, bookseller.—C. S. GOUGH, Longford, Gloucestershire, attorney.

BANKRUPTS.

H. A. DAVIES, Albert-terrace, London-road, carpenter.—E. R. D. MAYNE, Woolwich, acting second master of H.M.S. Fisgard.—J. ROBINS and F. PRIEST, Upper St. Martin's-lane, auctioneers.—J. EUDERS, Providence-row, Finsbury, tailor.—T. MAISEY, Kilburn, cheesemonger.—J. T. S. WEBBER, West Cowes, Hants, licensed victualler.—J. EKINS, Botesdale, Suffolk, farmer.—T. PHELPS, Samuel-street, St. George's-in-the-East, carman.—J. DEACON, William-street, Kennington, house-agent.—W. MARSH, The Terrace, Kensington, upholsterer.—W. WAITE, Broadley-terrace, Blandford-square, furrier.—M. NUNN, Regent-street, laceman.—G. BARNES, Chatham, lime-burner.—J. S. SMITH, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road, stonemason.—J. M. WEBSTER, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, commission agent.—J. CHECKLEY, Essex-street, Islington, commission agent.—W. H. CHITTENDEN, Brighton.—S. FARNDELL, Hanford-street, Islington, lace-mender.—H. G. SALTHOUSE, Archer's-terrace, Old Ford-road, baker.—J. BURMAN, Warner-road, Camberwell, grocer.—J. RUSSELL, Woolwich, schoolmaster.—H. W. WILLIAMSON, Upper and Lower Tooting, builder.—J. COCK, Skinner's-place, Leadenhall-market, offal butcher.—F. TURNER, Penge, Surrey, carpenter.—C. W. GARDNER, East-street, Marylebone, confectioner.—W. WENSLEY, jun., Prince's-square, St. George's-in-the-East, publican.—P. V. TIMOTHY, Markyate-street, near Dunstable, surgeon.—G. W. SMITH, Bow, milkman.—W. STANNARD, Middle-row, Holborn, and Palmer-terrace, Holloway-road, carver and gilder.—J. WATSON, Broad-court, Bow-street, publican.—H. J. GIFFORD, Chiswick and Stratford, clerk in the Court of Chancery.—J. R. HOME, Church Stretton, Shropshire, chemist.—J. DUNN, Highworth, Wiltshire, bootmaker.—P. P. LASBURY, Bristol.—W. H. BOWDEN, Plymouth, butcher.—W. HAY, Pembroke Dock, house builder.—G. GRIBBLE, Crediton, Devonshire, baker.—R. PENROSE, Tavistock, grocer.—J. N. BISSELL, Rochdale, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.—T. TYAS, Halifax, Yorkshire, potato dealer.—W. SMITH, Leeds, oilman.—G. HAZLEBY, Sheffield, cab proprietor.—M. BELL, Sheffield, tableknife manufacturer.—J. T. BROCKLEHURST, Tibshelf, Derbyshire, tailor.—R. MILLER, Liverpool, provision dealer.—B. PARRY, Newmarket, Flintshire, provender dealer.—R. BELL, Liverpool, circus proprietor.—J. SHAW, Hindley, Lancashire brickmaker.—C. ROBINSON, Penrith, Cumberland, butcher.—MARY ROWEN, Manchester, opticaan.—T. PALMER, Manchester, beer retailer.—T. SHAW, Salford, beer retailer.—M. MOSELY, Nottingham, baker.—H. EMERSON, Kimberworth, near Rotherham, licensed victualler.—J. OFFORD, Thornham Magna, Suffolk, cattle dealer.—J. J. FISHER, West Hartlepool, painter.—J. BANYARD, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, tailor.—J. R. SMYTH, West Hartlepool, painter.—SUSAN PALMER, Stowmarket, Suffolk, confectioner.—EDITH BROWNBRIDGE, Bishop Auckland, grocer.—J. F. RODD, Bishopwearmouth, shipbroker.—E. KEAST, Gwennap, Cornwall, roper.—H. COCK, Truro, Cornwall, cattle dealer.—H. CHAPLIN, Coventry, warehouseman.—S. PALMER, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, saddler.—S. DENNIS, Sennen, Cornwall.—J. COLLINS, Landport, Hants, ale retailer.—AMELIA GERARD, Dorchester.—G. W. PRALL, Marden, Kent, beer-retailer.—G. FIDCOCK, Ripley, Derbyshire, publican.—D. WHITEHOUSE, Sturston and Ashbourne, Derbyshire, brickmaker.—J. CLARKE, North Clifton, Notts, butcher.—S. MORGAN, Ilegelly, Pembrokeshire, farmer.—J. CHOWTHER, Pudsey, Yorkshire, woolsorter.—H. HASKELPE, Leeds, joiner.—J. LAYCOCK, jun.,

SCENE FROM "THE WINNING SUIT," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE: RETURNING FROM THE WEDDING.

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of the requisite physical force and that accumulation of passionate feeling and augmented intelligence demanded by the increasing interest of a well-constructed play. She is partly indebted for this to that school of high art in which she has evidently matriculated and for which she is eminently suited. It may be that in the more natural scenes of the new play Miss Sedgwick played with extraordinary spontaneity; but it is also true that in the more imaginative situations she rose to the height of the sentiment, and fully satisfied the intelligent spectator. In the scene which our Artist has chosen for his Illustration this is eminently the case. Here Miss Sedgwick, redeemed by the supposed goldsmith from the inconveniences of servitude, has to mark the period of transition between the state of depression into which she had fallen and that of the elevation to which she is destined to be restored. Such a situation is precisely the one that offers the best opportunity for artistic delineation, and Miss Sedgwick certainly availed herself of it in an admirable manner. The scene itself is picturesque, as our readers will perceive from the Engraving, which represents the bridal party on its return from the church, and closes the act with a graceful and striking tableau.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, MOONSHEE.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, a man of Oriental learning and considerable literary talent, belongs to a respectable priestly family. Among the Parsees priesthood is hereditary; and as nobility amongst most nations is regarded as conferring distinction on a family, so the sacerdotal order is viewed by Parsees in a somewhat similar light.

Dossabhoy was born, in the year 1786, in the city of Broach, in the province of Guzerat. His father had received such education as was within his reach in those days. It sufficed, however, to enable him to appreciate the advantages resulting from a sound education, and prompted him to leave his native country for Bombay, in order that to his only son, the subject of this memoir, such learning might be imparted as the resources of the now renowned capital of Western India could then furnish. Accordingly, in 1798, Dossabhoy, at the age of twelve years, was brought to Bombay by his father; and his mother, who was a daughter of the late Dustoor Kamdeen, the then celebrated High Priest of the Parsee community of Broach, also accompanied her son. He was immediately placed in the Persian seminary conducted by Hajee Mahomed Kayem, one of the learned natives of those days. Here Dossabhoy attracted great notice by his passion for books and his aptitude for learning. For about seven years he pursued his studies with unwearied assiduity and the closest application. His most intimate schoolfellows at this time were Mahomed Syeed Rogay, a brother of Mahomed Ali Rogay, and Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba. It is, indeed, a pleasing circumstance to record that in after years these three promising young men became worthy citizens and useful members of society, and promoters of Oriental literature.

In the year 1803 Dossabhoy left the seminary for the busy scenes of active life. He was first employed as a Persian teacher by the late Wadia Hormuzjee Bomanjee, Esq., and several young gentlemen of that eminent and ancient family were placed under his tuition. One of these pupils was the late Mr. Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Wadia, whose high attainments as a Persian scholar shed a lustre on both the pupil and his teachers. From this illustrious family Dossabhoy obtained the title of Moonshee. His knowledge of Persian, as well as of Gujaratee and Hindustani, became at this time well known in Bombay. Not only was his knowledge of the languages great, but he possessed the rare faculty of being able to impart knowledge to others. At this time, however, Dossabhoy was labouring under a very serious disadvantage. There was then no English school in Bombay. But Dossabhoy, with his wonted application, surmounted this difficulty. He began to study English in his leisure hours at home by himself; and though, being thus self-instructed, he had not the advantage of a systematic English training, yet he acquired a tolerably good knowledge of the English language, which was subsequently greatly improved by his constant and unremitting intercourse with Europeans.

About this period several Armenian merchants who had settled in Bombay from Persia placed their sons under Dossabhoy's tuition. Our readers may not be unaware that the Armenians residents in Persia use, like the rest of the inhabitants, the Persian language. Dossabhoy's fame as a first-rate Oriental teacher now attracted the attention of English gentlemen in the late Hon. East India Company's service. The first British officer who studied Persian under Dossabhoy was Captain Robert Taylor, who for many years was Resident at Bagdad. On his arrival at the presidency of Bombay he began to read with Dossabhoy "The History of Scinde" in the Persian language. On the annexation, in 1817, of Poonah to the British dominions in the East, and during, as well as subsequent to, the administration of the late Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, who was Governor of Bombay from 1815 to 1827, many young cadets and civilians placed themselves under Dossabhoy's tuition in Bombay for the study of the native languages in which they had to undergo an examination.

Dossabhoy's character as a judicious and efficient teacher soon became well established, and his popularity among the European and native communities was the natural result of his pleasing manners. It would be tedious to mention all the names of Dossabhoy's distinguished pupils. Suffice it to say that in the list of his scholars appear the names of Messrs. Warden, Simpson, Le Geyt, Reeves, W. E. Frere, Sir Bartle Frere, Messrs. Hebbert, Bellosis, Gibbs, Robertson, Ellis, and many other civil, military, and medical officers.

Dossabhoy is the author of several works. In the year 1808 he published a Gujaratee translation of a small Persian treatise called "The Kadeem Namah." It gives a very brief outline of the ancient history of Persia, and a cursory account of the emigration of the Persian progenitors of the present Parsees of India. In 1818 Dossabhoy published, at the express wish and through the support of the late Framjee Cawasjee, Esq., a translation of an excellent Persian work entitled the "Tazkarat-ul-Hukama," which embodies the life, writings, and moral doctrines of the ancient Grecian and modern Mohammedan philosophers. In 1827 and 1833 he translated two Persian works, respectively "Shawahiel-un-Nafisah-Fi Isbatil Kabisah," and "Daf-eel Hazl," published by the late learned Hajee Mahomed Hoshim Isfahanee, on the subject of the leap year in the Parsee religion. In 1832 he publisded a translation of another Persian work, called "Gawahud Kabeesah Dur. Deen-i-Zartoshtiyeh," on the same subject. The publication of these translations increased greatly Dossabhoy's reputaton. Soon after the conversion of two Parsee youths, in 1839, Dossabhoy published a work called the "Taleemi-Zartosht; or, the Doctrines of Zoroaster." This work was a complete success, and its publication gained for Dossabhoy much popularity among the Parsee community. In 1843 he published his famous "Idiomatical Sentences in English, Hindustani, Gujaratee, and Persian." This book contains useful and popular phrases on military, medical, judicial, mercantile, and miscellaneous subjects. In the publication of this polyglot work the author had the benefit of the distinguished patronage of the late much-lamented Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. In 1846 he published, at the express wish of Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., a translation of an English work entitled "The Catechism of Health." In 1849 he issued a translation of three excellent Persian works—viz., the "Khishtah," the "Zar-i Dost Afshar," and the "Zindah Rood." The first-mentioned book treats of rational and theological doctrines in proof of the existence of an everlasting Providence, &c. The second and the third treat of metaphysical doctrines. These translations, together with the original Persian, have been published at the expense of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Translation Fund.

Last year Dossabhoy was elected a member of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution, and in 1855 he received from Government the commission of one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for Bombay. In 1860 the Hon. W. E. Frere, now member of Council at Bombay, got Dossabhoy's likeness photographed at his own expense in token of his feeling of high respect and regard for his old moonshee.

Dossabhoy is in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and in the enjoyment of good health and all his mental faculties. He is a poet as well as a prose-writer, having composed a number of verses on various subjects in Persian and Hindustani.

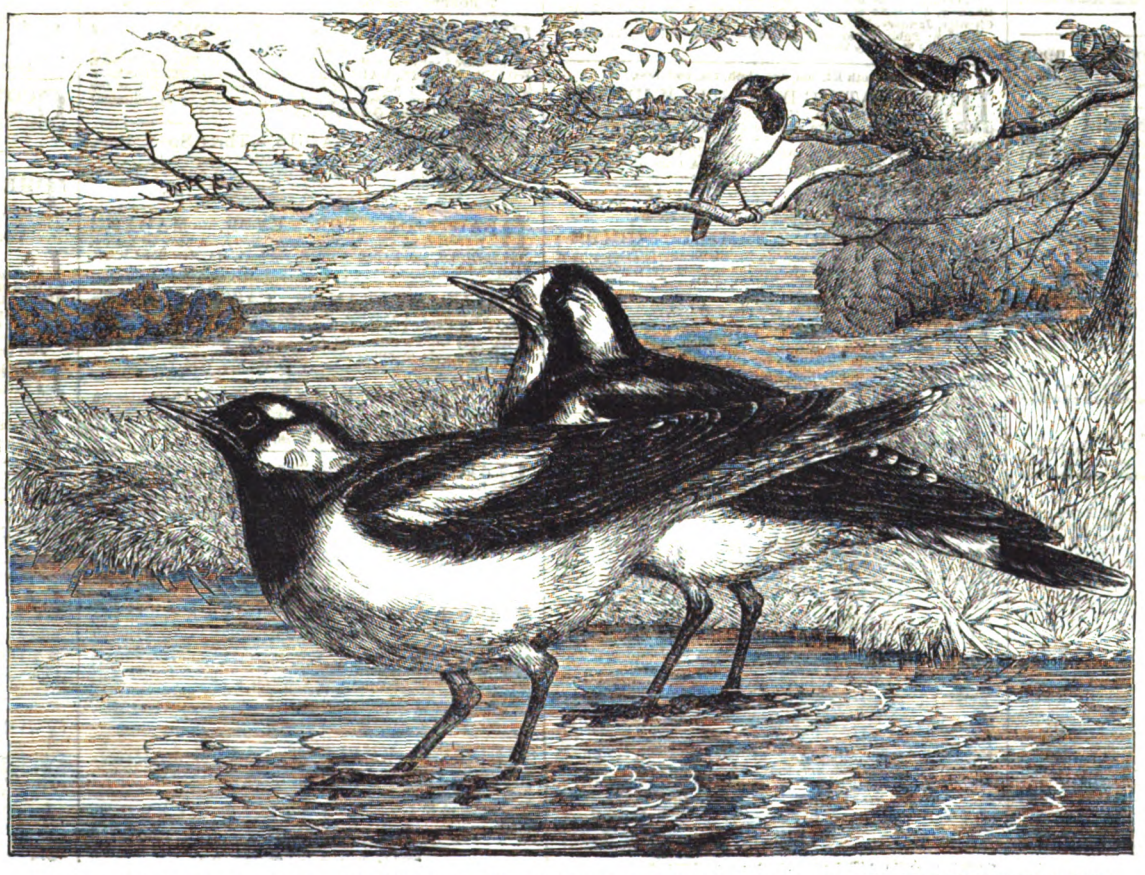
DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, MOONSHEE, OF BOMBAY.

THE MAGPIE-LARKS OF AUSTRALIA AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE Zoological Society of London are indebted to the well-known Australian botanist, Dr. F. Müller, Director of the Botanical Gardens in Melbourne, Australia, for a very interesting addition which has lately been made to their living collection in Regent's Park. This consists of a pair of the magpie-lark, or pied grallina (Grallina Australis), a well-known and familiar species of bird in the antipodean continent, but one which has never previously reached Europe alive.

"Few of the Australian birds (Mr. Gould remarks, in his great work on the birds of Australia) are more attractive than the pied grallina, or more elegant and graceful in its actions; and these, combined with its tame and familiar disposition, must ever obtain for it the friendship and protection of the settlers, whose verandahs and housetops it constantly visits, running along the latter like the pied wagtail of our own island. In fact, the two birds, except in size, are very similar. The flight of the grallina, is very peculiar, and unlike that of any other Australian bird. It much resembles that of the common pewit of Europe, and is performed with the same heavy, flapping motion of the wings. Still, the flight of the two birds differ materially during their passage through the air, the grallina passing noiselessly, and generally in a straight line, while the pewit makes sudden turns and dips—a peculiarity in its mode of flight which must have been noticed by all who have seen the bird on the wing. Its natural note is a peculiarly shrill whining whistle, often repeated. The nest may be regarded as one of the anomalies of Australia, so unlike is it to anything usually met with. It is from five to six inches in breadth and three in depth, and is formed of soft mud, which, soon becoming hard and solid upon exposure to the atmosphere, has precisely the appearance of a massive clay-coloured earthenware vessel."

The pair of grallinas in the Zoological Society's gardens have been placed in a compartment at one end of the fishhouse, which seems in every way suited to their habits, having a sheltered gravelly pool of clear water inclosed within it, where these birds may be observed fishing and dipping themselves like the common wagtails of this country. The pair of grallinas are so well reconciled to their situation here that there is every hope of their being induced to build one of their curious nests.



MAGPIE-LARKS OF AUSTRALIA, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLLECTION IN THEIR GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Ashfield, Burnley, the wife of William Robinson, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th ult., at Moulmein, in British Burmah, the wife of Mr. William Twemlow, Collector of Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. E. J. Rogers, Garrison Chaplain, Major Charles Courtenay Villiers, H.M. 47th Regiment, to Ellen, only daughter of the late James Shanly, Esq., of Thorndale, in the county of Middlesex, Canada West, and formerly of Norman's Grove, in the county of Meath, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 21st inst., at Pimlico, in his 28th year, deeply regretted, Charles Barthorp, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Parker, Esq., of Henley-on-Thames.

On the 18th inst., at Felcourt, the Right Hon. Charles Edward, Earl of Cottenham, aged 38.

On the 18th inst., at Plymouth, the Right Hon. Lord Rosy.

On the 20th ult., at Toronto, Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., late President of the Court of Appeal, and for more than thirty years Chief Justice of Upper Canada, in his 72nd year.

At Versailles, the Princess-Duchess de Poix, née Talleyrand-Périgord, widow of the Prince-Duc de Poix, formerly French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, aged 77.

On the 22nd inst., in Chesterfield-street, Dowager Lady Carteret, aged 86.

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The picture, then, by Mr. Collinson, of which we offer a chromotype, may be taken as a representative of a large class of popular works of art. In it we get a glimpse of the simple solace of honest labour; the innocent and happy love of childhood; the pleasures of the hearth and home; those domestic so-called "trifles" which "make up the sum of human life;" the joys of the family circle that the poor share in at least as large a proportion as the rich. We will suppose that "grandfather"—for such from his age we take him to be—has returned home from his daily toil or from his long rounds as keeper, for he may pass as such, to that refreshing meal, "the tea," almost universally unknown to the poor on the Continent. It is still afternoon, and his day's labour very likely over; but then he commenced soon after dawn—hours before we, and, probably, you, "gentle reader," had risen. With what satisfaction he sat down, and with what zest he quaffs his "dish" of perhaps a weak decoction of common congou, will be realised by few who sip their demie-tasses of delicate Russian in brilliantly-lighted drawing-rooms. And, although our hale old friend has no special *salle de reception*, to him, as to all of us, there is, in the words of the adage, "no place like home, be it ever so homely." To him, among its other attractions, is there not, it seems, that dear little petted grandchild, to whom the old heart yearns so fondly, expecting to take the customary place on his knee and be fed by his indulgent hand. Our artist has caught the little one there now, you see; and what a pleased and pleasing couple they make! These are probably among the very happiest moments in the life of each; for how true to nature is this peculiarly tender love and companionship of age and childhood! How pleasant must it be, as we go down the hill towards the dark "valley of the shadow," to be led back, as it were, for a little while to the other side, where the sun smiles, and the birds sing, and the flowers bloom! In our Picture it would be hard to say which is the more playful of these two, notwithstanding all that gulf of years between them. How often, think you, has this little joke of the too-hot tea been played off between those two children? The old man shares, perhaps, the weakness attributed to old ladies for hot tea; but little Polly is petted and impatient, so the saucer is solemnly held to her lips. Then come the pretended scalding and scolding, and laughing and blowing, and spluttering and begging for more milk, accompanied with infinite fun and coquetry—all the little comedy being most correctly repeated from day to day.

THE PEERS' LOBBY.

The Peers' lobby, like that of the Commons, is equilateral in plan, but the smaller of the two. It measures 38 ft. square and 33 ft. in height. As the chief approach for the Peers to their own House, it partakes largely of the magnificent character of the House of Lords. Each side is divided into a wide central and two smaller compartments. The central compartments have lofty arches of similar proportions and arrangement. These arches have in their spandrils quatrefoils, with the rose and portcullis in their centres. Above each arch are six canopied panels, or openings for stained glass, having carved crockets, spandrils, finials, and pinnacles. The panels and glass contain the arms of the six different dynasties or Royal lines that have swayed the English sceptre — the Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian. Below each compartment is a small panel quatre-foiled, and bearing on its centre a shield, on which one of the initials S. N. P. T. S. H. is painted to correspond with the devices above. The north doorway (within the arch which gives the "point of station" of our chromotype) opens into the long corridor leading, through the central hall, to the House of Commons, whilst the western opens into the Peers' library, and the eastern into the refreshment-rooms, which consist of a dining and tea room. The east, west, and north entrances correspond in general character with the south, but are of much plainer design. The south entrance (immediately facing us), which opens into the House of Lord's has panels embellished, like the other three, with the Royal arms, but the details are far more elaborate and richly decorative. The arch is deeply moulded, and enriched in front with tracery, containing at intervals Tudor roses, royally crowned, boldly sculptured in alto-relievo. In the recessed lower arch and within its mouldings are oak-leaves gilded; and the space above is divided into compartments and quartrefoils, containing the Royal arms of England, with roses, thistles, and shamrocks, every portion being gorgeously coloured and gilded. The massive brass gates beneath, weighing 1½ tons, are fine specimens (by Hardman) of intricate metal-work, and are worthy of comparison with the fifteenth-century gates to the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. The gold-ground panels and glass in the divisions forming the angles of the lobby contain the arms of the most ancient families of the aristocracy. A broad band, serving as the base to these, has sculptured in old English characters the legend "Domine salvam fac Reginam;" beneath is an elegant canopied arcade. "Angels" bearing shields, with the initials "V.R.," surmount the piers, from which spring the ribs of the ceiling. The ceiling, with its gilt bosses and elaborately-painted panelling, is only a "show ceiling," concealing the substantial coverings, which are fireproof, being of iron beams and brickwork. The flooring is formed of Derbyshire marbles, which take a polish like jasper; of Minton's encaustic tiles, with the Royal arms and the motto "Dieu et mon droit," and of, in the centre, an enamel inlaid with brass. At the corners of the lobby are very handsome brass standards for gaslights.

The absurdity of the counterfeit Tudor-Gothic of this building is evident even in this handsome but gloomy lobby. The frequent recurrence of the Tudor rose is an anachronism with so many later devices. There is an endless repetition of that panelling which passed for ornament when mere mechanical work had been substituted for sculpture and the more artistic kinds of carving. Moreover, the panelling is misapplied, for panels were plainly intended to lighten loads, not weaken their supports—i.e., piers and buttresses. In fact, fritter stands for richness, repetition for variety.

The Queen has approved of Don Miguel Jordan y Llorens as Consul at Liverpool for the Queen of Spain.

The total receipts of the Royal Humane Society for the past year were £1432 6s. 8d., and the expenditure was £1382 12s. 2d. Silver medals have been awarded by the society in the following cases:—Mr. Giles, fourth officer of the steam-ship Bengal, for saving a seaman who had fallen overboard from that vessel by springing after him while at sea, between Calcutta and Madras, on the 24th of January, 1862; Lieutenant F. H. Hastings, of her Majesty's ship Edgar, for a like attempt, though unsuccessful; George Brooks and John Dunn, also for an unsuccessful attempt under similar circumstances; Richard Malone, who succeeded in saving a man while serving in the Aboukir. In all the above instances sharks were known to abound in the localities where the accidents happened. Dunn had also received a bronze medal from the society in 1861. James Cunningham, having been the means of rescuing six persons from a boat which had upset in Dundrum Bay, has received the silver medal, and each of his three companions a bronze one. George Page, a patrol officer in the Southampton Docks, and Captain Halot have also received the silver medal, the former for the rescue of two men from a watery grave in the Southampton Docks, and the latter for saving the crew and passengers, fifty-six in number, of the steam-ship Canadian, whilst dangerously surrounded by icebergs off Newfoundland. As regards the bathers in the Serpentine during the past season, they were estimated at 174,657; there were forty-three casualties, of which twenty-three were attempted suicides, and it was to be regretted that in nine cases those attempts had been successful. The skaters during the frost of the commencement of the year numbered 20,000, of whom twenty-two broke through the ice, but were saved by the icemen.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

HICKS'S HALL.

Now that the steam-horse threatens to undermine and override our great city, a four-horse coach has almost become a phenomenon, or nearly as great a rarity as the *lapis milliaris* in Cannon-street called "the London stone." Camden believed this relic to be part of the great central milestone from which the British high roads radiated and the distances on them were reckoned. When this practice was discontinued we leave the British itineraries' or roadbooks to settle. It is better known that in later times their measurements were made from the verge of London in various directions; thus, perchance, a few of the milestones on the great north road may to this day proclaim their distances "from the spot where Hicks's Hall formerly stood," this being the northern starting-point. Many a traveller has, doubtless, wondered why Hicks's Hall should have been fixed on, who Hicks was, and why his name should be entitled to this distinction. The old Roman road-stations were named after Emperors; but Hicks has nothing of Imperial dignity to warrant the adoption. Many years ago Mr. Charles Knight wrote a very pleasant paper upon the "special wonder" as to the identification of Hicks, reminding one of Swift's Mrs. Harris of other days. The humour of Mr. Knight's paper is very genial, and may be enjoyed by reading his contribution, "Suburban Milestones" in London, vol. i. He has there described the *locus in quo* of Hicks's Hall, but has not illustrated this architectural legacy to posterity, which we are now enabled to do from a print of some rarity in a private collection. There can be no doubt as to the site of Hicks's Hall. In a wide part of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, some two hundred yards from Smithfield, anciently the town green, an inscription on a public-house states that Hicks's Hall *there* formerly stood. It was built some two hundred and fifty years since, the year in which the New River was brought into London. St. John-street then extended by the side of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem (of which the gate remains) to the Monastery of Clerkenwell and Cow-cross, which opened into the fields. The builder was Sir Baptist Hicks, of Kensington, a silkmercer, of Cheapside, who grew rich by supplying the Court with silks and mercery, and giving long credit to King James's "bare Scotch nobility and gentry." He was knighted in 1603, but still continued to keep his shop, contrary to the practice of the Aldermen Knights of that time. He presented the county with this hall, which stood in the middle of the highway, at a short distance eastward from the end of St. John's-lane. Strype says it cost about £900, or thereabouts;" elsewhere he states £600. Howes, Ed., 1631, thus describes the building and the naming of it:—

> Sir Baptist Hicks, Knight, one of the justices of the county, builded a very stately Session House of brick and stone, with all offices thereunto belonging, at his own proper charge, and upon Wednesday, the 13th of January, this yere, 1612, by which time this house was fully finished, there assembled twenty-six justices of the county, being the first day of their meeting in that place, when they were all feasted by Sir Baptist Hicks, and then they all, with one consent, gave it a proper name, and called it Hicks's Hall, after the name of the founder, who then freely gave the same house to them and their successors for ever. Until this time the Justices of Middlesex held their usuall meeting in a common inn, called the Castle [near Smithfield Bars].

However, Hicks's Hall had other celebrity besides its milestone distinction. It occurs in "Hudibras," part iii., canto 3:—

> And old droll sot who told the clock
> For many years at Bridewell Dock,
> At Westminster and Hicks's Hall,
> And hiccius-doctius played in all.

In Hicks's Hall William Lord Russell, the patriot, was condemned to death for high treason, July 14, 1683; he had been tried at the Old Bailey on the previous day. In Hicks's Hall, too, Count Koningsmarck, the real though not the actual assassin of Mr. Thynne, was acquitted. And, in March, 1765, a bill of indictment was found at the Sessions at Hicks's Hall against the Count de Guerchy for the absurd charge of a conspiracy to murder the Chevalier D'Eon.

The Sessions were held here until late in the last century, and the erection of the new Sessions House on Clerkenwell-green completed, in 1782; long after which, however, this new edifice was called "Hicks's Hall." The architect, Rogers, removed here from the old hall a fine Jacobean chimneypiece; and here is preserved also, a portrait of Sir Baptist Hicks, believed to have been never engraved: it hung in the dining-room at the first Sessions House.

The old Hall, becoming ruinous and much impeding the thoroughfare, was taken down, and hence the milestone puzzle.

Sir Baptist Hicks, in the same year that he built his patronymic hall, also erected Campden House, at Kensington, which he named from his title of Viscount Campden in the peerage, 1628. Campden House was, on the 23rd of March, 1862, almost entirely destroyed by fire; a minute account of the mansion, its founder, the several tenants, and the conflagration by which it was reduced to blackened walls, will be found in Chambers's "Book of Days," part vii.

Growth of London.—Our metropolis has progressed from a walled town, covering about 700 acres, with a population half mercantile half military, living in a lybrinth of courts and alleys, the majority being, as appears from an old proclamation, "heaped up together, and in a sort half smothered," to the majestic city of our day, spreading over more than 120 square miles, and containing 2600 miles of streets flanked by 360,000 houses, with a population of 3,000,000, and an assessed annual rental of £13,000,000.—*Alexander Pulling, Law Magazine*, No. 28.

Strawing.—In Sussex, formerly, when differences arose between man and wife, and the former was guilty of violence, it was customary to lay some straw and chaff before the door to symbolise the *thrashing* that had taken place within!—*M. A. Lower, F.S.A.*

The Queen's Prison (formerly called the King's Bench), which is shortly to be taken down, was built in the year 1758, when the old King's Bench Prison, which was on the east side of the High-street, Southwark, near St. George's Church, became the county prison; and in 1811, after the building of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, the county magistrates sold it under the power of an Act of Parliament, and it became the Marshalsea Prison.—*G. R. Corner, F.S.A.*

Holborn.—The hotel-building mania promises to add greatly to our metropolitan changes. It is proposed to erect a large hotel upon the site of the George and Blue Boar, one of our oldest remaining inns, and associated with a great event in our history. Here was intercepted the letter of Charles I. by which Ireton discovered it to be the King's intention to destroy him, which discovery brought about Charles's execution.

The Tomb of Sir Hans Sloane.—This picturesque memorial to a man of science and a public benefactor, in the burial-ground of St. Luke's Old Church, Chelsea, is in need of repair. The tomb abuts upon the highway, and cannot be out of mind. Rysbrach's marble statue of Sloane in the garden of the Apothecaries' Company, also at Chelsea, is seen by comparatively few persons; but the tomb in the churchyard, near the south-east angle, with its mystic egg and serpents, is almost as strong an appeal as the "Siste Viator" of the ancients. We have said that Sir Hans Sloane was a public benefactor. When only twenty-five years old he presented some curiosities to the Royal Society, in whose chair he subsequently succeeded the illustrious Newton. Sloane also brought home from Jamaica, after fifteen months' sojourn there, 800 species of plants, which, with other objects of natural history and various curiosities, formed the nucleus of his museum, upon which he spent a large sum of money. He was many years physician to Christ's Hospital, always devoting his salary to charitable purposes. He was the first English physician created a Baronet, and he was president of the college sixteen years. He continued to exercise all his official duties until he was fourscore years old, when he retired to his manor-house at Chelsea, where Edwards, the naturalist, took coffee with Sir Hans every Saturday evening, and carried him "the common news of the town." His museum, which cost him £50,000, Sloane bequeathed to the public, on condition of payment to his family of £20,000, which scarcely exceeded the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals and the ores and precious stones in his collection, which, it need scarcely be added, formed the nucleus of the British Museum. To the Apothecaries' Company Sloane also presented the freehold of their "Physic Garden." The manor of Chelsea passed by marriage and bequest to Baron Cadogan, of Oakley, in whose family the property remains. Here are instances of two public bodies and a noble family largely benefiting by Sir Hans Sloane's well-earned wealth; yet his monument is verging on decay! Surely the trustees of the British Museum, or the master, wardens, and society of the Apothecaries' Company, or the lord of the manor of Chelsea, will, separately or collectively, restore the monument of this munificent benefactor; or, should these appeals prove fruitless, as Sloane is believed to have prolonged his life by abstaining from wine and other stimulating liquors, and exemplified his maxim that sobriety, temperance, and moderation are the best and most powerful preservatives that Nature has granted to mankind, the temperance societies should take up the restoration by way of gratitude to the memory of one of their most rational illustrators of the excellence of their objects. We have more than once aided in rescuing from neglect memorials to men of genius and virtue; and shall be happy to find the present appeal attended with a similar result.

NORTH AMERICAN LUMBER TRADE.

(*Continued from No.* 1187.)

The rocky north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the neighbourhood of Quebec, is indented in a remarkable manner by small bays, called coves. It is in these coves that the lumber-merchants have made their dépôts by booming across their entrances. Our sticks of timber having been felled and dragged from their birthplaces in the primeval forest to the adjacent streams, then driven down them to the larger rivers and formed into cribs, and those again into rafts to be taken to pieces and re-rafted again and again, and having escaped all the risks incident to their long voyage, become at last safely stowed away in one of these coves. Here the raft is taken to pieces and the timber deposited on board ship, to be carried to all the ports of the world.

The toil of the lumberman is now over and his year's labour brought to a close; the ropes, anchors, chains, boats, and other tackle necessary for navigating the raft in safety are sent up stream again, as they will be required next season. The raftsman sticks to the raft until he gets his pay. Having drawn it, he steps ashore and enjoys himself in his own particular fashion, entering deeply into those delights which his "greatest enemies" had previously prepared for him.

The timber coves about Quebec are exceedingly picturesque places, the scenery of the St. Lawrence, in this locality, not being surpassed by any landscape scenery in the world. Both shores of the St. Lawrence here rise in bold headlands; but on the Quebec side the scenery is particularly grand, consisting entirely of almost perpendicular cliffs, several hundred feet in height, and terminating eastward in the magnificent headland called Cape Diamond, upon which stands the fortress of Quebec, the city covering its western slope down to the River St. Charles. Some of the coves have sloping backgrounds, which are covered with trees. These are truly beautiful spots. Such a one is that shown in our Illustration, and it is one specially interesting to every Englishman, for it was on the shore of this quiet little bay that on a dark September night, in the year 1759, General Wolfe and his brave little army landed, climbed up the cliffs under cover of the thick wood, and suddenly stood face to face with the soldiers of Montcalm upon the plains of Abraham, where they fought the battle that gave the Canadas to Great Britain. A stone obelisk marks the spot where Wolfe fell, and the tourist, whether British or of any other nation, never fails to visit the spot as being one of the most interesting in the neighbourhood.

The city of Quebec is built chiefly on the high land, and is inclosed within the lines of the fortifications; but there is a portion of it called the Lower Town that is built on a narrow slip of land which runs round the base of the cliffs: this land is neither more nor less than a heap of débris that has fallen from the cliffs; it is, however, a very valuable piece of land, for it is covered with wharves, quays, warehouses, stores, public buildings, and shipyards. Between the base of the cliff and these buildings and works there runs a long, narrow street, several miles in length, for it is continued beyond the town and round the timber coves, from which it is separated, where there are no buildings, by a high wooden fence. A turn of this narrow road is shown on the left side of our Engraving. A ride from the foot of Mountain-street (which is the steep hillside entrance into Quebec) along the foot of the cliffs, round the timber coves to Cape Rouge, is one of the most interesting in the locality. Timber is everywhere; the houses are built of it, the roads are planked with it, the river is full of it, numerous ships are being built with it, and countless others are being gorged with it; for not only are their holds crammed with it, but it is piled high on their decks: some of these lie in the coves and receive it through apertures made on purpose in the ships' counters; others lie out in the river and receive innumerable deals from lighters, which carry them off piled upon their decks in immense stacks. The houses in the curious street which skirts the St. Lawrence are built chiefly of wood: many have balconies and projecting gangways to the upper rooms, as they are in fine weather always open.

The characteristics of their inhabitants will be found to be as curious as the locality, which is, like a street in Constantinople, peopled with sailors of all nations, women of every age, class, and colour—the ebony negress, the tawny squaw, and the fair fresh-coloured Canadian, red Indians and half-breeds. Yankee grogshop and dancing-saloon keepers, with Scotch and Irish emigrants, complete the motley population. This "lumber" suburb of Quebec cannot be considered exactly a nice place; but the tourist who is in search of what is peculiar and curious, and at the same time picturesque, will find it here in abundance.

Amongst the huge logs of timber and dissevered rafts that fill up every piece of quiet and slack water in the neighbourhood of Quebec will often be found a small curious light boat: this is the birch-bark canoe of the North American Indian, one of the prettiest and cloverest pieces of primitive naval architecture to be found in the world: our Artist has shown one upon the raft in the Illustration of the timber cove at Quebec. These ingenious craft are built by the Indians, and were found, made precisely of the same shape and in the same manner, by Jacques Cartier when he first ascended the St. Lawrence, 328 years ago, in search of a north-west passage to China. The frame of this canoe is formed of white cedar or other wood, and covered with the bark of the birch-tree; it is made without nails or any metal fastenings of any kind, the parts being sewed or laced

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THE CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE: TIMBER COVES AT QUEBEC.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. H. ANDREWS.

together. The joints of the back are made watertight by paying them over with thick gum; they are made of a variety of shapes, and are occasionally decorated with ornamental designs in colours. They are exceedingly strong, though so light that a man can carry easily one large enough to hold several persons. They are used by the lumbermen to a great extent, both in navigating their rafts and carrying on their business in the wilderness. The Hudson's Bay Company use them for carrying their goods from La Chine to their dépôts at the forts and posts in the most distant part of North America. Canoes of this kind are made large enough to carry five or six tons.

We have hitherto spoken of the lumber trade as carried on in Canada; but our readers must not suppose that this trade is peculiar to that colony. It is too much the practice of writers in the public journals and others, in discussing questions concerning our North American colonies, to mention Canada only, as though that was the only colony of importance belonging to the British Crown in North America, and ignoring the existence altogether of the magnificent colony of New Brunswick, which adjoins it, and which in many respects is a superior country to Lower Canada; so, as regards the lumber trade, Canadian timber is always spoken of, although an immense amount is shipped from all the ports of the former colony.

St. John, the commercial capital of New Brunswick, is a magnificent harbour, situated in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, at the point where the River St. John pours its waters into that arm of the Atlantic. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the British possessions in North America. The harbour, which could accommodate the British fleet, if necessary, is always crowded with shipping which carry the staple produce of the country to every part of the world; its shores are covered with slips, from which immense numbers of ships are annually launched. The city is in a most flourishing state and very extensive, although so few years have elapsed since the founders of it landed where the wood-quay is now situated, and which was then the wilderness.

Fredericton, the political capital of the province, is about ninety miles higher up the River St. John. It is a beautiful town, and in its general appearance, with its cathedral and richly-wooded suburbs, more resembles an English town than any place on the North American continent. Between St. John and Fredericton the scenery of the river is exactly like that of the River Thames between Windsor and Kingston, except that the St. John is a much larger river than the Thames; but it flows through the same rich meadows (in New Brunswick called interval land), and is bounded in the same manner with bold uplands. We know of no country where an Englishman can feel so much at home as in the lower valley of the St. John. The river between these points is full of bustle and animation; numerous steam-vessels are constantly seen making their passages up or down the stream, as well as scores of smart little schooners of a class peculiar to the River St. John. These are chiefly employed in carrying the sawn lumber from the various mills situated on the higher parts of the river and on its tributaries down to St. John, to be there shipped to Europe and elsewhere; and, as on the St. Lawrence, the broad raft is constantly met with slowly sweeping down to the great harbour.

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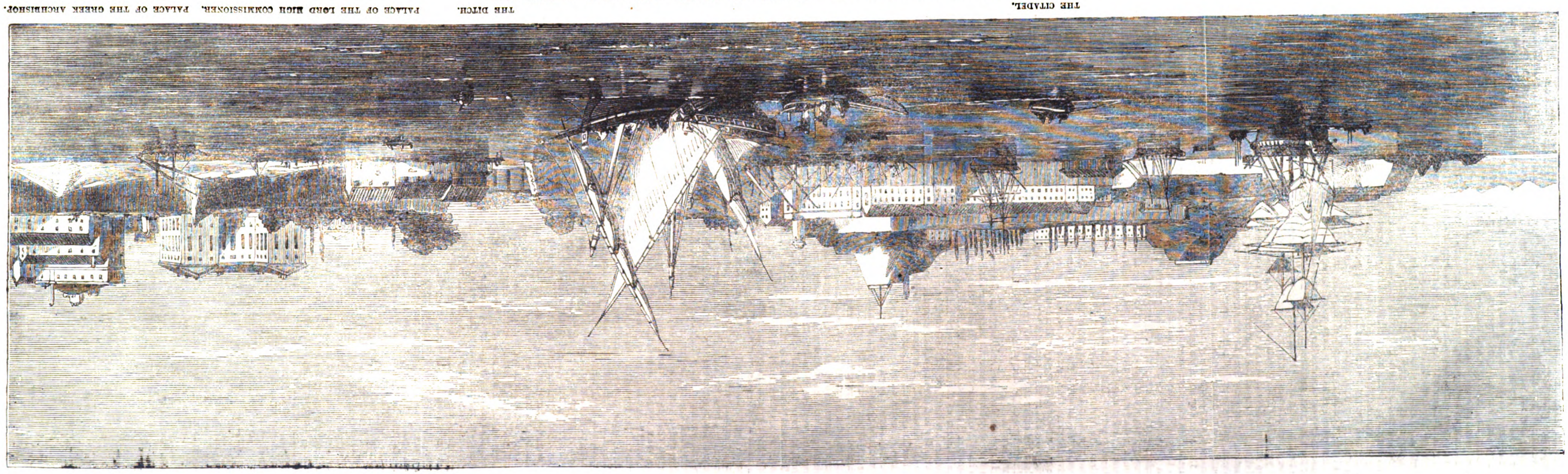
GENERAL VIEW OF CORFU.—SEE PAGE 236.

VIEW OF THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF CORFU, FROM THE ANCHORAGE.



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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE country is to save more than a million sterling this year by the reduction in the Naval Estimates; considerable retrenchment is talked of in the Army; the appropriation for the appanage of the Prince of Wales has surprised every one by its moderation, and yet people are grumbling. At what? Well, first, because Englishmen have an inveterate habit of murmuring at everything; and, next, because they are not called upon to pay more. Astute members of her Majesty's Opposition, at a loss "where to have" the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are crying out that if we diminish our Army and Navy, and their contingent expenses, the crisis may soon arrive when we may find both men and material lacking. The old, old bugbear of a proximate invasion on the part of the gallant nation who are—little international jealousies apart—our fastest friends, and whose Sovereign is our most stedfast ally, has been trotted out this very week in Parliament. As for the Prince's income, political economists of the longest standing, financiers who have been skinning flints and scraping cheese-rinds for unnumbered years, whisper disparagement in club smoking-rooms, and say that we have no right to dock his Royal Highness's allowance because the prudence and sagacity of his august father has gathered a splendid nest-egg of accumulations from the Duchy of Cornwall revenues for him; and the most saturnine Democrats, who have been in the habit of declaiming, until their hearers were tired, about the prodigality and the "barbaric pomp" of Royalty, are fain to admit that the nation would cheerfully have voted an extra twenty-five or thirty thousand a year towards the maintenance of the state and splendour of the Eldest Son and their Adopted Daughter of England. The truth is that, hit John Bull high or hit him low, you can never satisfy him. If you reform his calendar he cries out, "Give us back our eleven days!" if you strike off his fetters he bemoans the loss of his handcuffs; and we firmly believe that any comprehensive scheme for paying off the National Debt would be received with profound mistrust and dissatisfaction. The petty larcener who once brought an action against the Sheriff and recovered damages because he had not been whipped, in pursuance of his sentence and according to the statute, was a true image of a free-born and grumbling Englishman.

Day after day an entire column of the *Times* is filled with advertisements from ingenious speculators who have window-frontage to let in the principal thoroughfares whence a view of the Royal procession on the eventful Seventh can be procured. From thirty to forty guineas, "with attendance, if required," are freely asked, and as freely given, we suppose, for a first floor at the west end; and we doubt not that, on the eve of the festival, heavy rents will be demanded for standing-room on the tiles and reserved seats on the chimney-pots. The last furore of seat-letting we remember was when the victor of Waterloo was borne to his tomb in St. Paul's. One ingenious tradesman, remembering that a mortuary pageant would not be complete without refreshments, supplemented his advertisement that he had a second-floor front to let by stating that he was prepared to supply "The Duke of Wellington's funeral cake" wholesale and retail; and another announced that he was willing to place his entire shop front, at greatly reduced prices, at the disposal of members of the clergy "on condition that they appeared in their surplices."

It appears that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, puissant as they may be between Fishmongers' Hall and Temple Bar, are not to have it all their own way in the Borough when the "Fair Maid of Denmark" arrives. The High Bailiff of Southwark claims to receive the Princess at the Bricklayers' Arms station; but we trust a compromise has been, ere this, effected, by means of which both the Lord Mayoralty and the High Bailiwick will be adequately represented in the Old Kent-road. A cavalcade of five hundred mounted inhabitants of Southwark, with white rosettes and scarves, is understood to be in course of organisation. Again, at Temple Bar the authorities of Westminster are to put in an appearance; and the Court of Burgesses, of whom few people ever heard until this day, are to receive and escort the Royal pair through the precincts ruled by the Westmonasterian gridiron. As regards the parish in which the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is situated, we see that the churchwardens have determined on filling the area of St. Clement's churchyard on the southern side with seats well roofed and protected from the weather, to be let at ten shillings each, and the profits of which are to be bestowed on the local charities.

The recent painful case of "Hall v. Semple," arising from the indiscretion of a weak-minded physician, who granted a certificate at the instance of a vixenish woman, by means of which her husband, a respectable tradesman, was consigned to a lunatic asylum, has been brought under the attention of the Legislature; but Sir George Grey, when interpellated by Mr. Butt, did not see any reason for altering the existing legal provisions in cases of insanity. It is true that the visits of the Commissioners in Lunacy to our madhouses are a guarantee against prolonged false imprisonment; and the Home Secretary, while admitting that the law had been violated in the "Hall v. Semple" affair, stated that circulars had been sent round to the keepers of lunatic asylums to prevent the statute being infringed in future. But who, we may ask, is to restrain the occasional fatuity of medical men, and what course is open for guarding against the indiscriminate signature of lunacy-certificates at the bidding of unscrupulous and vindictive people who are themselves more than half crazy?

The King of Saxony has introduced the English ticket-of-leave system into his dominions; and his Majesty is consequently liable to be sneered at as one of the "weak-minded humanitarians," to whose school we are proud to belong, because we believe, with very rare exceptions, in the curability of crime; and because we should be ashamed of our common nature if we despaired of means being found for softening even what are flippantly and cruelly termed "hardened criminals." What is a "hardened criminal"? At what age, gentlemen advocates of the cat-o'-nine-tails and the drag-chain, does he become hardened? We took the trouble, lately, to toil through a whole week's reports of the trials and police cases at the various criminal courts in the metropolis. The oft-convicted thieves, the garotters, the felonious assault committers, ranged between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, *not one of them was over thirty*. And it is for the crimes committed by lads and young men that the "practical" gentlemen prescribe an irrevocable specific of life-long servitude, flogging, and bread and water. We grant the existence of many "hardened" young ruffians; but who "hardened" them? and when did the petrifying process commence? "There goes my other and unfortunate self," the good French Archbishop used to say whenever he saw a criminal led to execution. There may come a day when the most respectable and "practical" men in this empire may discover with horror and with anguish that they have been throughout their eminently respectable and "practical" lives the most "hardened" of criminals.

The gaieties of the Carnival are said to be declining in Italy, and the Giovedi Grasso of this year to have been a very dull one. In Venice the people persistently decline enjoying themselves under any pretext whatsoever, and the only masks to be seen in the Piazza San Marco or at the Fenice balls are the stipendiaries of the Austrian police. The Carnaval de Venise, of which Sivori was wont to discourse so sweetly with "the hair of the horse drawn across the intestines of the cat," has become a dead letter, albeit there are plenty of exiled Kings—"Monarchs retired from business," as witty Dr. Doran calls them—to furnish the guests at such another supper as Voltaire, with inimitable humour, has described in "Candide."

At Rome, likewise, the public obstinately refuse to be merry at the bidding of the Papal Government, and the cry of "*Senza mocolo!*" sounds faint and lugubrious. At Turin it has required all the efforts of Prince Humbert of Savoy and the Torinese Jockey Club to keep the rejoicings of Shrove Tuesday alive; only, at Milan, where the maskers have an extra or "big" carnival—a *carnevalone* granted to them by special dispensation from their patron St. Ambrosio — have the *coriandoli* and the *confetti* been flying with the old violence and the old good humour.

En revanche, Paris has been delirious with merry making during the carnival. Seldom have the Opera masquerades been so well attended, and never within the memory of the oldest butterfly have such splendid fancy balls been seen. The Emperor and Empress gave the cue, and all the magnificoes of the empire have followed suit with *bals parés et travestis*. The "Bee Quadrille" and the "Butterfly Quadrille" will be long remembered; but the heroine à la mode has been Mdme. de Castiglione, as Salammbò, with bare arms, sandalled feet, looped-up drapery, and hair given to all the winds, and a negro attendant holding an antique parasol over her head.

FINE ARTS.

The exterior of St. Paul's, confined as is the view by the surrounding houses, is yet, as every traveller knows, grander in its proportions, more beautiful in its symmetry, than St. Peter's at Rome. The contrast between the interior of our metropoliton cathedral and that of the Roman basilica is, however, in point of decorative effect almost as great as can possibly be. The one is gorgeous with colours, gilding, mosaics, and variegated marbles; the other all cold, bare, and desolate, like the French Pantheon. It was not the wish of Sir Christopher Wren that this contrast should exist. The great architect recorded his express desire that St. Paul's should be "filled with rich and durable mosaics." Nevertheless, with the exception of Sir James Thornhill's machinistic subjects in the dome, repainted in monochrome by Mr. Parris, the building has remained to our time as the architect left it at his death. The noble offer made by Sir Joshua Reynolds and several contemporary artists to paint a series of decorative pictures in the cathedral gratuitously was declined as "Popish"! Of late years, however, Protestant opinion, even in Scotland, has concluded that there is no more sin in decorating our churches than in hearing florid eloquence and good music in them. As a consequence of this change the decoration of St. Paul's has been discussed from time to time. But the first practical step was due to Mr. F. C. Penrose, the present able and distinguished cathedral surveyor. Some time since we announced that efforts were being made to decorate the apse of the cathedral with mosaics. Four artists—two sculptors and two painters—have been invited to make designs, in three compartments, representing the Transfiguration. We could have wished an open competition in this national undertaking; but, the necessity of selection being admitted, artists presumably better qualified for the task could hardly have been chosen. They are Mr. Stevens, the successful competitor for the Wellington monument; Mr. Watts, the painter of the great fresco in Lincoln's Inn; Mr. Leighton, a most accomplished painter, whose works have always had a decorative character; and the Baron de Triqueti, a sculptor of decidedly decorative feeling, and who is also recommended by his incised marble works, examples of which were in the International Exhibition. To our surprise and regret, Mr. Stevens has declined the invitation; but the other three gentlemen have sent chalk designs, which we have seen in the Chapterhouse. Before, however, the committee come to a decision upon their respective merits the designs will be executed in mosaic to scale in a small model of the apse. If the designs were of nearly equal merit this would be a very just and necessary precaution in respect to a mode of decoration perfectly novel in this country; but an inspection of the drawings would convince any person the least conversant with the requirements of such designs that it would be mere waste to execute a model of any but Mr. Leighton's drawings, so immeasurably are they superior to the rest. This is a fitting occasion to remind the public that, unless further and liberal subscriptions are raised, even the proposed initiatory decoration cannot be effected.

A new fresco, "Basing House Defended by the Cavaliers," by Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A., has just been put up in the Peers' Corridor of the new Palace, Westminster. It is one of this able artist's most spirited and best works. We shall take the first opportunity of describing it with a fulness of which our present space does not admit.

The Photographic Exhibition closes to-day. The society gave a brilliant soirée yesterday week, in the rooms in Suffolk-street, containing the exhibition; and at the last meeting—it having been determined to offer prize-medals for the best contributions—the following awards were announced:—For portraits, Mr. Claudet; for landscapes, Mr. Bedford; for instantaneous photographs, Lieut.-Col. Stuart Wortley; for composition, Mr. P. Robinson (whose chief work we have engraved); for copies of pictures or reproductions, Mr. Thurston Thompson; for best amateur contributions, not instantaneous, Viscountess Hawarden.

The poor accommodation afforded sculptors for the exhibition of their works in this compared with other countries has long been deeply felt. The Royal Academy, the South Kensington Museum, and small spaces in the British Institution and Suffolk-street galleries, where their works are placed as if merely on sufferance, comprise the whole of their accommodation. The Royal Academy, which should have been the first to support this very noble form of art, has always treated sculpture with peculiar discourtesy. An attempt was, it is true, made to improve the Hades to which sculpture was condemned in Trafalgar-square: but the result of the ill-advised half-measures taken has only been to make darkness more visible; to introduce a number of conflicting and weakening cross-lights; to take away all repose in the background. The time has certainly come for the sculptors to assert their independence; for, contrary to all expectations, the art has made immense progress in public favour of late years in Great Britain. We were accordingly not surprised when a "Society of Sculptors of England" was formed in July, 1862, for promoting exhibitions of sculpture, and generally aiding and encouraging the art. This society now invites all sculptors to contribute to its first exhibition, which is announced to open in April, in conjunction with the architectural exhibition at 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, arrangements to that effect having been made with the Architectural Union Company. Subscriptions are received by the society, which will entitle the member to attend the exhibitions and receive copies of the society's publications. There is great propriety in having a display of architectural designs and sculpture together, for their mutual dependence is not sufficiently recognised. If the projected exhibition receives the support it seems to deserve from the profession and the public, it cannot fail in being highly beneficial to all.

Mr. Leonard Wyon is engraving a medal to be struck in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Denmark. The medal will be in gold, silver, and bronze.

Mr. J. Steele, R.S.A., has just completed a statue of the Marquis of Dalhousie for the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, and it is to be shipped immediately.

It has been stated by some of our contemporaries that the artists composing the Liverpool Academy have determined for the present to discontinue their annual exhibition, after it has existed for forty years. We understand, however, that if such an intention had been formed it was set aside by a number of friends of the Academy coming forward with sufficient subscriptions to enable it to determine upon holding an exhibition and offer the £50 prize as usual. The Liverpool Academy has rendered good service to art; but of late years it has provoked, by, as was complained, favouritism of a pre-Raphaelite clique, a degree of hostility which has developed itself into the more successful rival Liverpool Society which now presses it so hard.

Mr. Samuel Highley, whose lecture on photography and the magic lantern at the Society of Arts we reported a short time since, has established his apparatus at the Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, where he exhibits a variety of objects illustrative of science and art, astonishingly magnified, as already described.

A movement is on foot to erect a statue to the memory of James, seventh Earl of Derby, who was decapitated at Bolton-le-Moors for treason against the Commonwealth, 1651, and in which town the statue will be placed. Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., is preparing the model.

The large stained-glass window, by Messrs. Hughes and Ward, which was in the International Exhibition, has just been set up in St. Anne's Church, Soho.

The statue of George II., formerly in the centre of Leicester-square, which was reported to have been utterly destroyed when Mr. Wyld's great globe was erected, has—now that the great globe and all which it inherited has dissolved—been again put together and set up. This equestrian statue is one of those curious old leaden works once so popular in England. A portion of its lead was, if we remember rightly, actually stolen by workmen.

The sugar crop at Mauritius is the largest ever known. Nearly 10,000 immigrants arrived in the islands last year. The French, India, and China Mail Steam-packet Company are about to establish a branch line between Mauritius, Reunion, and Aden. The export of sugar from Mauritius to Australia steadily increases.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF COTTENHAM.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Pepys, second Earl and Baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge, Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, in Surrey, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of the distinguished lawyer Charles Christopher, the first Earl, Lord Chancellor of England, by his wife, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of William Wingfield Baker, Esq., Master in Chancery, and niece of Edward, second and last Earl Dibgy. He was born on the 30th of April, 1824, and was educated at

Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1846. He filled the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery from 1848 to 1851. His Lordship died on the 18th inst., and is succeeded by his next brother, William John, now third Earl of Cottenham, who was born in 1825.

LORD REAY.

Right Hon. Sir Alexander Mackay, eighth Baron Reay, of Reay, in the county of Caithness, in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the third son of the Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, M.P. for Sutherland in 1754, and Master of the Mint in Scotland, by his wife, the Hon. Ann Sutherland, third daughter of Eric, Lord Duffus, a peerage then under attainder, and was the grandson of George, third Baron Mackay, F.R.S., who lived at the time of the Revolution and under the first Georges, whom he stanchly supported by raising his vassals in their favour in 1715 and 1745. The grandson, Alexander Mackay, the subject of this notice, was born in 1775, and succeeded as eighth Baron Reay on the death of his brother Eric, the seventh Baron, in 1847. He married, on the 8th of April, 1809, Marian, daughter of Colonel Gall, Military Secretary to Warren Hastings, and widow of David Ross, Esq., of Calcutta, eldest son of the Scotch Judge, David Ross, Lord Ankerville, and by her leaves one son, his successor, and three daughters, two of whom are married—viz., Sophia, wife of Charles Arthur Aylmer, Esq.; and Charlotte, wife of John Drever, Esq., of Madras. Lord Reay served in the 92nd and 93rd Highland Regiments, and attained the rank of Major. He died at Plymouth on the 18th instant, and is succeeded by his son Eric, now ninth Earl Reay, who was born in 1813. This family of Mackay Lord Reay, one of the oldest in Scotland, possessed that vast territory—eighty miles long by eighteen broad—in the north-west extremity of Scotland known as Lord Reay's, or Mackay's country; and there, in the seventeenth century, Donald Mackay, the representative of a line of chiefs whose origin is lost in antiquity, raised a regiment for Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, which he commanded in person, and, gaining great renown as a soldier, was subsequently of much service to King Charles I., by whom, in 1628, he was raised to the peerage. This nobleman—second cousin to James I., King of England, through his mother, Lady Jane Gordon, wife of Hugh Mackay, and niece of Lord Darnley—suffered considerable loss in the Royal cause, and died in Denmark, after conveying 2000 men of his name and clan to the assistance of James's daughter, the Queen of Bohemia. The second Baron, his son by his wife Lady Barbara Mackenzie, sister of the Earl of Seaforth, also vigorously supported the Royal cause. He was about to be made an Earl by the King at Oxford, but the creation remained incomplete. He was taken prisoner at Balveney and confined in Edinburgh. He married Lady Isabella Sinclair, daughter of the Earl of Caithness; and, secondly, Barbara, sister of General Mackay, who commanded King William's troops in their defeat by the heroic Lord Dundee at the battle of Killiecrankie. Lady Reay, in a romantic interview with Oliver Cromwell, procured by her prayers and entreaties the escape of her husband, the second Lord Reay. His great grandson Eric, seventh Lord Reay, brother of the Lord just deceased, lived at Goldings, in Hertfordshire, and was well known in London for his kindness and hospitality. He sold the family estates, by means of a flaw in the entail, for £330,000, to his kinswoman, the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland and her husband, George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland. As the Lord Reay who now succeeds is as yet unmarried, and has no near male relatives, the heirship presumptive to the barony of Reay would seem to pass to his kinsman Eneas, Baron Mackay of Orphemert, in Holland, Vice-President of the Privy Council of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

THE REV. CHARLES ROGERS, M.A.

This highly-esteemed clergyman, who died at his residence at Sowerby Bridge, in Yorkshire, on Sunday, the 11th ult., was the son of the Rev. Thomas Rogers, B.D., Head Master of Wakefield Grammar School and Minister of St. John's Church in that town, and grandson of the Rev. John Rogers, M.A., Vicar of Sherburn and Church Fenton, both clergyman of sound learning and public repute. The Rev. Charles Rogers was also one of the well-known Yorkshire family of Rogers, who are lineally descended from the Rev. John Rogers, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, who suffered at the stake in Queen Mary's reign, A.D. 1555, and who was translator of the first authorised English Bible, called the Matthew Bible. There is no other instance of any of the other leading English reformers, having descendants at the present day so numerous and so well known as are those of Dr. John Rogers. The family, originally of Wiltshire origin, had been founded by a Thomas FitzRoger (Rogers), Serjeant-at-Law in the reign of Edward IV., who married Catherine, daughter of Lord Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, in the county of Devon, and whose brother was Sir John Rogers, of Bryanston, in the county of Dorset. The Rev. Charles Rogers, just deceased, was born at Wakefield, in 1794, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; he was presented to the living of Sowerby bridge, in 1829, by Archdeacon Musgrave, and has consequently held that living for thirty-four years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

His late Majesty Dom Pedro V., King of Portugal, whose death occurred about fifteen months since, being possessed of property in England, and dying intestate, a widower, without issue, letters of administration were granted on the 17th inst. by her Britannic Majesty's Court of Probate to his Majesty King Dom Fernando, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the father of his late Portuguese Majesty.

The will of Augustus Pechell, Esq., formerly of Lincoln's Inn, and late of Weymouth, Devon, was proved in London by his brother, the Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, M.A., Chancellor of Brecon, and Rector of Bix, near Henley-on-Thames. The testator died on the 10th of last month at Liverpool, having executed his will in October, 1861, which is somewhat brief, and the dispositions are chiefly confined to the members of his family. There are legacies of £2000 each bequeathed to several of the testator's nephews and nieces, and an annuity of £200 to his sister, Mrs. Townsend. His brother, the Rev. H. R. Pechell, is appointed residuary legatee as well as sole executor. The personal property was sworn under £60,000.

The will of Myles Custance, Esq., formerly of Norris-street, Haymarket, but late of Malvern-villas, Hounslow, was proved in London by the executors and trustees—namely, Myles Henry Custance, Esq., of Rue Montoyer, Quartier Leopold, Brussels, in Belgium; and John Coulson, Esq., of Clifton-road, St. John's-wood. The Rev. Frederick Custance, B.A., Rector of Colwall, near Malvern, Herefordshire, is also appointed a trustee. The will was executed in 1858, and a codicil in May, 1861. The testator, who died in November last, was possessed of considerable real as well as personal property. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The whole of his property, both real and personal, after securing two annuities of £300 and £400, and the payment of a few other legacies, is to accumulate for the benefit of his daughter Ada, and, in the event of his daughter not attaining a vested interest or dying without issue, the estates will then become the property of the trustees, for their own benefit, according to the terms of the will.

Mrs. Mary Gough, lately deceased, has left to the Orphan Asylum, Westminster-road, the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, and the Salisbury Infirmary, each a legacy of £100.

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THE FARM.

THE poetry and the reality of country life, as read through the *Farmers' Calendar* and the *Mark Lane Express*, differ very widely. Says the former, treating in advance of the opening of the present week, "The lesser periwinkle flowers," and "the ringdove coos:" says the latter, on behalf of London, "The demand for all kinds of English wool is in a sluggish state;" "not enough of new milk-butter has yet come here to fix a value to it;" "old stocks of potatoes are almost unsaleable at any price;" "generally speaking, the demand for meat rules inactive, but prices are fairly supported;" and "the sale of English wheat has been confined to the best samples, at a concession of 2s. per qr. from the rates of this day se'nnight." What with the continued wet weather, and its effect upon samples and farming operations, the farmers are having a very hard fight for it; and, the same paper observes, "those who were lucky enough to have good crops of malting barley, and got in plenty of store sheep on good terms, have been best off."

The opponents of the malt tax held a meeting last week, with Viscount Holmesdale in the chair, and three other M.P.s to support him. The speeches, as a whole, were much in advance of what had been delivered at the Farmers' Club, and the line of action far more clearly defined. The drunkenness of the present day was attributed not so much to the quantity of beer drunk as to the infusion of drugs in it; and those Utopian times were foreshadowed when the pot of beer would be 1½d. to 2d. cheaper, sobriety greater, and the beer brewing and drinking done with the wife and children at home. "The great triple event," to use the language of the Turf, "is not likely to come off." If labourers get drunk so quickly now, when beer is dear and bad, they will certainly get drunk quite as surely and, to use their own expression, "more comfortably" when it is cheap and full of body, and waste more time over the process. If, however, any one can understand the new ethics of sobriety which have been propounded at these meetings he is a wise and a lucky man. The chairman sketched the real point on which they might storm Downing-street to some purpose now that the foolish "all or none" doctrines are discarded. After quoting Mr. Hudson's opinion on the advantages of malt feeding (which, however, require to be much more extensively indorsed by other men of high authority before there is a really good case for "the House") his Lordship observed:—"I hear that when malt is exported to other countries a drawback is allowed upon it. Now, it seems to me that that is a direct putting of capital into the pockets of the French farmer at the expense of the English farmer; for, whereas the French farmer can obtain his malt at a price much lower than the English farmer can obtain it, and use it in fattening his cattle, there is nothing to prevent him from sending his cattle so fattened to the English market to compete with the cattle of the English farmer, who has to contend with the disadvantage of the high duty on malt. It appears to me, I say, that that is a direct tax in favour of the French farmer, as against the English farmer. On that ground I would recommend the grazing farmers of this country to bear in mind the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, if malt could be shown to be advantageous in feeding cattle, that would be a sound argument in favour of a reduction, if not the abolition, of the malt duty. That the right hon. gentleman admitted in the course of a debate which was raised by Mr. Ball in the House of Commons."

The committee appointed to carry out the Booth memorial have brought their labours to a most successful issue. About £200 of the fund was devoted to a very beautiful stained-window in Catterick Church to the memory of the late Mr. John Booth, and the surplus (£70) to a silver tea service of five pieces, which was presented to his eldest son, Captain Thomas Booth, at a public dinner. The Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P., was in the chair, and Mr. Wetherell and Mr. Outhwaite, were the vice presidents; and, but for the meeting of Parliament, the attendance would have been much larger. We trust that the Bates' men will take example by the energy which has been just shown, and that they will no longer allow the grave of the great rival of the Messrs. Booth in their fields of peaceful warfare, to lie without a stone to mark it, "near the calf-house wall" in the churchyard at Kirklevington.

Among the most remarkable cases in the *Veterinarian* for the present and past months is one communicated by Professor Varnell and Mr. Woodger, of Paddington, respecting the presence of an hydatid in the brain of a horse, which the editors, Professors Morton and Simonds, consider to be the first really authenticated instance of the kind. "This immunity is," they observe, "the more remarkable when we consider the frequency with which sheep are affected with hydatids; it not being very unusual for a dozen or more to be thus diseased in a flock of even a hundred." The death of a cow from pericarditis, produced by swallowing a large-sized sewing-needle with its food, is also recorded; and a still more curious one of a mare, to which some one had, it is thought, maliciously given a large quantity of fish-hooks and needles. The latter had found their way into every organ of the body except the heart, and formed abscesses; and it was not until one of them pierced the outer skin that the veterinary surgeon could guess the cause of the illness. Among the "facts and observations" which form a valuable portion of the numbers, we find that the sheep rot, which has been so prevalent in Scotland and the north of England, has carried off large numbers of the Cheviot ewes, and that several farmers on the grass-lands round the metropolis and in Devonshire have been heavy losers.

The cattle plague, or Rinder pest, has been making great ravages in Moravia, Galicia, and Bohemia; and, in 198 communes of Hungary, out of 104,000 head of cattle, nearly 18,000 have died. The veterinary surgeons and graziers have lately met at Leipsic to consult respecting the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among horned cattle; and Professor Haubner, a Saxon professor, gave it as his experience that the disease carries off from 25 to 50 per cent of the animals affected, but that where inoculation is practised the mortality is reduced to 10, and sometimes falls below 2 per cent. It is also mentioned as an experiment "which may have a most important bearing on restorative surgery," that the profession have made artificial Siamese twins of a couple of white Albino rats at Strasburg, and that it was proved that in a very short period an intimate vascular union had taken place between the pair, although an attempt to poison both through the mouth of one did not succeed. The obituary records the death of Mr. Kent, V.S. of Bristol, at an advanced age. Early in life he had won in an action brought against him for improperly bleeding with a lancet, and ever after veterinary jurisprudence was his delight, and he attended and gave evidence at horse trials far and near. He had been in practice for nearly half a century.

Bell's Messenger has a very interesting paper on the aged bull and cow winners (as placed by the judges) at the Royal Agricultural Society. The Duke of Northumberland, Cleveland Lad, the Oxford premium cow and Cambridge premium Rose, Fifth Duke of Oxford, and Duchess 77th represent Bates; and the Booth honours, which begin with Bracelet, at Liverpool, in 1841, were carried on by Necklace, her twin sister, in the following year; Birthday, 1844; Ladythorn, 1845 (exhibited by Mr. Stanhope, M.P.); Hope, 1846; Cherry Blossom, 1847; Charity, 1849; Isabella Buckingham, 1850; Plum Blossom, 1851; her son, Windsor, and Bridesmaid, 1855; Nectarine Blossom, 1858; and Queen of the Ocean, 1862. Colonel Towneley's luck begins with Butterfly, 1852; and he follows it up with Beauty (whom the writer of the paper considers "a pure Booth cow"), Master Butterfly, Roan Duchess 2nd, Victoria, and Royal Butterfly. Three times only have the double honours fallen to the same owner—viz., to Mr. Bates, at Oxford, to Mr. Richard Booth, at Carlisle, and to Colonel Towneley, at Chelmsford. Only twice in the history of Royal shows has the premier bull succeeded to his father's honours—viz., Cramer to Sir Thomas Fairfax and Skyrocket to Fifth Duke of Oxford. Royal Butterfly and Master Butterfly were own brothers, and from the latter, of the twin sisters Necklace and Bracelet, sprang Buckingham, the sire of Cherry Blossom, Charity, Isabella Buckingham, and Plum Blossom. Frederick also achieves the feat of being the sire of both the first prize bull and cow in the same year. Of the fourteen Booth winners in the twenty-four years, four were bred by Mr. John Booth, nine by Mr. Richard Booth, and one by Mr. Bannerman, of Chorley; and Queen of the Ocean at present closes the list in quite a "Rule Britannia" style. "The first Royal bull was bred by Mr. Bates, the last Royal cow by Mr. Booth. The Alpha and Omega are Bates and Booth." Now that so good an example has been set them, will not some Hereford and Devon man step forward and give us a similar honour list for the white faces and the "red and all reds?"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SECRETARY.—The committee of gentlemen who undertook the management of the late Chess Congress and the revision of our chess laws was not a permanent body, and has long been officially defunct. The circular of which you speak has no claim, therefore, to be considered an official or authoritative document

HENRICUS.—The problem in question is not by D'Orville: it is a composition of the Rev. Horatio Bolton.

W. ENSOR, T. B., JUVENIS.—The problems are now under examination.

A SUBSCRIBER, Wolverhampton.—Hoyle is no authority on chess; and his declaration that a player giving "stalemate" loses the game thereby in England is a mistake.

I. V., Cheam.—They shall have immediate attention.

A. L.—Stalemate constitutes a drawn game.

PYRAMUS.—The new "Traité Elémentaire du Jeu des Echecs," by Le Comte de Basterot, can no doubt be got through any foreign bookseller.

F. B. W., Hamilton, Canada West.—The games played by telegraph between the clubs of Hamilton and St. Catherine's shall be reported on very shortly.

ENQUIRER.—There is no error in Problem No. 991. Look again.

N. S.—Enigma No. 1297 is perfectly correct. It is solved thus:—1. Q to K R 8th (ch); 2. B to Q 5th (ch); 3. P to Q Kt 8th, becoming a Bishop. Black, whose moves are all compulsory, must now take Bishop with Bishop, giving mate.

F.R.S.—The chief chess periodicals are the *Schachzeitung*, published in Leipsic; *La Nouvelle Régence*, published in Paris; *Sissa*, published in Amsterdam; and *El Ajedrez*, published in Madrid.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 991 by Sigma, T. V., W. P. D., Box and Cox, Caroline, E. S., N. F., Barnev, O. P. Q., Wilfred, R. M., D. D., Gamma, Pip, Samuel, Ernest, M. D., Felix, B. V., 1863, Pendennis, Larry, Query, T. C. S., Percy, Iota, H. S., Rory O'More, B. L., Mrs. Partington, P. P., I. Levitt, Monitor, Charley, S. G. L., H. P. B., Orlando, Paterfamilias, Quidnunc, Anny, I. G. B., T. D., L. M. P., A Rector, Presis, T. R. E.; M.P., Travellers' Club; F. H. M., Carolus Innes, T. B. B., Mercator, A. H., C. H. H., G. G. O., Old Joe, Quasimodo, G. D. P., H. W. J., Ferdinand, Gortilla, E. Yardley, I. H. A., G. H. S. J., Georgius, I. G. F., I. W. Wood, E. A. D., R. P., Garryowen, T. C. D., Vernon, G. H. H., Peterkin, S. of Ashford, Miranda, E. D., A Lady, Clericus, Bumble, H. S. C., Ædipus, Etonensis, F. C. P., I. B. S., I. G. L., Cantab, S. H. M., Q. E. D., and Indiana are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 991.

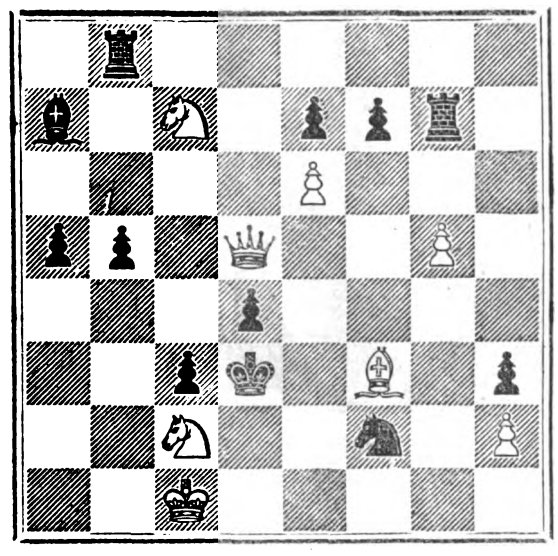
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	WHITE.
1. Kt takes R (dis. ch)	Kt takes B or (*a*)	4. Q mates	
2. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K takes R	(*a*) 1.	P to Q Kt 4th
(If R to Q B sq, then come 3. B takes P (ch) and 4. Q mates.)		(If K takes R, then follow 2. P to Q B 6th (ch), 3. Q checks and mates.)	
3. P checks	Any move	2. R takes Q Kt P	Q to K 8th
		3. R to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Any move
		4. Q mates	

PROBLEM NO. 992.

By Dr. NOVOTNY.

One of the Prize Problems in the late Competition.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

An entertaining Game between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. DE RIVIERE.

(*Scotch Gambit declined.*)

BLACK (Mr. DE R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. DE R.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22.	K R to K Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. K R to K sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th	24. K R to K 4th	K to Q Kt 2nd
(This move is objectionable. The only safe course, indeed, for the defending player, in the present opening, is to capture the offered Pawn with Kt or Pawn. Any other line of action involves him in serious if not inextricable difficulties.)		25. P to Q R 5th	Kt to K 3rd
		26. P takes P	P takes P
		27. P to K B 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
4. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	28. K R to Q B 4th	
5. P takes K P	K B P takes K P	(An ill-considered step. His better plan would have been to play Kt to Q B 4th for the purpose of bringing that Kt and his Q Rook into action.)	
6. Q to Q 5th			
(He might also have played B to K Kt 5th effectively.)		28.	Q R to Q sq
6.	Q to K 2nd	(Black's over-confidence in the strength of his game has induced him to play so negligently the last few moves that his position is now extremely critical.)	
7. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd		
(Ingenious and novel. Still, however, Mr. de Riviere has much the advantage in position.)		29. K Kt to K 4th	
		(Highly dangerous, but he appears to have nothing better to do.)	
8. Q takes K P	P to Q 4th	29.	Kt to K B 5th
9. B takes P	B takes B	30. K Kt to K B 6th	K R takes P (ch)
10. Q takes B		31. K to R sq	K R to Q Kt 7th
(With two Pawns superiority, and an advantage in situation as well, Black ought to win from this point very easily.)		32. R to K Kt sq	
		(A fine conception, though, as we shall see, a luckless one.)	
10.	Kt to K B 3rd	32.	Kt takes Kt
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	33. Kt takes Kt	Q R to Q 2nd
12. Castles.	P takes P	(Had he taken the Kt, Black could have drawn the game, at least.)	
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd		
14. Kt to Q Kt 5th		34. Kt to K B 6th	
(Undoubtedly a good move; but Q to K 4th, though not so immediately advantageous, would have been more serviceable in the end.)		(Unmindful of the terrible blow impending.)	
		34.	P to 5th
14.	Q takes Q	(After this Black's game is irretrievable; for, if he attempt to avert the mate by playing Kt to K Kt 5th, White attacks the Kt with the K R Pawn, and wins it.)	
15. Kt tks Q B P (ch)	K to Q 2nd		
16. Kt takes Q	B to Q 3rd	35. Q R to K sq	K R takes K R P (ch)
17. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K B sq	36. K to Kt sq	Q R to K Kt 2nd (ch)
18. K Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt sq	37. K to K B sq	K R to K R 8th (ch)
19. P to Q B 3rd	K to Q B sq	38. K to K 2nd	P takes P (ch)
20. P to Q Kt 4th	K R to K Kt sq	39. K to Q sq	Q R to K Kt 8th
21. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q sq		
22. P to Q R 4th			
(If the moves were recorded in their right order, it is clear that Black might now have won the exchange.)			

And Black resigns.

THE PROPOSED NEW CODE OF CHESS LAWS.

The following resolutions on the recently-proposed changes in the laws of chess were passed, a few days since, at a meeting of the members of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chess Club:—

1. That in the opinion of this club no necessity exists for the institution of a new code of laws for the regulation of the game of chess in the British Islands, inasmuch as the code set forth in Mr. Staunton's "Chess Praxis" has in practice been found to meet all the rational requirements of British chess-players.

2. That, entertaining a strong opinion of the advantages which would accrue to the cause of chess by the establishment of a code of laws such as would receive the sanction of all chessplayers throughout the world, and willing to lend its active aid to bring about such a consummation when the proper time arrives, this club deems it prudent, in the present position of affairs, to maintain the laws of British chess in their existing form rather than to introduce into them arbitrary innovations which must make them still further diverge from the laws that obtain abroad, and thus enhance the difficulties that lie in the way of the establishment of a universal code.

3. That, in the opinion of this club, the last clause in Rule 13 of the new and revised code, which proposes to give to a player on pushing a pawn to the eighth square the option of deciding that such pawn shall remain a pawn to the end of the game, is not framed in accordance with the principles of chess, and that its reception into the code of laws would be not only dangerous hereafter as affording a precedent for the introduction of arbitrary changes into the mode of chess play, but would go far to depreciate the worth of much of the chess literature of the past.

4. That, inasmuch as the new and revised code contravenes the spirit and aim of the foregoing resolutions, this meeting declines to adopt it as the rule of play to be observed in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chess Club.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the committee of the British Chess Association.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND, in his fifth lecture, on Thursday, the 19th inst., resumed the consideration of the Relations of Light to "Chemical Affinity." He examined the popular statements respecting the dubious phenomenon termed will-'o-the-wisp, showing that it cannot be referred to natural issues of spontaneously inflammable gases. Of these he exhibited the three known examples—phosphoretted hydrogen, silicon of hydrogen, and ter-methyde of boron—adding that no chemist could admit that these gases were formed in nature in such a manner as to account for the phenomenon in question. It cannot be due to the lights of chemical or physical phosphorescence, which are too feeble and of too short duration. Divested of its imaginary attributes (such as retreating on being approached, &c.), will-'o-the-wisp may probably be referred to the issue of marsh gas (light carburetted hydrogen), which, being ignited either accidentally or intentionally, continues to burn with a flame invisible at a short distance in daylight. Examples of this occur on the shores of the Caspian, in Italy, at Chat Moss near Manchester, &c. Professor Frankland then proceeded to give examples of the action of light in effecting chemical combination and decomposition, which may be regarded as analogous to that of heat. Chlorine and hydrogen in a collodion balloon were combined with explosion by the light of the electric lamp condensed by parabolic reflectors. It was stated that all organic life depends upon the decomposition of carbonic acid and water by the action of light; and that the rays of light, which consist of the most rapid ethereal undulations, are those which are most active in producing chemical effects. In the production of these effects light can sometimes, but not always, be replaced by heat. The lecture concluded with illustrations of the decomposition of the chlorides, iodides, and bromides of silver by light. On these are based all the processes of photography, examples of which were given.

THE REV. GEORGE WILLIAMS, of King's College, Cambridge, gave the Friday evening discourse on the 20th inst., on "The Recent Discoveries at Jerusalem" made by M. Pierrotti, which prove, in the opinion of the lecturer, that the Mosque of Omar, termed the "Dome of the Rock," is the true site of the Temple of Solomon. By the aid of large diagrams the grounds of this opinion were set forth in a most interesting manner, principally in relation to the remains of conduits and archways, which give evidence of the existence of a system for the very copious water-supply and drainage which must have been an indispensable accompaniment to the numerous sacrificial offerings made by the Jews daily. In confirmation of the existence of these works, extracts were read from the Jewish Mischna and ancient historians. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to a consideration of the site of the Fortress Antonia, with its subterranean passage, constructed by Herod to overawe the Jews, so disaffected to his government. The honorary secretary, Dr. Henry Bence Jones, F.R.S., was in the chair.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER, of Oxford, commenced a second series of lectures on the "Science of Language," on Saturday last, the 21st inst. In referring to the course which he gave in 1861, he again set forth the grounds on which he claimed that language should rank as one of the physical sciences, and, as a special example, quoted the great progress made in deciphering and translating the celebrated cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh, though the laborious philosophical inductions of Grotefend, Rawlinson, and others, since 1802, when these inscriptions were believed to be merely ornamental. The science of language must be studied in a similar manner to geology and astronomy. It is still a growing science, and many of its leading principles are still the subject of controversy. Hypotheses of such a nature as would be received with derision in other sciences must be respectfully considered in relation to language. For instance, one philologer considers that all languages owe their origin to the dialects of Polynesia; another ascribes it to the language of the Kaffirs. In his first discourse Professor Müller dwelt on the growth and history of language, and on the empirical and classificatory stage of the science, on the classification and constituents of language, and on comparative grammar. In his second course he proposes, firstly, to treat of what he terms the outside or body of language—sounds, words, roots, and etymology; secondly, on the inside or soul of language, as a vehicle of thought, in relation to which he will have to consider ancient and modern mythology. Greek, Latin, German, English, and French, with their cognate dialects, together with the indispensable Sanscrit, will be the languages from which he will chiefly derive his illustrations.

On Friday evening, March 6, Professor W. Allen Miller will lecture "On the most Recent Spectrum Discoveries."

On Saturday, March 7, there will be no lecture, in consequence of the procession of the Prince of Wales and Princess of Denmark through the City, &c.

The *Chicago Tribune* says the total number of hogs received in that city since Oct. 1—the commencement of the packing season—amounts to 1,056,110, and that these, stretched out in one line, would reach a trifle over 1200 miles.

A curious artifice was adoped by the anti-Carnivalists at Rome to render the masked balls at the theatres unpopular. They got up into the upper boxes and showered down thence a quantity of sneezing-powder, which set the whole company of dominoes and costumes into violent fits of nasal convulsions, and obliged them to abandon the theatre.

CORFU.

THE Ionian Islands, whose cession to Greece has been a question of late, consist of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Istraca, Cerigo, Paxo, and a number of others of less importance. In ancient times they were not united, but separate, and under distinct local governments. Eventually they fell, with Greece herself, under the power of Rome, till the decline of that empire, when, after many troubles at the hands of both Mohammedans and Christians, they submitted to the rule of Venice, Corfu leading the way in 1386. Again they were brought low through oppression and systematic plunder till the fall of Venice in 1797, when they were ceded by treaty to France. The French held them only a short time, being driven out in their turn by the combined Powers of Russia and Turkey, who formed of them what was called the Septinsular Republic, under the protection of the Ottoman Porte. Two years later saw a state of things prevailing so little short of anarchy that the chief men of the islands petitioned the Czar to interfere. This he did, for a while; but in 1807 the Treaty of Tilsit transferred the islands to Napoleon. From him they were taken by an English expedition in 1809 and 1810, except Paxo and Corfu. In 1814 Paxo fell into our hands. And Corfu was given over to us by the Royal family of France immediately after the fall of Napoleon. Six of the islands we won by force of arms: and Corfu, the seventh and strongest, was ceded to us. Lastly, in 1815, the Allied Powers at Paris signed a treaty by which the Ionian Islands, already a British possession, were formed into an independent State, under the exclusive protection of the British Crown. Since then they have been governed by a Lord High Commissioner, appointed by and representing the Sovereign of Great Britain, and a Constituent Assembly, whose proceedings are subject to the regulation and the veto of the Lord High Commissioner.

In the islands themselves the intentions of the British Government concerning them has been much discussed. Ostensibly the general feeling seems to be in favour of annexation to Greece; but, privately, it is believed to be opposed to it, except with a party of younger men, who have nothing to lose, and at least the possibility of getting places in this or any other change of government. What will become of the prosperity of the islands, and especially of Corfu, if British protection be withdrawn, it is not difficult to foresee.

Corfu is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel varying from two to six miles in width. It is forty miles long, with a breadth varying from two to eighteen miles. The town of Corfu is situated on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is extremely strong, being defended by a detached citadel, two forts, and other works. The harbour is rather small, but the road is capacious and secure. In front of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the Island of Vido, upon which is built one of the above forts, and where the lazaretto is kept. It is protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. Its population is about 16,000. Corfu is the seat of the Parliamentary Senate and the residence of the Lord High Commissioner.

Our Views of Corfu are from drawings by Dr. Charles A. Lees and the Rev. J. Calveley Hordern, Chaplain of H.M.S. Edgar.

STATUE OF LORD COCKBURN.

THE statue to the late Lord Henry Cockburn, the eminent Scotch barrister and Judge, which we have engraved, has just been placed in the great hall of the Parliament House, Edinburgh. It is a full-length life-size figure, in the robe of Solicitor-General, executed in Carrara marble. The attitude is easy and graceful, preserving the unaffected dignity of the personage commemorated. All our Scotch contemporaries unite in praising the felicity of the expression and the fidelity of the likeness. It is placed close to one of the most startlingly lifelike and vigorously executed works of Roubilliac—his statue of President Forbes; and it is no small praise to say that it well sustains the comparison. It is, however, so to speak, a comparison of contrast, not of analogy; the repose of the one and the vivacity of the other

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being mutually helpful. The statue is erected by subscription, and the sculptor is Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., whose statue of "Memory" (purchased by that most munificent patron of modern sculptors and painters, the late Marquis of Lansdowne) we engraved from the International Exhibition. The old Parliament House of Scotland, which has been since the Union an adjunct to the Law Courts, has now a series of seven statues, those of Lord Jeffrey and Lord President Boyle, by Mr. Steele, R.S.A., being, with the present work, the latest additions.

Although comparatively little known in South Britain, Cockburn's name is familiar to every Scotchman. He was throughout his long life closely associated with Francis Jeffrey, especially in the institution of the *Edinburgh Review*, and still more identified with the early movements in Scotland for political reform. He was born in 1779 and called to the Scottish Bar in 1800. He represented an ancient Scottish family which has produced many distinguished members. His family connections belonged to the Tory school; but, although the Scotch patronage of the Crown was for many years dispensed by his relative Lord Melville, Cockburn in early life adopted Liberal opinions. In 1830, when Jeffrey became Lord Advocate on the Whigs coming into office, Cockburn was appointed Solicitor-General of Scotland, and held that office till his elevation to the Bench in 1834. Long, however, before his first high legal appointment he had risen to considerable eminence in his profession, and was particularly distinguished for the ability of his advocacy. As a pleader his displays of forensic eloquence are regarded as among the most striking and persuasive ever heard at the Scotch Bar. Among other important cases in which he was engaged may be mentioned that of the Queensberry title, in which considerable property was at stake. He had also brought himself into notice by gratuitously defending the prisoners charged with treason at Stirling, Glasgow, and other Scotch towns, in the year 1818. He displayed a signal proof of his ability as an advocate when engaged to defend Mrs. McDougall, who was tried at Edinburgh for complicity with Burke and Hare, and for whom he obtained an acquittal. During the earlier part of his legal career the arguments of council were delivered partly in writing, and partly *vivâ voce* (as is the case now in the House of Lords). The drawing up of these arguments frequently involved points of the greatest nicety, and several prepared by Cockburn attracted much notice from the Bench; and, even as a young man, his papers on feudal law had met with general approval. Such talents could not long fail of winning a more permanent reward than the solicitor-generalship. Accordingly, in 1834, he was promoted to the Scottish Bench as one of the Lords of Session, to which, three years later, was added the further appointment of a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary. Upon the Bench Lord Cockburn was hardly surpassed in his clear enunciation of law and in his charges to the jury. He was distinguished by a skilful detection of whatever was false in principle or in evidence, as well as by the breadth and grasp of his legal judgments, which were seldom reversed on appeal. He was an early contributor to the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*; and it is said that one of his articles was mainly instrumental in causing a reform in the method by which Scotch juries had been previously chosen. As the biographer of Jeffrey, whom he survived four years, he produced one of the most interesting books in Scottish literature. As a friend he was hardly less beloved than as a relative; but it was as a patriotic and kindhearted Scotchman and citizen, ever seeking to benefit his country and countrymen, that his memory is so widely cherished and revered in the north. He died in April, 1854, while on circuit at Ayr, after a few days' illness, and left a large family by his widow, who is sister of the wives of the late Scotch Judges, Lords Fullerton and Dundrennan.

STATUE OF THE LATE LORD COCKBURN, BY W. BRODIE, R.S.A., RECENTLY PLACED IN THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

WITH a Royal marriage on the eve of celebration, and with the prospect of unparalleled rejoicings throughout the length and breadth of the British empire, we shall no doubt be thanked for providing in our guise for the occasion by contributing "one more" ball dress to the grand sum total of those already published in this Journal. Rumours of balls innumerable in honour of our Prince's nuptials have reached us from many quarters; so that our young—ay, and old—folk will certainly enjoy the rare opportunity of dancing for joy at this princely wedding, hallowed, as it will be, by the rare qualities of purity, youth, honour, love, and esteem, and hailed with the cordial satisfaction of an entire nation invoking the Divine blessing on the union of the happy pair. To render the ball dress in our Illustration more particularly appropriate for the *bals de noces* of England's future Sovereign, orange-flowers might be adopted in the place of those depicted in our Illustration.

Having thus acquitted ourselves of an exceptional though agreeable duty, we will pass on to our ordinary subject-matter. Nearly all ladies are becoming and look well in *toilette de bal;* but so much cannot be said of simple dress to which natural distinction and grace, personal to the individual, impart an inimitable stamp, even thereby adorning the literally unadorned. In keeping with this remark, we may observe that walking dress, or morning dress, is more than ever simple and without effect; and in the street a lady ought to appear as it were incognito, or at least to be so dressed as to avoid the reproach of wishing to be remarked by her toilet. The first figure of our Engraving is an illustration of this modest simplicity, in relation to which we have to announce, as a piece of welcome information, that the training dresses, except for ceremonial occasions, have been altogether abandoned, and fairly driven out of the fashion by those terrible shafts of ridicule to which French people of all classes are so peculiarly sensitive. The mode of wearing the dress drawn up (imitated, if we are not mistaken, from the English) is now becoming very general in Paris; the *cage américain* has proved to be the only substructure capable of supporting the drawn-up skirt gracefully and without leaving any disagreeable mark upon the stuff.

This year cloth paletots are so much à la mode that they are worn either for a visit or for an ordinary promenade, varying only slightly in form and ornament, according to the importance of the occasion: the paletot with three seams in the back, ornamented with passementerie, is that usually adopted for the finest descriptions; occasionally a narrow band of astracan is sewn over three seams, which gives a rich effect to the garment. The most fashionable colours for such paletots are fawn and bleu de Mexique.

A total absence of exaggeration in the form and decoration of chapeaux by the ladies who govern the French taste in such matters is all we have to mention for the moment on the inexhaustible subject of bonnets.

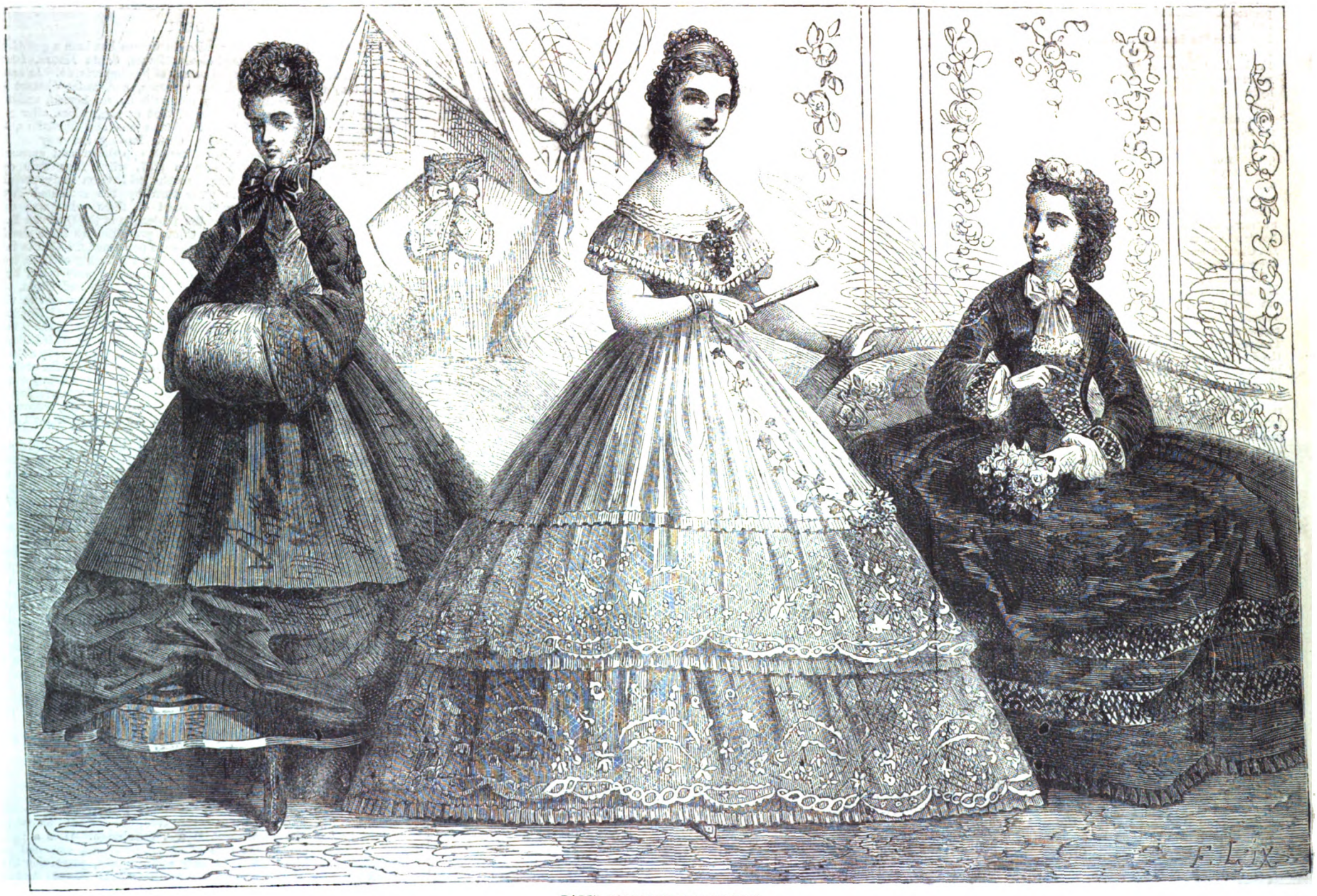
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Black poplin robe, drawn up by interior laces over a coloured jupon with cloth band. Blue cloth three-seamed paletot, trimmed on the sleeve with an ornament in passementerie of the same colour. Black velvet bonnet, ornamented on the top with a liberal profusion of feathers, in the midst of which appear two blue flowers. A small muff, gants de Suède, black kid boots with high red heels, and violet stockings, complete this toilet.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—Robe of white satin, with two very deep lace flounces on the skirt: the bottom of the dress and the top of each flounce are trimmed with a narrow silk ruching. The corsage is round-waisted, and provided with a bertha (of the same material as the dress) also trimmed with lace. The puff-sleeves are in tulle. A bouquet of light blue flowers, from which descends on one side a similar coloured floral train, imparts an additional grace to this charming ball costume. The headdress, in the form of a diadem, is composed of blue velvet, pearls, and a small white feather. Pearl necklace.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Black moire antique robe, having round the edge of the skirt a narrow fluting of the same stuff: the peculiarly elegant trimming on the skirt, the plastron of the corsage, and the cuffs and jockeys of the sleeves consist of white satin ribbon covered with black passementerie, and produce an excellent effect. The top of the corsage is ornamented with a large blonde bow, provided with two short but wide ends edged with lace, now very much worn in Paris. The coiffure is composed of black lace and a tuft of roses and rose-leaves forming a diadem.

Our Millinery Illustration represents the latest style of habit-shirt with upright collar, completed by another example of the large bow and ends just alluded to, and known to the fair Parisiennes by the high-sounding title of the Cravate Cocodès. Both the collar and the cravat are ornamented with embroidery and Valenciennes lace.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

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